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Social Science Abstracts is intended to be a world wide service. Several research institutes in Europe have agreed to cooperate by supplying abstracts of materials in journals not readily accessible in America. Much time is required for completing these arrangements and for receiving abstracts from points as far distant from our New York offices as Copenhagen, Rome, Moscow, Shanghai, Tokyo, and Buenos Aires. Once the work is fully organized the interval between the date of original publication and the date of the appearance of the abstracts will be reduced and prompt service can be assured.

In the early issues the allocation of space has been influenced by delays in obtaining abstracts. As materials are received from less accessible sources, beginning with July, 1928, they will be published. Preference will be given to abstracts in the order of the date of publication of the original articles. When the flow of material becomes more regular, abstracts will be published in order of receipt.

Abstracts are non-critical summaries. When critical remarks appear, the abstractor has merely reproduced the author's views in brief form.

An authors' index is published with each issue. A cumulative authors' index, together with an elaborate systematic and alphabetic subject index, will be printed as a separate issue at the end of each year.

The editors welcome constructive criticism for the improvement of this service.

Additional information about *Social Science Abstracts* will be found in the introductory pages of Volume I, Numbers 1 and 2.

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DIVISION I. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

HISTORICAL METHOD

HISTORICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

1566. GRAS, NORMAN S. B. *Unternehmertum und Unternehmensgeschichte*. [Enterprises and their history.] *Zeitschr. f. gesamte Staatswissenschaft*. 85 (3) 1928: 544-563.—From the standpoint of a business school the history of business is more useful than eco-

nomic history. The latter regards the industrial revolution as causing a great breach with the past, while for business history it appears as a much less sharp change. Business history will rescue the "undertaking as a whole" which has been lost sight of in the specializing of studies.—*Redvers Opie*.

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

1567. BERNARD, AUGUSTIN. *Quelques ouvrages sur l'Afrique du Nord*. [Some works on North Africa.] *Ann. de Géog.* 37 (210) Nov. 1928: 546-551.—Volumes V and VI of the *Histoire ancienne de l'Afrique du Nord*, by M. Stéphane Gsell, describe the early social, political, and economic organization of the native states of Northern Africa. Past conditions have been reconstructed from present day conditions. This has been possible because these people tenaciously retain customs and habits which date back to centuries prior to the Christian era. The grouping into 2 distinct population types, nomads and agriculturalists, dates back to very ancient times. Present day agriculture represents developments which were introduced as early as the 2nd century B.C. Similar political and economic reasons have led to the development of village and city communities throughout the history of the region. Love of independence, hatred of discipline, and the extreme partition of the region prevented the formation of strong permanent native units. This organization has only been possible through foreign control. The *Manuel d'art musulman. L'architecture; Tunisie, Algérie, Maroc, Espagne, Sicile*, by M. Georges Marçais, is a history of musulman art which has been reconstructed from a study of many of the existing buildings in North Africa. There appears to be little connection made between geography and the history of art. *Les siècles obscurs du Maghreb*, by M. E. F. Gautier, is a study of the history of North Africa from the 7th to the 11th century. Many of the conclusions reached are admittedly hypotheses based upon the author's deductions. As contemporary literature of the period was lacking, he attempted to obtain the information he needed by making a geographic study of the region. Investigation showed him that the Arabs of today correspond with the Numides of the middle ages and the Botr of antiquity. In the same way the present Kabyles correspond with the Moors of the middle ages and the Branès of antiquity. According to Ibn Khaldoun, a great Berber historian, the Botr

were nomads inhabiting the dry lands, while the Branès were farmers. From time immemorial these 2 groups have been irreconcilable, each with characteristic activities, living in regions rendered totally different by soil and climatic conditions. From these conclusions the author has been able to unravel the struggles and fortunes of these contending peoples. Under various names they carried on a continuous struggle without permanent advantage to either side until the 11th century when the nomadic Zénètes aided by the Arabs defeated the Sanhadja (Kabyles). The Zénètes themselves have since been absorbed by the Arab tribes who now occupy the original Zénète territory.—*John B. Appleton*.

1568. VALLAUX, CAMILLE. *La classification des océans et des mers*. [The classification of the oceans and seas.] *La Géographie*. 16 (3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 184-202.—The classification of the oceans and the seas may be based upon one of several factors, and in any scheme the boundaries may be more or less arbitrary. If a classification, based upon several factors, results in a simple regional sub-division of the waters of the earth it has some practical application not only to oceanographers but to navigators. The Austral Ocean surrounding Antarctica and extending equatorward to about 35 degrees south has an area of 85,564,580 sq. km. The Pacific Ocean is bordered by the American continents on the east, Asia, New Guinea, and Australia on the west, and the Aleutian Islands on the north, and forms the greatest ocean, 126,872,590 sq. km. The Indian Ocean, the smallest with only 42,379,000 sq. km., has very obvious boundaries including the 35 degrees south, the northward border of the Austral Ocean. The Atlantic Ocean, with 58,251,700 sq. km. completes the list. The Austral Ocean is delimited on the basis of climate and the others by submarine relief. The seas are divided into 4 classes, (1) Frozen seas, including the Arctic Sea and the marginal seas of Antarctica, (2) island girdled seas, such as the Japan Sea, and Bering Sea, (3) Mediterranean seas, which are distinguished as the equatorial, tropical, desert, and temperate, and (4) shallow seas, as Hudson Bay, the North Sea, and the Persian Gulf.—*Guy-Harold Smith*.

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 2360, 2433)

1569. GILLESPIE, R. D. Contributions of psychological medicine to the estimation of character and temperament. *Brit. Jour. Med. Psychol.* 8(3) 1928: 165-185.—Experience of medical psychology suggests that the only satisfactory way to estimate character and temperament is history-taking, checked by accounts from the subject's relatives and friends, and by observation if possible under limited social conditions. Even then observed traits should not be taken at their

face value, but should be traced to their sources as far as possible and should be considered as integral parts of the total personality. The manner in which traits become integrated to form a personality is of special importance in both normal and abnormal psychology. The usefulness of a "general intensity factor" or any other method which seeks to express emotional disposition as a unit is very questionable. The categories of traits of temperament and character worked out by psychologists of the normal, in many cases from psychological theory, often appear ludicrous to the psychiatrist working with concrete data in the clinic. Medical psychology has a distinct contribution in this regard.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 1852, 1891, 1924, 1956, 2081, 2083)

1570. HENTZEL, Der Beschäftigungsgrad. [The measurement of business activity.] *Zeitschr. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 5(9) 1928: 673-684 and (10) 1928: 721-745.—The article presents a criticism of the concept of the degree of business activity of an industrial concern as well as a constructive analysis of the factors that affect it. Various measurements of business activity current in German practice, such as output in physical units, sales in monetary terms, expenses of production, amount of labor expended, number of employees and of productive appliances, wages of labor directly engaged in production, degree of utilization of human and material resources, volume of booked orders expressed in units of time necessary to fill them, and others, are tested as to their capacity to reflect faithfully the changes in the numerous elements making up the activity of an enterprise and to serve for time comparisons, which are significant primarily in an investigation of the dependence of costs on the rate of activity. While each of these measurements serves its purpose in the particular branch of industry in which it originated, none of them is sufficiently general to be adequate for a variety of industries. Business activity is determined by: (1) the number of production units, this latter being defined as the smallest combination of human and material agents necessary to produce the finished article; (2) the actual output per productive unit per hour; (3) actual working time; (4) its anticipated duration; (5) organization of the concern insofar as it bears on the effectiveness of utilization of all productive possibilities. The relative degree of business activity is then simply a ratio of this magnitude for period "n" to the magnitude for the basic period. On closer investigation it appears that the derivation of a single significant ratio is not feasible. First, it is impossible to find a base stable enough to make the ratio to that base susceptible of comparisons in time; neither average nor optimum business activity or capacity remain constant. Second, it is impossible to find a single quantitative expression for the state of business activity, determined as it is by several factors each of which in its turn can be scarcely crowd-

ed into a single figure. This negative conclusion is, however, somewhat modified. By setting up a number of ideal types (in Max Weber's sense) of industrial units, the author defines in a general way the branches of industry for which an approximate expression of the magnitude of business activity is practicable; it is done most easily for an industry engaged in mass production of a single type of products having no gradations by qualities, employing no hand labor, using a minimum of supplementary labor (repairs, guard, etc.) and working with inexpensive raw material. Finally, the author points out that costs are affected not only by the strictly productive activity of a concern, but also by its commercial policy as shown in the purchase of raw materials and sale of products, whereas the concept of business activity, the chief use of which is found in the light it throws on costs, has proved too complicated for application even when restricted to productive activity alone. A single measure of business activity appears therefore doubly impossible.—*Solomon S. Kuznets.*

1571. RICCI, UMBERTO. Die Statistik der Weizenvorräte. [Statistics of wheat stocks.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 18(3) 1928: 361-380.—The author calls attention to the lack of comparability, and lack of uniformity of definition and of time of year in the statistics of wheat stocks and mentions the advantage of season-end "carry-over" reports. More information is available on wheat stocks in the United States and Canada than elsewhere. He describes and lists sources of information covering stocks of wheat and wheat distribution in various countries, including private and governmental sources, in the United States, Canada, Argentina, New Zealand, Great Britain, Germany, Russia. The reports of the International Institute of Agriculture are also discussed. From an analysis of import and export statistics the author arrives at a rounded figure of a billion double-quintals for world production and consumption, of which 200 million double-quintals constitute a surplus in the exporting countries and a deficit in the importing countries. The difficulty of an exact statement, because of differences in crop years, is pointed out. With the increased interest in accurate information on wheat stocks and consumption, a continued improvement in the statistics should result.—*Joseph A. Becker.*

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

(See also Entries 1872, 1909, 1963, 2369, 2370, 2375)

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 1570, 1571, 1956)

1572. UNSIGNED. Russia today, XII: Statistical organization. *Statist.* 112 (2644) Oct. 27, 1928: 610-611.—The Commissariat of Commerce, the Supreme Economic Council and other central departments of the government maintain statistical services. Russian statistics are fairly reliable and bring out both the bright and dark sides of the Russian economic and social conditions. With the adoption of the Economic Plan, the Control Figures, the Five Year Program and the government regulation of foreign trade as fundamental principles of foreign trade, statistics automatically become the corner stone of the whole edifice.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

1573. GARRETT, H. E. and SCHENK, M. R. A study of the discriminative value of the Woodworth personal data sheet. *Jour. Genl. Psychol.* (3-4) Jul.-Oct. 1928: 459-469.—Woodworth Personal Data Sheets collected from 256 soldiers admitted to the psychiatric hospital at Plattsburg, N. Y. in 1917-18 were compared with sheets from 103 Columbia College freshmen. The difference between the gross scores of freshmen and each class of psychoneurotics was not significant, usually less than the S. D. of the difference. However, 42 of the 116 questions did discriminate. In 24 questions the diff./S. D. diff. between freshmen and psychoneurotics was 12.8, and in 17 questions, 7.4. The fact that only 16 out of 116 questions showed an excess of wrong answers greater than 10% by any neurotic group emphasizes the overlapping of types of neuroses. It appeared that 2 out of these 16 questions discriminated epileptics and 12 discriminated neurasthenics. Of these 16 questions, 13 also appear on Laird's Schedule B, Colgate Mental Hygiene Tests, but only 6 agree with Laird's classification—showing how hard it is to classify neurotic trends *a priori*.—Samuel A. Stouffer.

1574. THURSTONE, L. L. Scale construction with weighted observations. *Jour. Educ. Psychol.* 19 (7) Oct. 1928: 441-453.—This is one of a series of studies by the staff of the Behavior Research Fund of the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research, series B. No. 111. This article follows the author's article on a *Method of Scaling Psychological and Educational Tests* (*Jour. Educ. Psychol.*, Oct. 1925, pp. 433-451). Thurstone's purpose is to "develop his earlier scaling technique so that the observed proportions of correct answers or observed proportion of each age group that exceeds a given raw score may be weighted in accordance with its probable error." The data used to exemplify this method are those of Woody's arithmetic scales, developed at Teachers College, Columbia University. Obviously "error" in the statistical sense creeps in when test questions are used for grades higher or lower than they are standard for. The extent of this "error" is shown in graphs where 8th-grade children deviate as much as 19 points plus and none minus the standard deviation for 2nd-grade children on a test standard for the latter grade, whereas 3rd-grade children deviate 2 points minus and 1½ plus. Tables give weights for various observed proportions of correct answers, and also give the means and standard deviations for each grade on a common scale related to the mean test ability of 2nd-grade and with the standard deviation of second graders as a unit of measurement. The author comments on the inescapable inference from the graphs, that as the grade increases the variability of arithmetical ability is

greater; this contradicts Woody's earlier assumption of constant dispersal of ability. Reference is made to a forthcoming article which will also challenge this false assumption in discussing Trabue's Language Completion Scales.—E. T. Weeks.

PROBABILITY

1575. PEARSON, KARL. On a method of ascertaining limits to the actual number of marked members in a population of given size from a sample. *Biometrika*. 20A (Parts I & II) Jul. 1928: 149-174.—The author assumes the existence of a finite population of n individuals to be investigated in which an unknown number p are marked by a special characteristic, say they are black, and q are not marked by this characteristic. A random sample of n is drawn in which r are found to be marked and s unmarked. On the basis of this experience with a sample from the population the question to be answered is: What is the likelihood of various values of p and q in the population? The paper gives a new answer to the question. The reasoning involved in an old answer implies the acceptance of the normal curves to represent the binomial distribution. This is not satisfactory if r or s is small compared to n , and if n is not large. The solution offered in the present paper is based on the theory of inverse probabilities. The primary conclusion reached is that the distribution of p is well described by a Pearson Type I curve whose parameters are determined by a simple method involving the use of the range instead of third and fourth moments. One secondary result of some interest is that the expected or theoretical mean in the population is not rN/n as would probably be written down by a sort of common-sense intuition, but rather $(r+1)(N-n)/(n+2)$.—H. L. Rietz.

1576. POLLACZEK-GEIRINGER, H. Statistik seltener Ereignisse. [Statistics of infrequent events.] *Naturwissenschaften*. 16 (43) Oct. 26, 1928: 800-807 & (44) Nov. 2, 1928: 815-820.—The author attempts to present a short statement of the differences between the Poisson function and the more fundamental Gauss-Laplace function. The equation for the latter is derived on the assumption that with an increase in the number of trials the probabilities remain constant, while the Poisson function fits the case of the mathematical expectation remaining constant. It is for this reason that the Poisson formula is best for dealing with situations in which the probability of occurrence is very small. On passing from the simple case, when the question is merely of occurrence or non-occurrence of an event, to a more general situation, when different values may occur and when the probabilities differ from one set of trials to another, it is found that the Gauss-Laplace equation can be easily generalized and the function still retain its fundamental properties of an exponential. The case is far less favorable for the Poisson function. For a condition in which all the probabilities but one are very small, the generalized Poisson formula gets rather complicated by the introduction of a number of constants. Yet its structure indicates that the events with the small probabilities are independent one of another. For a condition in which some probabilities are small and some large, the generalized equation obtained represents a product of the Gauss and Poisson equations. The author traces further the parallelism of the 2 functions in their use for the presentation of a statistical distribution by an open series. The Gauss function is used in the Bruns series, in which the successive items are obtained by

differentiation, while the Poisson function is used in the Charlier series where the items are derived by differencing. The successive coefficients in both of these series are moments of increasingly higher order.—*Solomon S. Kuznets.*

1577. WILD, LEROY D. The empirical basis of the theory of errors. *Scientia*. 44(10) Oct. 1, 1928: 229-238.—The writer points out the desirability of testing empirically the "symmetrical and continuous" assumption and the "inverse function" assumption underlying the ordinary Gaussian law of error. A comparison of theoretical with actual frequencies for 2 sets of error data lends weight to the argument and presents the necessary technique for further investigation.—*E. E. Lewis.*

INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 2075, 2077, 2081, 2159)

1578. CRUM, W. L. Revision of the index of general business conditions. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 10(4) Nov. 1928: 202-212.—Two revisions recently made of Curves B and A are described in this article. The change in B, the curve of business combining wholesale commodity prices and bank debits outside New York City, consisted in the correction of the latter for the influence of transactions purely speculative. The change in A, the curve of speculation, consisted in the revision of trends in the 2 series—prices of railroad and industrial stocks. The method used in correcting the bank debits curve was to examine the debits data of centers supposedly influenced by speculative activity. Seven such centers were found wherein the movements tended toward those of the New York series rather than to the course of all excepting New York. These centers, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit and San Francisco contribute about half of the debits of the 140. It is reasoned that if New York City, with bank debits considerably greater than the 140 combined, may be left out of an index of business the above 7 may equally well be omitted. The facts that the 133 centers are distributed over the country, some in important industrial centers, and that their movements are in accord with expectations derived from a study of other business indicators are held sufficient to warrant their use as a reliable index. The corrections in the A curve amounted to the recomputation of trends over a different time interval, from January 1920 to December 1926 as against July 1919 to June 1925. The considerations leading to the choice of the former over the latter interval were not entirely without discretion. It is pointed out that discretion was used in selecting the new interval as the trend more closely approximated a "reasonable view of the probabilities." The revised curves are subject to revision as new data become available.—*Leonard Kuvin.*

1579. ELSAS, MORITZ. Wohlstandsindex und sozialer Wohlstand. [An index of well-being and the social well-being.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 60(1) Aug. 1928: 86-102.—The increase in Germany's reparation payments in accordance with an index of social well-being, scheduled to begin in 1929-30, makes a numerical determination of such an index timely, as well as significant for economic policies. Important objections must be made to the Dawes criteria, which are: (1) imports and exports, (2) public revenue and expenditures, (3) railroad traffic, (4) consumption of sugar, tobacco, beer and alcohol, (5) total population and (6) consumption of coal. Economic welfare is measured by national income, or rather, on account of social inequalities, by the income of the masses. For the base year, let R =real wage (Reallohn), E =the per cent of unemployment (Erwerbslosen), M =index

of well-being of the masses (Massenwohlstand). Then, for any particular time,

$$M_1 = 100[R_1(1-E_1/100)]/[R(1-E/100)].$$

Again, for the base year, let Z =the interest rate on deposits in commercial banks (Zinsfuß)—[which varies with the scarcity or abundance of funds]— A =the stock price index (Aktienindex), C =Reichsbank clearings, G =the wholesale price index (Grosshandelsindex-ziffer), K =the capital index (Kapitalindex), then for any particular time,

$$K_1 = 100(Z/Z_1 + A_1G/AG_1 + C_1G/CG_1)^{1/3}.$$

If weights be given to these 2 indexes from the consideration that before the war the masses received about 7/10 of the national income, we have, as the index of social welfare

$$W_1 = .70M_1 + .30K_1.$$

Taking 1913 as 100, the social welfare index was 56 in 1924, and 88½ in January, 1928. At this same date, the mass welfare (income) index was oscillating around the 1913 level, but since production has vastly increased on account of the rationalizing of industry, the share of the masses has suffered a recession. The social welfare index here set forth should be useful in credit, loan, discount and taxation policy and as a basis of refuting possible adverse implications of the Dawes index. (Table and Chart showing the welfare index of the masses, the capital index, and the resultant social welfare index, from February, 1924, to January, 1928.)—*Sidney W. Wilcox.*

1580. PERSONS, WARREN M. and MATTHEWS ADA M. The production of electricity as an index of the physical volume of business. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 10(4) Nov. 1928: 196-201.—An index of electric power produced for public consumption (and consequently for immediate use) adjusted for the number of working days per month, seasonal, and trend is recommended in this article as a good measure of the physical volume of business. This index is compared with 2 other indexes of business at present in use. The index of bank debits outside New York City is held to be objectionable inasmuch as it involves transactions by check brought about by trade in securities as well as by payments for wages and disbursements for various services. If the magnitude of these items were known, a representative index of business could be constructed, giving each an adequate weight therein. Such an index would move more closely with changes in wholesale commodity prices than does the index of bank debits outside New York City. Carloadings, until the beginning of 1927, was a good index of business. With the diminution of coal shipments it ceased to be representative of business and fell off from the adjusted index of electric power production. In both cases the electric power was taken as a criterion of the true movement of business. In the first instance bank debits moved consistently with electric power until the beginning of 1925 when bank debits moved upward and away. Carloadings fluctuated closely with electric power until the beginning of 1926 when carloadings moved downward and away from the latter. The electric power index is free from the movement of prices and is rather general. Bank debits are obviously influenced by wage payments and activity in security markets. Carloadings are likely to be influenced by particular phases of manufacturing or the activities of freight movements. Electric power production, on the other hand, while free from extraneous price movements is yet general enough to embrace transportation, manufacturing, mining, business lighting and domestic energy consumption.—*Leonard Kuvin.*

1581. WERTZ, V. R. An index of gross cash income from Ohio's agricultural industry. *Bull. Business Research (Ohio State Univ.)* 3(9) Oct. 1928: 16-17.—A description of the method used by the Depart-

ment of Rural Economics of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station in computing their index of the gross cash income to Ohio farmers from the sale of farm products. The index is the product of quantity sold times price received. While the greater number of the present index numbers of farm receipts are based upon price only, this is inadequate to represent truly the changing position of agriculture unless the price received is multiplied by the quantity sold.—*J. I. Falconer.*

BIOMETRIC METHODS

1582. LENZ, F. and VERSCHUER, O. von. Zur Bestimmung des Anteils Erbanlage und Umwelt an der Variabilität. [To determine the role of heredity and environment in variability.] *Arch. f. Rassen-u. Gesellschaftsbiol.* 20(4) Oct. 15. 1928: 425-428.—Twins from 2

ova differ because of heredity and environment; twins from 1 ovum differ by environment. The influence of environment in regard to any trait that can be measured on a continuous quantitative scale is secured, when age, sex, race, and environmental conditions are held constant, by (1) securing the mean value of the differences among 1 ovum twins, and (2) securing the mean value of the differences among 2 ova twins, and dividing (1) by (2). Another method divides the mean percentage differences of 1 ovum twins by the mean percentage deviations of 2 ova twins. Similarly, by taking the mean differences between 1 ovum twins as the measure of modifiability, it is possible to determine the role played by the environmental factors in the variability of unrelated individuals, of equal ages, when environmental differences are known.—*C. Taeuber.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

(See also Entry 2151)

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

1583. LATHROP, H. O. An experiment with the contract method in high school commercial geography. *Jour. of Geog.* 28(9): Jan. 1929: 29-39.—The pupils of a 10th-grade class were given the contract "Petroleum and Natural Gas" to complete within 2 to 3 days. The assignment included specific directions on a C, B, and A level. The contract was motivated through a preliminary discussion and the recitation hours were given over chiefly to supervised study. Only a minor amount of written work was required. Most of the last recitation period, prior to an examination, was given over to class discussions and drill work. The standing of the pupils on the C and B levels was determined by means of true-false, recall, and multiple choice tests. Standing on the A level was determined by means of written outlines and special reports. The author will continue his experiments in an attempt to overcome certain disadvantages of the contract method.—*M. E. Branom.*

1584. SYMONDS, CLARE. Geography in high schools. *Jour. of Geog.* 28(1) Jan. 1929: 25-29.—This is a report of an investigation of the status of geography teaching in some 400 senior high schools, by the questionnaire method. The topics covered were: (1) courses offered, (2) length of course, (3) year offered, (4) method, and (5) text used. Four hundred four questionnaires were mailed out, and 72.5% of the schools reported. The reports showed that 68.17% of the city high schools circularized offered geography courses, and 19% of the senior high schools—both city and county—offered more than 1 course. As to the type of course, 66 offered physical geography, 175 commercial, and 13 other courses. Ninety-eight schools offered 2 semesters of geography, and 155 only 1 quarter. One hundred forty schools offered geography in the 10th year, largely commercial geography; 70 in the 11th year; and 24 in the 12th year. The investigation shows that the teachers as a whole were employing all of the up-to-date helps, devices, and methods known to the educational world. A wide variety of texts were used, yet preference was shown to 2, in each of the fields of physical and commercial geography. Summarizing, the author says that the investigation shows a "high degree of interest" in geography in the senior high schools of our country and that "interest in the subject is at the point where a little stimulus will secure for geography a larger place in our senior high schools."—*A. E. Parkins.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 1599, 1602, 1763, 1837)

1585. ALBERT-PETIT, A. L'enseignement historique et l'esprit de paix. [History teaching and the spirit of peace.] *Esprit Internat.* 2(8) Oct. 1, 1928: 547-559.—The teaching of history in the secondary schools is frequently censored and nationalistic. The only course for teachers interested in international fairness is to treat the better features of internal history, while giving the least controversial explanation for the conduct of other peoples. National glorification, common to most texts, can endanger a nation's future. The teacher of history can cultivate in his students such a state of reflection and desire for justice that patriotic exaggeration will appear neither good nor inoffensive: the effect will be a clear atmosphere wherein misrepresentation cannot survive. Lucian, writing after a period of Roman peace, had this ideal, which can be maintained today. No one keeps silent over the bloody and sometimes unjust unification of the modern states. Truth without mental reservation is salutary, and properly studied, can enlarge human horizons by contributing to understanding. The historian must practice patience, and permit time to settle historical litigation. The popular attitude in many countries needs transformation. Really cultivated men are united by a common fund of "humanities." The only means of holding the signatories of the Paris Pact to their agreement is a profound sense of solemn duty. International federations of educators should contribute largely to the development of this feeling.—*Elizabeth M. Lynskey.*

1586. DEPREAUX, ALBERT. L'iconographie, science auxiliaire de l'histoire. [Iconography, an auxiliary science of history.] *Bull. Int. Com. Hist. Sci.* 1(5) Jul., 1928: 725-736.—The cataloguing and classification of iconographic materials is discussed under 4 heads, (1) collections of engravings, (2) museums—particularly the Louvre and the Versailles Museum, (3) archives, of photographs i.e., local collections illustrating regional history, folk-lore and social life, and (4) motion picture collections, particularly the Cinematèque of Paris. The general conclusions based on a study of these various collections is that the method of classification by subject should replace all other methods of classification and that the creation of more archives of photographs and films should be hastened in the interests of historical science.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

1587. KINNEMAN, JOHN A. The school admin-

instrator sets standards in history. *Hist. Outlook* 20(1) Jan. 1929: 24, 25-26.—Many good teachers are hampered by the requirements of their administrators. Students in method classes at the Illinois State Normal University reported that teaching suggestions could not be carried out in the county where they taught because the teachers had to prepare the pupils for the examinations sent out by the County Superintendent. The writer began to examine these questions. About 100 sets of questions largely from Illinois, but some also from Iowa, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania were secured. Most of them were of the essay type and many showed inadequate or unwise selection of topics and less wise distribution over the field presumably covered. The objective tests were frequently open to the same criticism. Many of the questions were put in such a way as to require that 8th-grade history be taught according to presidential administrations. The conclusions are that there has been little recent improvement in such examinations, there is lack of agreement as to the work covered by such tests, and lack of common objectives as to what should be tested for. At present only information is covered. There is no effort to examine for skills, abilities, understandings or ability to use historical materials. There can be little concrete improvement in history teaching so long as teachers must spend their time preparing students to pass examinations of the type too frequently found.—O. M. Dickerson.

1588. ROWLAND, J. M. H. An experiment in the teaching of the history of medicine. *Bull. Assn. Amer. Medic. Colleges* 3 Oct. 1928: 317-322.—In this paper, read before the Association in 1927, Rowland speaks of the usual ill success attending the efforts of medical schools to stimulate interest in courses in medical history. A different result, however, followed a series of 12 lectures given during the past session at the University of Maryland, by J. R. Oliver, which aroused so much interest that the university is planning to continue them. Oliver made a point of appealing to his auditors' senses of touch and sight by passing about editions of great medical works of the past, and by displaying slides, prepared for the occasion, of anatomical drawings, manuscripts, incunabula, etc. The lectures were carefully planned, beginning, after a general introduction and bibliography, with folk medicine and ending with the 16th century; the 12th lecture was devoted to emphasizing the importance to the present age of the lives and work of "Our Fathers of Old."—A. M. Campbell.

1589. THORNTON, E. W. The use of informational tests in American history teaching. *Hist. Outlook* 20(1) Jan. 1929: 12-16.—There has been little common agreement on objectives in history teaching. The content of such courses varies widely over the country. The setting up of any objectives will require information for their attainment. Tests can be used to measure information. Do the present commercial tests serve this purpose for the average classroom? Ten different tests in American history, published between 1915 and 1924, were examined for their content on 2 points, namely: kinds of facts covered and distribution of questions over various periods. The emphasis of the tests is largely on the period from 1607 to 1865. The period prior to 1607 had 9% of the questions and the period after 1865 had 17%. The author thinks this indicates that the European background and recent American history are slighted. For those schools that give a larger proportion of their time to these periods the tests are clearly not suitable. The Hahn and the Pressey-Richards tests are the least objectionable in this respect. When the content of the tests is examined for the kinds of topics covered, classified as military, social-economic, and political-

geographical, great variety is shown. The proportion devoted to military facts varies from 45% in the Sackett test to 4.5% in the Gregory. The average for all tests was 12%. Social-economic topics varied from 0 in the Harlan to 30.5% in the Van Wagenen. The average for all tests was 15.5%. The political-geographical group comprised 72.5% of all topics for the tests as a whole. The writer concludes that the Van Wagenen test is the best from the point of view of topic distribution of questions. Testing of representative facts does not suffice to test informational ability in history. There is no way of telling whether pupils have specific information except to test for it. If teachers are using a period distribution or a fact distribution different from that of any of these tests none of them are suitable as a test of information in their classrooms. By examination of the distribution of content a teacher can tell which one comes nearest to meeting conditions.—O. M. Dickerson.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 1566, 1599, 1901, 1904, 2107)

1590. CALL, L. E. Aids to cooperative marketing from agricultural research. *Cooperative Marketing Jour.* 2(3) Jul. 1928: 195-199.—Three types of research agencies may aid: (1) Research departments within associations themselves can best handle matters of a private nature and administrative matters, (2) endowed institutions can often work with a freedom impossible for state supported agencies, (3) public research agencies may conduct research in the technical problems of cooperation, in the broader problems of marketing, and in fields that will contribute to general agricultural knowledge.—H. E. Erdman.

1591. DELPORT, VINCENT. How Europeans train men for foundry work. *Foundry*. Nov. 15, 1928: 936-939.—Early in 1924, with the cooperation and aid of the government through the channels of the department of education, a school for training young men in foundry work was started. The author describes in detail the procedure of the course, the subjects covered, including practical training at the foundry, the preparation for examination and the final test. The author also calls attention to the 4 long established and highly rated schools in Paris which specialize in engineering courses. The courses given at these 4 schools are briefly outlined in the article. It is apparent that highly technical education is centralized in Paris. Throughout France district schools are now installing engineering courses and candidates, after completing the prescribed course, must spend 3 years at 1 of the Paris schools in order to qualify as skilled mechanics. Belgium, which has about 800 foundries, heretofore has had no facilities for special training for foundry men, but plans are under way for organizing foundry schools similar to those in Paris.—M. Richter.

1592. HANDY, ALBERT. Taxation instruction in colleges and universities. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 14(1) Oct. 1928: 15-18.—Taxation is one of the newer sciences. The study of taxation may be approached from 2 entirely different angles, the one theoretical and the other practical. The expanded program of teaching taxation in New York University is outlined. For most of the courses suggested suitable texts are available. As to the method of instruction, much is to be said in favor of the case system; and if time is sufficient a modification of this system is recommended.—M. H. Hunter.

1593. HERBERT, PAUL A. Comments on forest education. *Jour. Forestry* 26(6) Oct. 1928: 762-766.—One year of vocational forestry training will suffice for high school graduates only when they are able to secure

the courses now taught in the freshman year of college that rightly belong in the high school curriculum. Vocational forestry training must produce men prepared to fill and satisfied to stay in junior administrative positions at a salary of from \$1500 to \$2500. Our forest schools are attempting to teach too many subjects and have too many professors of the research type and not enough teachers. Forestry professors should receive salaries ranging from \$2400 to \$20,000 a year and should have had at least 5 years of practical forestry training. Foresters going into executive positions will usually find 4 years of college training sufficient. Advanced degree requirements should be more stringent. True research positions in forestry are limited as most highly specialized investigative problems can be handled more efficiently by those trained in pure science.—*P. A. Herbert.*

1594. O'NEIL, WILLIAM J. Forest schools and recent graduates. *Jour. Forestry* 26(7) Nov. 1928: 941-943.—The present dissatisfaction with the progress of forestry can be attributed to the leadership and not to the recent graduate nor to the forest school faculties. The early graduates had more opportunities open to them than we find today and did not always make the most of them. There are not too many forest schools nor too many graduates. Foresters should have 2 or 3 years of graduate work after having practiced 1 or 2 years.—*P. A. Herbert.*

1595. TAKITA, MANABU. Commercial education in Japan. *Research Dept. Bull. Oita Commercial College, Oita, Japan.* Jul. 1928: 1-29.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1596. UNSIGNED. Organización de la oficina de investigaciones económicas. [Organization of the bureau for economic research.] *Rev. Económica (Banco de la Nación Argentina).* 1(1) Aug. 1928: 3-5.—The banking policy of the institution requires careful re-

search concerning economic statistics and, therefore, the Banco de la Nación Argentina has established an office to collect, systematize, analyze, and interpret economic information for the assistance of the directors of the bank. Among other tasks the bureau should gather accurate statistics for use in economic forecasting in Argentina.—*J. Homer Butler.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

1597. HORACK, H. C. Supply and demand in the legal profession. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 14(10) Nov. 1928: 567-572.—Eight states gave adopted rules similar to those suggested by the American Bar Association in 1921, raising the standards of admission to the Bar. Higher educational requirements are not limiting the number entering the profession. There is a gain of 80% from 1920 to 1926 of students attending law schools, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of these are in schools requiring no college work for entrance.—*Agnes Thornton.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

1597. WITTFOGEL, ROSE. The Frankfort Institute for Social Research. *Amer. Federationist* 35(9) Sep. 1928: 1104-1105.—The function of the privately endowed *Institut für Sozialforschung* (inaugurated, June, 1924) is "the scientific investigation and presentation of social conditions and social movements in the past and present, of all the facts pertaining to them, and without restriction to any one country." Besides research, teaching (in connection with the University of Frankfort) and the training of investigators are emphasized.—*K. W. Bigelow.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

(See also Entry 1913)

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 1812, 1818)

1599. HECKSCHER, E. F. A plea for theory in economic history. *Econ. Jour. Econ. Hist. Series No. 4.* Jan. 1929: 525-534.—In the controversy which raged toward the end of the 19th century between the champions of the historical and of the theoretical treatment of economic phenomena, the latter emerged virtually victorious. The disposition of economists has been to conclude, as a result, that there should be a divorce of "economics proper and economic history." This conclusion is not valid; both the theory and the history are essential to the comprehension of the complete life of any and all periods. It is not a valid distinction to say that the historical method applies to the past, the theoretical to present-day problems. The economic problem is fundamentally the same for all ages; that is, it is a problem of the "relation between wants and the means for their satisfaction, between demand and supply." Economic theory may have an important function as a test of historical facts, in that a true understanding of theory deduced from a sufficient number of cases may constitute a "strong presumption for or against the existence of alleged facts." Thus a consideration of theory may be important in the choice of facts. Secondly, in the interpretation of facts the "use of economic theory may be even more indispensable." The change from natural to money economy

greatly complicates economic relations and sometimes conceals from the historical student the true nature of exchange. The failure to understand price and the factors which determine it led historians to consider "scarcity" and "high prices" as a principal explanation of the decline of ancient civilizations, an interpretation no longer tenable in the light of a better understanding of the economic theory touching the explanation of these phenomena.—*G. A. Hedger.*

1600. LEROY, MAXIME. La conception de l'histoire chez Fronton. [Fronton's conception of history.] *Musée Belge.* 32(3-4) Jul.-Oct. 1928: 241-252.—Few fragments of Fronton's historical writing have come down to us, but these indicate that he followed the Greek tradition which regarded history as a useful subordinate to oratory and eloquence, not strictly as a "truth-finding" discipline. His *Principia Historiae* and *De Bello Parthico* illustrate the conventional procedure: in the former he criticizes the methods of some of his predecessors; in the latter he magnifies his subject, Lucius Verus, by deprecating the acts of Trajan and Hadrian, and by unwarranted praise. He also tried his artistry on some of the traditional subjects of history: Arion's Adventure, the History of Orpheus, the Origin of Eloquence, etc.—*W. B. Chérin.*

1601. ROUGIER, LOUIS. Le Protestantisme et la philosophie de l'histoire. [Protestantism and the philosophy of history.] *Mercur de France.* 209(733) Jan. 1, 1929: 5-26.—The Reformation rather than the Revolution marks the beginning of the third period in the history of western civilization. The latter "is only the

political aspect of a formidable economic and social revolution due to the accession of capitalism which was rendered possible by the new Calvinistic and Puritanic ethics."—*W. B. Cherin.*

1602. STEPHENSON, CARL. Facts in history. *Hist. Outlook.* 19 (7) Nov. 1928: 313-317.—Current controversies about history frequently doubt its validity as a science, and question the results it claims to establish and the character of the material with which it deals. History has, however, a scientific aim—the determination of the facts of man's past—and it employs accepted materials and a legitimate method. Scientific evidence is either derived from direct sources, the facts

of immediate observation, or from reports of events that have taken place. The first give facts of immediate inference and highest certainty, while the latter give data which are reasonably certain, though not immediately self-evident, if all the indirect sources available are compared. The facts obtained must conform to experience; they need not be directly observed. This is the accepted scientific procedure in geology, biology, astronomy, and other sciences that cannot rely completely on the facts of immediate observation. It is also the method of history which cannot, then, be excluded from the sciences because it claims to establish facts that are not directly observed.—*G. E. Dahlgren.*

DIVISION II. SYSTEMATIC MATERIALS

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION

(See also Entry 1783)

1603. BIRKET-SMITH, KAJ. Vitus Bering og hans rejser. [Vitus Bering and his journeys.] *Geog. Tidskr.* 31(3) Sep. 1928: 131-138.—Two hundred years had passed in 1928 since Vitus Bering in his good ship "Gavriil" concluded the 1st of the 2 great expeditions with which his name is associated. Vitus Bering was born in Kolding, Denmark, in 1681 and entered the service of the Russian marine in 1704. In 1724 when he had advanced to the rank of Captain he was detailed by Peter the Great to go to Kamchatka to take command of an expedition to delineate the northern coast of the Pacific Ocean, and to explore the eastward extension of Asia (which at that time was thought to include North America) beyond Kamchatka. It was 1728 before Bering was able to build his boat "Gavriil" on the east coast of Siberia and set sail. He discovered several islands but because of low visibility due to fog did not see the American coast before he was forced to return. He arrived in St. Petersburg in 1730 where bitter controversy immediately arose over his report that Asia and North America were separated, and keen criticism followed with general skepticism and open distrust over his assertion. As a consequence of this unfortunate outcome of his work, Bering, still under criticism and suspicion, was despatched in 1733 on a second ambitious expedition. Due to opposition from many sources and unexpected delays it was 1737 before he finally was was able to set forth from Okhotsk and 1741 before he could set sail in his 2 newly-built brigs, St. Paul and St. Peter, with an inadequate supply of provisions. The 2 ships were soon separated, but Bering's ship, the St. Peter, attained the mountainous Alaskan coast beyond which a great volcano, later named Mt. St. Elias, was seen. G. W. Steller, the famous naturalist, landed upon Kayak Island on July 16; the next day despite Stellar's protests that such a brief stay was out of all proportion to the 10 years' preparations, Bering ordered the weighing of anchor and the return. The outcome of the journey justified his orders, for scurvy and insufficient food soon after affected the crew and some died. The party landed on an island (named afterwards Bering Island), in the belief that it had reached Kamchatka, and there Bering died Dec. 8, 1741, and was buried. However seriously he may be blamed, or severely criticized, the facts remain that Vitus Bering was courageous, fixed in purpose and broad of vision, and that he did determine the discontinuity of the Asian and American continents. Thus 2 Danes, Bering in Bering Sea, and Jens Munk in Hudson Bay determined the two northern "corners" of North America, which Knud Rasmussen, another Dane, was first to connect by his expedition 200 years later.—W. Elmer Ekblaw.

1604. PFALZ, RICHARD. Za, Barra: Reiseskizzen

aus Tripolitanien. [Za, Barra: travel sketches from Tripoli.] *Geographischer Anzeiger.* 29(8-10) 1928: 233-242, 306-313.—The traveler journeys through Tripoli. Not only the things the eye beholds are noted, but also that which is not evident to the casual visitor. Ever to the fore is the great colonial-sexual problem, a natural result of the new freedom for woman and a shifting population. But the key problem to the region is water. The cultural development has been around the primitive well. With the growth of wind pumped wells the transformation goes on, especially since the region is being colonized by farmers from the best agricultural sections at home. Where now the traveler journeys with nothing but the "za, barra" (Ho camel) of the caravan driver to break the monotony of a slow, hot journey, there will soon be an auto road. Even the Troglodytes who have solved the shade problem so effectively will be displaced by the foreign colonist with his fields of waving grain. The change is already felt there. The closely guarded Troglodyte woman of the past is now the laborer in the field and the burden bearer in the caravan.—W. H. Haas.

1605. STEFFEN, HANS. El supuesto primer descubrimiento de la Cordillera patagónica desde el lado del Atlántico. [The supposed first discoverer of the Patagonian Andes from the Atlantic side.] *Revista Chilena de Hist. y Geog.* 58(62) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 26-45.—The credit of first crossing Argentine Patagonia and the discovery of the Patagonian Andes from the Argentina side has been given by many writers (particularly J. G. Kohl, a German traveler and writer, in "Geschichte der Entdeckungreisen und Schiffahrten zu Magellan's-strasse und zu den ihr benachbarten Ländern und Meeren," *Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin*, 1876) to Simon de Alcazaba, a Portuguese in the service of Spain who, on March 9th, 1535, led an expedition into the interior from a point on the Atlantic coast called Puerto Leones to take possession of the Gobernacion de Nueva León which had been assigned to him by the King of Spain. Kohl apparently did not have access to the diaries of 2 members of the expedition, Alonso Veeder and Juan de Mori, although the Veeder diary appeared in 1866 in the collection of unpublished documents edited by Torres de Mendoza, but based his conclusions on 2nd-hand evidence. From the latitude of the point of departure, distances, and descriptions of the journey given in these 2 independently written diaries, it is concluded that the Puerto Leones was an inlet north of the Bay of Camarones and that the expedition penetrated to a distance of only about 125 miles northwestward, crossing the Chubut River and probably reaching the Arroyo Telsen; the high mountains which they saw being not the Andes but the high basaltic mesas from which the Arroyo Telsen flows.—R. R. Platt.

SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

RELATIONS OF MAN AND GEOGRAPHIC ENVIRONMENT IN GENERAL

1606. MCADIE, ALEXANDER. Daily maps of world weather: An attempt at three-dimensional geography. *Geog. Rev.* 19(1) Jan. 1929: 87-93.—The scientist who would understand the weather situation at any time, particularly if he wishes to forecast the weather soon to prevail, is seriously handicapped if his work chart must end at an international boundary or a shore line. Forward steps to overcome each handicap are being arranged by the international Commission for Synoptic Weather Information for obtaining and distributing in the best form important data. Collecting centers for the several oceans may shortly be picked. While the "low," or cyclone, has received most of the forecaster's attention, the importance of the anticyclone is now recognized, especially when it is so well developed as to make possible a prediction of long-settled weather. Another development of promise is the increasing use of data as to air movements and temperature gradients high above the "upper-air" reporting stations. Apart from the fast-expanding use of the free air, the understanding of the situation aloft has no slight value for surface forecasting. It is to be expected that many centers of meteorological work will soon be employing, if not also publishing, daily Northern Hemisphere weather charts.—*Herbert C. Hunter.*

1607. PETERSSON, OTTO. Changes in the oceanic circulation and their climatic consequences. *Geog. Rev.* 19(1) Jan. 1929: 121-131.—The extent to which changes in the currents and the drift of the ocean waters affect continental climates is much misunderstood by the average man. Extraordinary outbursts of polar ice into the sea waters, where melting causes much fresh water, less in density, to mix with the salt water, result in widespread movement to restore equilibrium. An outburst in the far-north Atlantic may lower the temperature of northwestern Europe, and may prove especially serious to man because of interference with the fisheries. For lands nearer the equator, the effect of an outburst of polar ice on the climate seems to be mainly in decrease or increase of rainfall, the prolonged dryness of 1896-1902 in India and Australia being counted an effect of an Antarctic outburst, and the unusual rains of 1925 in some parts of South America and southern Africa being an opposite, early result of another. There are longer and shorter periodicities in these outbursts, presumably connected with astronomical periods. One of the long periods culminated about the year 1400, when the Greenland white settlers lost their contact with Iceland, never to regain it.—*Herbert C. Hunter.*

POPULATION

(See Entries 1582, 1614, 1640, 1642, 2291, 2296, 2368-2375, 2408, 2412, 2433)

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 1924, 1937)

1608. GUENEAU, L. La production et la consommation de la soie artificielle dans le monde. [The production and consumption of artificial silk in the world.] *Ann. de Géog.* 57(210) Nov. 1928: 481-489.—The world's production of artificial silk (rayon), insignificant in 1900 and but a third of that of natural silk in 1913 is now over twice as large as that of natural silk; this is due to its much lower cost. For the same reason nearly 90% of all artificial silk is "viscose silk," made from wood pulp; the other 3

kinds are more expensive because they are made from cotton and require more costly processes of manufacture. Because of its chemical nature this new textile industry has developed only in countries highly advanced in modern industrial technique, those of western Europe, the United States, and Japan. In all of these it is concentrated in the older textile centers which include its chief markets. A minimum size plant producing 5 tons a day uses daily, approximately, 6.5 tons of cellulose, 20 tons of chemicals, and 12,000 tons of water, and requires an investment of 3 to 4 million dollars, 2000 employees, mostly female, and 4000 kilowatts of electric power. The industry has been marked by concentrated control in large companies, national monopolies, virtual control of the world's viscose silk production by one company, and an international cartel for control of international trade.—*R. Hartshorne.*

1609. KLUTE, FRITZ. Die Getreideländer der Erde. [The cereal lands of the world.] *Geographischer Anzeiger.* 29(8) 1928: 242-249.—The evolution of cereal culture, as well as the present acreage, distribution, and yield of the cereal crops of the world, should be brought out in an adequate survey of this important industry. During the Pleistocene glaciation and for a long time afterward the distribution of man in the Northern Hemisphere reveals a concentration in the subtropics particularly between 20° and 40° North, where the land masses were largest, the climate most stimulating and favorable, and the number of animals adaptable for domestication, and plants amenable to cultivation and development most abundant. It was in this belt that cereal culture arose, in the prehistoric periods of man's progress. Widespread aridity necessitated irrigation in many places to insure crops adequate for the population, and the large capital and extensive cooperation demanded by irrigation projects led to the centralization of authority, despotic government, and strict regimentation of individual activities to assure community success. Cereal culture early rose to a high stage of development in the Mediterranean lands, and as the effects of the glaciation disappeared and man reoccupied the northern parts of Europe and rose to an advanced stage of culture the Roman legions carried cereal culture far northward. The commerce maintained by the Hanseatic League inaugurated the trade in cereals from such grain-growing lands as Pomerania and Mecklenburg to the industrial centers like those of Flanders, and when practically the whole of northwest Europe became industrialized its great non-foodproducing populations were forced to extend this type of trade far afield in order to obtain food and raw material. Prior to the World War Russia, Rumania, the United States and Canada, Argentina, and the British Dominions in the Southern Hemisphere, supplied the needs of industrial Europe. The war almost eliminated Russia and to a degree Rumania as sources of supply and Europe was forced to seek her food entirely overseas. Germany is eager to see the complete rehabilitation of Russia as a great grain-exporting nation, in order that Germany's people and livestock may be fed, and to provide a greater market for Germany's wares. Until that is done Germany must safeguard her food supply as far as she can by the extension of her own croplands, and their intensive utilization.—*W. Elmer Ekblaw.*

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 2300, 2310)

1610. FOA, EDGAR. The new frontiers in the Alps. *Alpine Jour.* 40(237) Nov. 1928: 292-304.—This

paper, presented before the Alpine Club of England, reviews the long history of political claims upon the territory drained by the middle and upper Adige (the Dolomites) and describes the present mountain boundary between Italy and Austria along the eastern Alps. For something like 1,000 years, with certain temporary exceptions, this region was affiliated politically with powers to the north of the Alpine barrier. Italy's long struggle and desire for this territory were satisfied by the treaty settlements following the Great War. It is of distinct value geographically for Italy to control the entire Tyrolean salient up to the main watershed since the gradient and the configuration of the ranges make crossing easier and more effective from the north than from the south. Furthermore the present arrangement makes for greater economic unity, especially with regard to the rapidly developing hydro-electric schemes. There is a problem in regard to the German-speaking peoples in the northern division of the new province, the Alto-Adige. The frontier character of the mountains has here been mitigated by the presence of the well-known Brenner Pass. It is to be hoped that time and wise policies will lessen this political difficulty. The population of the Trentino to the south is entirely Italian. Physiographically the present boundary is an excellent natural frontier following as it does for most of the way the main divide from the Reschen Scheideck Pass along the Oetzthal Mountains, the ridges of the Stubai group, the Zillerthal Alps, the Hohe Tauern group, the Carnic Alps, and the Julian Alps to the Adriatic near Fiume. (Sketch map, and photographs of peaks along the frontier.)—*E. P. Jackson.*

1611. HAUSHOFER, ALBRECHT. Zur politischen Geographie der Grenzen in Nordamerika. [The political geography of North American boundaries.] *Zeitschr. f. Geopol.* 5 (9) Sep. 1928: 769-780.—Research into the political geography of boundaries is not always fruitful since historic records do not always go back to the beginning. These difficulties, however, are less common as one studies colonial lands. This is true, in the main, more for north than for middle and south America. The influence of meridians and parallels in determining North American boundaries is in striking contrast with that of Europe. This is natural as in old lands boundaries have developed slowly as cultural demarcations; in colonial areas, on the contrary, the political delimitations come ahead of new cultural developments. In state boundaries the astronomical-geodetic lines are dominant, but all the states, except Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah, have in part natural boundaries. The natural boundaries are nearly all those of water, and only between Virginia and West Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, Idaho and Montana, is the water shed a determinant. As in state, so in country boundaries. However, not all important streams mark boundaries. The Colorado with its great canyon is a striking example. This and other cases came about because the political was ahead of the natural development of the region. The reason for the dominance of the water boundaries is not hard to find, for streams, especially when bounded by low lands, were more divisional to local movements than they were connective. However, natural boundaries in North America are more common than is generally supposed. On the other hand real organic boundaries are very rare in the present cultural stage.—*W. H. Haas.*

1612. PARMENTIER, GEORGES. Rôle du chemin de fer de Bergen pendant la guerre. [The role of the railroads of Bergen during the war.] *La Géographie.* 50 (1-2) Jul.-Aug., 1928: 92-102.—The railroad from Bergen to Oslo was opened to through traffic in 1909. From 1878 to 1883 the line from Bergen to Voss was completed, an extension to Taugevand was

built between 1894 and 1909, and a third section, the Taugevand-Gulsvik-Roa division, was finished in 1909 after 11 years of difficult work. Most of the difficulties in construction were similar to those encountered in any mountainous country, but the heavy snowfall on the Norwegian highland required the construction of many long snowsheds. Furthermore, the spring floods from the melting snow necessitated high bridges to permit the rapid escape of flood waters. When completed the time required for the journey between the 2 cities of Oslo and Bergen was reduced from a sea voyage of more than 2 days to 12 hours by rail. During the World War this line was the western section of an international route from Bergen and Leningrad via Oslo to Stockholm, thence by boat to Alo in Finland and eastward by rail through Helsingfors to Leningrad. Because of the mines the sea journey was hazardous, so Russian and French nationals as well as other travelers went around the Gulf of Bothnia via the line through Boden in Sweden and Tornea in Finland. This Bergen-Oslo line is looked upon as the western section of an overland route to Vladivostok and the Orient. At the present, however, its chief function is service between the 2 capitals, Bergen the commercial, and Oslo the political. Along the line lumbering is a principal industry and the grandeur of the scenery has attracted many tourists.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

1613. WIGMORE, JOHN H. A map of the world's law. *Geog. Rev.* 19 (1) Jan. 1929: 114-120.—The distribution of the 8 major legal systems in force on the earth and that of the outstanding blends (mixtures of 2 or more primary systems) and composites (superimposition of one upon another without blending) thereof, is portrayed in color upon an equal area projection. The classification scheme used in the map is genetically explained. Together these data lay down for the first time broad guidelines for more detailed study of that aspect of political geography which deals with the geography of laws. The danger of forcing strained relationships between natural environment and law is stated. A brief paragraph suggests some of these relationships.—*Derwent Whitlesey.*

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 1628, 2362)

1614. ROXBY, PERCY M. Human geography and some of its applications. *Internat. Rev. of Missions.* 17 (67) Jul. 1928: 483-494.—Human geography has something vital to contribute to the solution of many world problems. The rapidly increasing interdependence and intersensitiveness of different regions and peoples have made a synthetic view of the world, as of a whole made up of interrelated parts, essential to human progress. Human geography is essentially the study of: the adjustment of human groups to their physical environment; and the interrelation of these groups as conditioned by their several adjustments. Probably no other aspect of geography so closely concerns workers in the mission field as social geography. In many parts of the world modern commerce has profoundly disturbed the normal adjustment of tribes or peoples to their environment. Here the problem of statesmanship is to harmonize the interests of many groups, cradled in different environments, diverse in race, mode of life and experience, but under the conditions of the world today increasingly interdependent. The problem of the readjustment of African societies, one of the most critical and complex of our time, and one for the solution of which Great Britain has incurred heavy responsibilities, is essentially geographical in its character. Regional studies can help and indeed have already helped to direct the present movement in Great

Britain towards orderly regional planning, which is essentially a conscious effort in constructive social geography. Rightly studied, human geography is

vital in training for national and international citizenship; it develops the qualities of accurate imagination and sympathetic understanding.—C. C. Huntington.

REGIONAL STUDIES

(See Entry 1877)

POLAR REGIONS

ANTARCTIC

1615. NORDENSKJOLD, OTTO. Einige Probleme der Antarktis. [Some problems of the Antarctic.] *Arktis*. 1(3-4) 1928: 65-70.—Antarctica is relatively unstudied in a systematic way. Much mapping and surveying, even of reconnaissance remains to be done. Penck has suggested a strait between Weddell and Ross Seas; West or Pacific Antarctica is well-nigh unexplored, and may constitute an archipelago, separated from the mainland; the southern limit of Ross Sea is undetermined; and whether the South Pole is on the edge of a continental land mass or at the center can not be determined until it is known whether land or sea lies beyond the Queen Maud Range from the Pole. Meteorological and climatological observations in reliable form are necessary before any adequate account of the climate and weather can be compiled, and relation of conditions on Antarctica to the lands and seas of the Southern Hemisphere can be established. All that is as yet known indicates great difference between conditions at the North Pole, and those at the South.—W. Elmer Ekblaw.

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

(See also Entry 1783)

EAST INDIES

1616. BLINK, H. De productie en handel van palmolie in het bijzonder van Sumatra's Oostkust. [The production and trade of palm oil, especially on the East Coast of Sumatra.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 19(9) Sep. 1928: 303-307.—The oil palm is not a native of the Sumatran East Coast. It was introduced there only in 1914. In 1926, 27,000 hectares were planted, of which $\frac{1}{2}$ was productive. The palm oil produced on the east coast now comprises about 6% of the world production. Profits are small, but prices are rather stable. Therefore plantations of oil palms form a safe investment for concerns that grow tobacco, rubber and other products that are subject to violent price fluctuations. For technical reasons all the palm oil is produced on the plantation. No palm kernel oil is as yet produced, because the number of kernels harvested does not warrant the purchase of expensive machinery.—W. Van Royen.

1617. EIBERGEN, P. De spoor—en tramwegen op Sumatra. [The railroads and tramways of Sumatra.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 19(10) Oct. 1928: 337-345.—The railways and tramways of Sumatra are at the present time in the same phase of development as were those of Java 40 years ago. Sumatra has 3 main systems: that of the Residency of Sumatra's West Coast, that of Atjeh and the East Coast, and that of South Sumatra. The first was built in connection with the coalfields of the Padang Uplands. Grades are steep and transport is expensive. An important part of the revenues is derived from the transportation of the coal to the coast. The system is small, and although the hinterland is densely populated, it is of little commercial importance. The Atjeh tramway was

built for strategic reasons. It has, however, proven to be of great economic value. The railroad system of the East Coast of Sumatra, built for commercial purposes, serves the largest area of European plantations on the island. Since 1917 the last 2 systems have been joined. The railroad system of South Sumatra was built by the government to further the development of this region. The Lampong line is the first part of a great longitudinal trunk line through the heart of Sumatra that in the course of time will join all 3 systems. (Map.)—W. Van Royen.

ASIA

(See also Entries 2100, 2364)

1618. TREWARTHA, GLENN T. The tea crop. *Jour. of Geog.* 28(1) Jan. 1929: 1-25.—The almost complete concentration of commercial tea production in the monsoon lands of Asia is related to: (1) the indigenous nature of the plant in the region, (2) the satisfactory and even favorable conditions of physical environment, particularly climatic, which prevail over large areas, and (3) the abundance of cheap, unskilled labor which is available. The last item is the most critical and it, more than the others, has been responsible for causing the commercial production of tea to remain in The Orient. Within the general producing region, however, cognizance has been taken of natural environment in the development of specialized tea districts. The major part of the paper is concerned with the distribution, description and geographic interpretation of these outstanding tea districts.—Glenn T. Trewartha.

China and Manchuria

(See also Entries 1897, 1910, 1923, 1926, 1940, 1945, 1946, 1978, 1996, 2010, 2070, 2310, 2361)

1619. COCHING CHU. A preliminary study on the weather types of Eastern China. *Geography*. 14(82) Autumn 1928: 507-510.—Weather in the intermediate zones is controlled to a large degree by the succession of cyclones and anticyclones which are common to the zones of the westerlies. This study is based upon the weather maps issued at 5 cities in China, covering the period from January 1924 to June 1926. Four major and 2 minor winter-weather types, and 4 major and 1 minor summer-weather types are recognized and their characteristics summarized.—Glenn T. Trewartha.

1620. DORPMÜLLER. Vom Eisenbahnbau in China. [Railroad building in China.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen*. (5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 1097-1140.—The 1st part is a general survey of China's geography as affecting her means of transportation, particularly the river system. The 2nd shows the general growth of China's railway system, by means of exposition and a large map. The 3rd part is a more intensive statement of the projects of the pre-war German government and German engineers in Chinese railroad building.—Jens P. Jensen.

1621. UNSIGNED. Taonan, a newly developed town of Eastern Mongolia. *Chinese Econ. Bull.* 13(22) Dec. 1928: 277-280.—Taonan is situated about 300 miles northwest of Mukden. Before the beginning of

the present century the surrounding region was a desert inhabited by but a few nomadic tribes. In 1902 it was opened to colonization and 2 years later, as it grew prosperous, was created into a prefecture of Fengtien Province. In 1918 the population of the town had reached 33,000, most of whom were immigrants from South Manchuria. In that year it was declared a "commercial port." It is connected by rail with Szepingkai to the south, and Angangki to the north. There are also several bus companies which operate between it and neighboring points. Taonan has lost much of its commercial importance since the extension of the railway to Angangki in 1923. The principle products of this region are cereals, hides, soya beans, and bristles. The wasteland in the district is owned by Mongolian princes from whom the settlers rent it. The rental depends upon the fertility of the soil and ranges from 3 to 8 cents (U. S. currency) per acre annually. The best agricultural land lies to the north of the town where most of the settlers, since it has been made accessible by rail, have been going. The local authorities to encourage colonization, have recently established a home for famine refugees from China proper. In the walled section of Taonan are found the big banking and business establishments housed in imposing foreign style buildings, including 3 banks, a dozen schools, the government offices, silk dealers and goldsmith shops. There are a dozen oil mills in the city, a machine shop, several power driven grain husking and polishing mills and flour mills, 70 tanneries and skin dealers, 27 blanket making plants (with an annual output of 1,000 blankets each), 23 brick kilns, 2 pottery works, and 3 distilleries which produce a kind of spirits popular with the Chinese.—*Walter H. Mallory.*

Japan

1622. RUEGG, S. G. Japanese beet sugar industry. *Far Eastern Rev.* 24 (12) Dec. 1928: 571-573.—Beet planting in Hokkaido, Japan, became commercially significant only after 1920, in which year 2 sugar factories were built simultaneously in the province of Tokkachi. The climate of the beet areas is severe and the soils, which are heavy infertile ash loams, are not satisfactory beet soils. In this semi-pioneer country the cultivation of beets is done in a relatively unscientific and haphazard way by Japanese immigrants from the southern islands. If there is any prosperity it seems to be for the factories and not for the meagerly rewarded farmers.—*Glenn T. Trewartha.*

1623. UNSIGNED. Les grands ports japonais. [The great Japanese seaports.] *Bull. de l'Indochine.* 31 (195) 1928: 439-452.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

NEAR EAST

(See Entries 1896, 1929, 1934)

Syria

(See also Entry 2384)

1624. BLINK, H. Palestina als Britsch mandaat en als economisch gewest in verband met de Joodsche immigratie. [Palestine as a British mandate and as an economic region in connection with the Jewish immigration.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 19 (7) Jul. 1928: 238-253.—Palestine has always been a connecting link between the valley of the Nile and that of the Euphrates. This strategical location, between Egypt on the one side and Iraq and India on the other side, explains the present British mandate. This mandate has been a stimulus to the Zionist colonization. The new Jewish settlements are found mainly in the coastal plain near Jaffa and Caesarea, in the plain of Esdraelon and the low, hilly areas of southeastern Galilee. The majority

of the colonists are from Central Europe. In the eyes of the native Jews, the newcomers appear more as representatives of their respective countries of birth than as Jews returned from the "diaspora." To the nomadic Arab tribes, the new agricultural colonies form a serious obstacle in their annual peregrinations. This creates an antagonism of the native element toward the colonists. More and better irrigation works are necessary in order to extend the agricultural area. A review of the present economic conditions in Palestine concludes the article.—*W. Van Royen.*

1625. RUSSEL, SIR JOHN. Palestine revisited. *Geography.* 14 (82) 1928: 487-491.—Palestine consists of 4 zones paralleling the coast. They are (1) coastal plain, (2) hill country, (3) rift valley, and (4) Trans-jordan hill country. The climate is typically Mediterranean with the characteristic drought resistant crops except where irrigated. There are, especially, in the plain, evidences of a rehabilitation of the country as a result of the work of various Jewish organizations and of the Jews whom they are settling there. The sand dunes which menaced the interior have been "fixed" by grass and trees, marsh lands in the rear of the dunes, because of their malarial menace, are being drained, Jaffa orange groves are being set out and the hill land reforested. In the Jordan valley marsh reclamation and the development of electric power by damming the Jarmuk tributary, promise much. Roads are being built and the country cleared of bandits. The chief problem to be solved is to make Jew and Arab live as peaceful neighbors and agricultural development seems to be the logical way.—*W. O. Blanchard.*

EUROPE

(See Entries 1610, 1869, 1931, 1933, 1986, 2300, 2321, 2374)

Italy

(See also Entry 1610)

1626. S., J. Déplacements de l'habitat en Calabre. [Changes in the habitats of the population within Calabria.] *Ann. de Géog.* 37 (210) Nov. 1928: 561-563.—A review of a paper by Salvatore Pagano notes that depopulation of the Calabrian littoral induced by malaria and by the invading pirates was reversed somewhat when the coastal railroad was constructed. Attracted from the heights by the advantages of communication the settlers cultivated the plains, thus increasing their food supply, and at the same time decreasing the malaria menace, even before the distribution of quinine. From 1881 to 1911 the population of the littoral zone increased 20.6%, an increase greater than that in any other zone. The industrial development, fostered by the government and utilizing hydro-electric energy, may retard somewhat emigration to America.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

France

(See also Entry 1998)

1627. CATEL, M. La Haute-Brie, relief et régions naturelles. [Haute-Brie, relief and natural regions.] *Ann. de Géog.* 37 (210) Nov. 1928: 502-519.—The plateau of Brie lies south of the Marne and west of the Champagne lowland. It consists of varied Cretaceous and Tertiary limestones, clays and sands, faintly tilted toward the west, and even more faintly folded. The erosion of the folds has brought the several rock formations to the surface at different localities; and the tilt, the character of the rock and the successive stages or episodes in the erosion-history, have determined the topographic features. The dip of the strata controls the larger relief features; in the west, toward the Marne-

Seine junction, the descending sand and clay strata develop a gently rolling relief with upland altitude of 110-114 m., adapted to cereal culture. This is the Basse-Brie. Eastward, up the dip of the strata, the relief becomes more rugged, attaining 287 m. in altitude, and we ascend into the Haute-Brie. The details of relief of the Haute-Brie are determined by the development of several erosion surfaces. The larger river valleys bear terraces. Sections along the course of the of the rivers show 5 to 6 changes of gradient, the breaks between which do not correspond to the crossing of a hard rock-layer, but to a stage in the history of erosion. The surfaces lie approximately 130-140 m., 90-100 m., 55-60 m., 30-35 m., and 10-15 m. above the valley of the Marne, which is the master stream of Brie. Each surface expands in an area where it traverses soft rock-beds and narrows in the hard layers. Detailed descriptions of the relief, illustrated by diagrams, are minutely correlated with plant ecology and human culture.—*Frederick K. Morris.*

1628. DEBESSE-ARVISET, Mme. Le Châtillonnais. [The Châtillonnais.] *Ann. de Géog.* 37 (209) Sep. 1928: 428-451.—A conventional study in regional geography of a small area on the Plateau de Langres, France, individualistic in customs and language.—*Roderick Peattie.*

1629. P., M. Les chemins de fer français de 1787 à 1928. [The railroads of France in 1787 and in 1928.] *Ann. de Géog.* 37 (210) Nov. 1928: 556-558.—In the half century from 1787 to 1927 the French railways have been extended from 19,844 km. to 39,754 km. With the addition of modern equipment, a corresponding improvement of the services may be measured by the time schedule between Paris and Bordeaux, a distance of 588 km. In 1787 the time required was 9 hours and 10 minutes and in 1928 only 7 hours and 15 minutes. With increased services to the traveling public have come better working conditions for the employees.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

Scandinavia and Finland

(See also Entry 1612)

1630. CAJANDER, E. Finnlands Landbaugebiete. [The agricultural regions of Finland.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 2 (2) Jul. 1928: 45-64.—The agricultural regions of Finland, based upon (1) the ratio of cultivated area to total land surface, and (2) the ratio of area of the so-called "critical" agricultural crops are as follows: 1. Lapp-land, characterized in the north by the absence of cereals and in the south by predominant barley culture. Less than 1% of the land is cultivated; 2. Pera-Pohjola, a region of barley with some rye, many potatoes, and a little hay; 3. Valley of the Torniojoki to the mouth of the Kemijoki, a region with more extensive hay culture and fewer potatoes than (2) and containing the northernmost oatfields; 4. Kainuu, a region of preponderant barley and hay; 5. Northwest Coast, a region of predominant hay culture, with some of the critical crops. Less than 15% of the area is under cultivation; 6. South Pohjannaa, a hay region. Generally more than 3% under cultivation; 7. Northwest Watershed, an infertile region of moors with a little hay harvested; 8. Interior Lake Plain, predominantly rye and oats; 9. Northeast Watershed, with poorly developed agriculture, less than 3% under cultivation. Oats, rye, and potatoes important; 10. Sharen Archipelago, with sugar beets, peas, and wheat dominant. More than 25% of area in these crops; 11. West Finland, the most intensively cultivated region of Finland, with hay, potatoes and the other critical crops of the land dominant; 12. Southeast Coast, where rye is the major

crop, but the other crops are also important. Sugar beets, wheat, and peas are confined largely to the southwestern part of the country, rye is of greatest relative importance in the southeastern part, hay in the west central part along the Gulf of Bothnia, potatoes and barley are widely distributed but relatively most important to the north, and oats are confined to the southern half of the country. (Maps based on recent statistical data accompany the text.)—*W. Elmer Ekblaw.*

1631. STEBBING, E. P. Forestry in Sweden; its importance to and influence on Great Britain. *Jour. Royal Soc. of Arts.* 77 (3968) Dec. 1928: 78-97.—Of Sweden's 102,000,000 acres of land, 57% is in forest, pine and spruce predominating with hardwoods playing a much smaller part. At the upper limit of the forest line in the northern mountains birch occurs, which has merely a protective value. Fifty-one percent of the population is employed in industries, the most important of which are those connected with forests and their output. Much of the farm labor also is employed in the forests for part of the year. In Europe, Sweden ranks first in quantity and quality of exports of soft woods. England, their leading customer, has been utilizing these exports in ever increasing amounts for over 60 years. Sweden has about 10 acres of forest and 8 cubic meters of annual growth per capita. The growth of conifers is far slower in the north than in the south, the average coniferous rotation in the latter being 80 years compared to 160 years in the north. Most of the State and other public forests are in the north. The largest forest owners are the private companies. Next come the large landlords, including a large number of farmers owning small forest, chiefly in the south. After passing through a period of exploitation threatening grave danger to her forest, Sweden passed a general forest conservation act in 1905, amended in 1923, which provided for Forest Conservation Boards in each county and resulted in great improvement in forest management. Particularly was this noticeable in the case of the small areas held by farmers. The larger holders, as also the State, with larger capital involved, found it profitable to introduce scientific forestry and encourage research. Excellent cooperation prevails between land owners, foresters, and timber companies, partly due to the Swedish Forestry Association founded 25 years ago. The aim is to replace fellings with equal areas of young crops within a reasonable period and by natural regeneration where possible so as to limit costs. The expensive planting with nursery raised plants, practically the only method at present employed in England, is adopted in Sweden only when the far cheaper methods are impracticable. Even in the comparatively new work of afforesting the bare heaths, etc. particular attention is paid to costs.—*C. C. Huntington.*

Eastern Europe

(See also Entries 1864, 1886)

1632. POLETIKA, A. Die Besonderheiten Russlands geographische Lage und ihre negative kulturelle Bedeutung. [The peculiarities of Russia's geographical position and their negative cultural significance.] *Ost-Europa.* 3 (11) Aug. 1928: 764-784.—A study in geographic determinism approached schematically in relations to objective factors—frontiers, natural barriers, and climate, as well as culture-areas, land utilization and density of population. The correlation of these factors in producing culture types is emphasized as the final determinant differentiating Western Europe from Russia. (Bibliography.)—*M. W. Graham.*

AFRICA

(See Entry 2011)

Egypt

1633. KEMAL EL DINE HUSSEIN, PRINCE. *L'exploration du Desert libyque*. [The exploration of the Libyan Desert.] *La Géographie*. 50 (3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 171-183.—The Libyan Desert has remained down to the present one of the least known regions of the earth. Many attempts have been made to explore the area but only after considerable difficulty has the region yielded its secrets. Prince Kemal el Dine Hussein has used automobiles for exploration during 4 recent winters. The expedition of 1924-1925 had as its objective, 1st Djebel Ouenot, and 2nd, the Oasis of Merga. The former was reached on January 19th and after a southward advance for 6 days the course was directed eastward toward Merga. This oasis like all the other Egyptian oases occupies an erosional depression. About the oasis thrives the characteristic vegetation with certain indigenous varieties. The inhabitants, Bedayates from Erdi, equipped with obsolete French rifles are very energetic and periodically plunder settlements near the Nile. From Merga the party returned directly to Djebel Ouenot and then retraced the route to Kharga and thence by rail to Cairo, arriving March 9th after a journey of more than 2 months.—*Guy-Harold Smith*.

Atlas Region

(See also Entries 1567, 1859, 1982)

1634. GAFFIOT, MAURICE. *Les ports algériens*. [The ports of Algeria.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 20 (2) Aug. 1928: 303-338.—French North Africa, bordering on the Sahara in the South and surrounded by the sea on the west, north, and east, is virtually an island. That explains the importance of Algerian ports: 85% of Algerian trade is overseas trade, and the trade is growing. Algiers, the chief port, accessible to the largest vessels, is equidistant from England and Suez and has direct connections with European ports and New York. Its hinterland includes the whole Department of Algiers and parts of the other 2 departments. The pleasant climate and beauty of landscape attract tourists. Oran is the chief port of western Algeria; ships call there for coal and fuel oil. Bône is the main port of the Department of Constantine. Algiers imports chiefly coal and building materials; exports wine, cereals, vegetables, fruits, cork, esparto, wool. Oran imports coal and oil; exports cattle, wine, esparto, cereals, cork, tanning barks. Bône exports chiefly phosphates and iron ore. The smaller ports import much less than they export. The ports of Algiers and Oran are being enlarged and improved. The article describes the equipment of the ports and gives data on traffic and trade.—*J. J. Kral*.

1635. LÉPINEY, JACQUES de. *The mountains of Morocco: the High Atlas*. *Alpine Jour.* 40 (237) Nov. 1928: 221-234.—Of all the Moroccan ranges (the Rif, the Middle Atlas, the High Atlas, and the Anti-Atlas) that portion of the High Atlas south of Marakech is not only readily accessible, but also contains the 3 highest Moroccan peaks. Two great difficulties are that many sections of the Moroccan mountains have not yet been entirely pacified by the French Protectorate, and that detailed maps are not yet available for most of the area. The Moroccan Geographical Service is soon, however, to publish a map on the scale of 1-100,000. In general the Atlas does not offer such rock climbing or ice work attractions as the Alps possess. The European here finds something different, however—glens and gorges cleaving the slopes of the larger peaks, shattered ridges and gloomy

rock walls, an unusual vegetation, and the curious native hamlets and strange habits of the mountain Berbers. The author describes in some detail a 5-day trip in the High Atlas where the Djebel Toubkal (highest mountain in North Africa) and the peaks of the Djebel Ouenkrim were climbed. (Sketch map of Atlas ranges and folding map of Toubkal-Ouenkrim massif of High Atlas. Photographs.)—*E. P. Jackson*.

Sahara and Sudan

1636. NEWBOLD, DOUGLAS. *More lost oases of the Libyan Desert*. *Geog. Jour.* 72 (6) Dec. 1928: 547-554.—Because of a longstanding tradition among the natives of the Libyan Desert, and a consideration of certain Sudanese data the legendary Oasis of Zerzura has again become the objective of exploring parties. The oasis is believed to lie somewhere to the west of Selima Oasis and to the north of Merga Oasis. Discussion of the problem suggests the possibility of more than one oasis and a search of the southern, rather than the northern, part of the area is more likely to prove fruitful. The conflicting statements of travelers, who have reported watering places within the Desert beyond the Oases regularly visited, complicates still further the search for an identification of the legendary Zerzura Oasis. From all accounts it is probable that an oasis, perhaps the traditional Zerzura, does exist at lat. 21° 30' and long. 27° 21' or to the southwestward some 40 miles. Also to the north of Merga in the area little frequented by travelers are to be found other oases reported by explorers who failed to make an exact determination of their location.—*Guy-Harold Smith*.

Southern Africa

1637. SERTON, P. *Zuid-Afrika een tweede Sahara?* [South Africa a second Sahara?] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 19 (11) Nov. 1928: 359-362.—This is a criticism of an article by W. J. Dekker, based mainly on the book of E. H. L. Schwarz, *The Kalahari or Thirstland Redemption*, reviewed in the July issue of the magazine. According to a generally accepted point of view there is a distinct divide in the Kalahari desert between the Middle Zambezi and the Orange River. No sufficient proof to the contrary has been given by Dr. Schwarz. It has not been proven conclusively that the rainfall is decreasing. On the contrary, a slight increase can be observed. This increase may, however, be entirely periodical. The desiccation phenomena can be explained satisfactorily as results of poor agricultural methods, especially overstocking. Even if desiccation were an established fact, Dr. Schwarz has not proved that man may be able to check or to invert the process. The future of South Africa is not as hopeless as pictured by Schwarz and Dekker. The problem of the "poor whites" is not a result of an alleged marginality of South African agriculture, but of our present economic system. Goldmining will continue for many years. Industry is developing rapidly and will ultimately take the place of the mining centers as a market for South African agriculture. Agriculture is, as a result of climatic conditions, subject to rather large fluctuations, but its present condition warrants confidence in the future.—*W. Van Royen*.

Madagascar

1638. DARDELL, E. *Une région Malgache: le Boïna*. [A region of Madagascar: Le Boïne.] *Ann. de Géog.* 37 (210) Nov. 1928: 527-533.—Along the northwest coast of Madagascar, the coastal plain of Le Boïna is characterized by a climate favorable to Europeans during the winter season from May to Oct. The summers are almost unbearable even to

the natives. The rainy season is short lasting from the middle of Dec. to Mar., but during this time the lowlands are inundated and the natives seek refuge on the high inter-fluvial areas. Rice is naturally adapted to this condition, but manioc, tobacco, sweet potatoes and sugar cane are also cultivated. Cattle raising, a very old industry, illustrates the characteristic utilization of the open park lands. Industrial development is still primitive, consisting of the manufacture of cloth from raffia and fibers from the banana tree. Commerce, conducted chiefly by French houses, is actually transacted by Indians and Greeks. The origin of the indigenous peoples is unknown, but there appear to have been 2 types of immigration, one from the north and west including an Arabian element and the other from the east Indo-Melanesia. Indians and Greeks as well as other Europeans have come in recently, yet the population remains very sparse, only 4.4 per sq. km.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 1980)

Alaska

1639. JENNESS, D. Little Diomed Island, Bering Strait. *Geog. Rev.* 19(1) Jan. 1929: 78-85.—While tradition records shore-line changes on Little Diomed, at Wales, floors of ancient houses and their contents indicate stability for at least 400 to 500 years. The houses of the present village on Little Diomed are unusual in being of stone construction: no Eskimos in North America outside of Greenland now live in such houses though ruins are found elsewhere. The remains in the old stone dwellings of the 2 regions are also remarkably homogeneous. Excavations at Wales and Little Diomed show recent floor level ruins 12 to 15 inches below the ground and remains associated with them show indirect European influence probably about 1700. Older ruins 3 feet below the surface indicate that the Eskimo culture had undergone no material change from its remote period down to European times. Remains show also that Wales and Diomed Islands early were more closely connected with Asia than with Alaska. It is probable that certain harpoon points unearthed on Little Diomed represent a separate culture of greater antiquity than the Thule culture.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

United States

(See Entries 1611, 1882)

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

1640. ZIERER, CLIFFORD M. Scranton's industrial integrity. *Econ. Geog.* 5(1) Jan. 1929: 70-86.—An analysis of Scranton's industries shows that the city is in a critical period of its industrial development. Coal mining, which was the chief basis for urban growth continues to be the major economic activity, but production is diminishing and soon will be of little importance. Although Scranton has important transportation and manufacturing industries, most of them are related both in their establishment and subsequent success to economic and social conditions created by mining. The city is not likely to become decadent even after mining has ceased to be significant, however, because numerous non-mining industries have become very firmly established and because certain local and regional advantages for manufacturing are likely to attract new industries. Scranton's excellent railroad

facilities, its desirable location for assembling raw materials of many kinds, its relative nearness to the great metropolitan markets on the eastern seaboard, and its established industrial population doubtless will be found to constitute leading assets in the period of industrial readjustment which is imminent.—*Clifford M. Zierer.*

NORTHWESTERN STATES

1641. BROWN, RALPH H. Geography of a portion of the San Luis Valley. *Sci. Monthly.* Dec. 1928: 492-501.—The region about Monte Vista, Colorado, presents a Middle Western cultural landscape locally modified to meet the conditions of high altitude, aridity and remoteness. Evidences of recent changes are chiefly farm abandonment in "seeped" portions on the outer margins of the alluvial fan of the Rio Grande. The cultural complex has resulted from the restrictive environmental factors, historical influences such as the masking of a Mexican culture by rapid Americanization, and from mal-practices in irrigation.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

1642. HOOVER, J. W. The Indian country of southern Arizona. *Geog. Rev.* 19(1) Jan. 1929: 38-60.—Arizona ranks first among the states in the number of Indians and in their hold upon the land. White settlement has been chiefly in the unoccupied areas or those but sparsely inhabited by the aborigines. The distribution of Indians remains essentially as before the coming of the whites and the reservations have been located in their most densely inhabited sections. The tribes of southern Arizona occupy the drainage basins of the lower Colorado and its principal tributary, the Gila. They are oasis dwellers who eke out a precarious existence dependent upon a scant and uncertain supply of water. Their long isolation and primitive culture is gradually breaking down with the encroaching of roads, railroads, mines and extensive irrigation projects.—*W. O. Blanchard.*

SOUTH AMERICA

Peru

1643. MILLER, O. M. The 1927-1928 Peruvian expedition of the American Geographical Society. *Geog. Rev.* 19(1) Jan. 1929: 1-37.—The expedition was undertaken in connection with the Society's geographical researches in Peru and the making of its millionth map of Hispanic America. The area studied lies north and west of the great mining camp of Cerro de Pasco, in the Central Andes of Peru. The article gives an account of both the physiographic and the human features of the geography of the region, which includes the headwaters of 3 great tributaries of the Amazon. The author believes that the party located the true head of the Amazon—Lake Santa Ana. The region has such an altitude that many living glaciers exist there, within 10° of the equator; and on every hand are the evidences of much larger glaciers of the past. There are cirques, U-shaped valleys, hanging valleys, and extensive moraines. Even far away from the populous mining center of Cerro de Pasco, a rather dense Indian population carries on agriculture and stock raising. Good-sized native villages are scattered through the mountains. The German colony of 80 original families that settled on the Pozuzo River in 1857 has spread over the available farm land for many miles. The colony can hardly be called prosperous, and the people show abundant evidence of degeneration. The warm climate (altitude 2800 ft.) and too much home-made alcohol have robbed the present generation of much of its vigor. (The paper includes many half

tones, 1 sketch map and a folded contour map in colors.)—*R. H. Whitbeck.*

Chile

(See also Entry 1911)

1644. RUDOLPH, WM. E. The new territorial divisions of Chile with special reference to Chiloé. *Geog. Rev.* 19(1) Jan. 1929: 61-77.—Out of the territorial regrouping in Chile (effective Feb. 1, 1928) which sought to restore the time-honored natural regions of the country by reducing the political units from 23 provinces and 1 territory to 16 provinces and 2 territories, the province of Chiloé has emerged with greatly enlarged area and added importance. Formerly

confined to the island of Chiloé, the province is now made to include most of the inhabited section of the former province of Llanquihue, and the capital is transferred to the mainland. This region is attracting much attention in recent years. Its natural beauty of forest, lakes and snow-covered peaks has given it the name of the "Switzerland of South America." Valuable timber resources and extensive fishing grounds in the adjacent waters are stimulating its industrial development. Moreover, an excellent, low-level, snow-free route across the Andes (the Pérez Rosales Pass) only 3445 feet above sea-level is assuming increasing significance with the growth of settlement on both sides of the mountains. The province of Chiloé is thus likely to occupy a more important place than heretofore among the political divisions of Chile.—*George McCutchen McBride.*

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

ARCHAEOLOGY

GENERAL

1645. FAVRET, ABBÉ. Les ornements pénnulaires creux de section triangulaire. [Hollow penannular ornaments of triangular section.] *Rev. Archéol.* 28 Jul.-Oct. 1928: 16-33.—The discovery at Saint-Martin-sur-le-Pré (Marne) of a group of bronze ornaments, each in the shape of an incomplete bronze ring, hollow, triangular in section, and ornamented with parallel grooves, has led the Abbé Favret to a general study of ornaments of this type, hitherto almost unknown on the Continent of Europe. A considerable number have been found in England, Scotland, and Ireland; probably their origin is to be traced to Ireland. Their exact use has not been determined; they could not have been earrings or nose-rings, nor would they have been very serviceable as ornaments of the hair. The style of the bronze vases in which the examples at Saint-Martin-sur-le-Pré were found justifies the inference that these objects are to be dated in the latest years of the Bronze Age, or perhaps the earliest of the Iron. The shape and ornament of the vases are closely related to those of the Hallstatt bronzes.—*S. N. Deane.*

1646. RANDALL-MACIVER, D. Chronology of the early iron age in Italy. *Man.* 28(12) Dec. 1928: 208-210.—Regarding the absolute chronology of the Iron Age in Italy, that is, in terms of the Christian calendar, there is no close approximation to agreement, but regarding the chronology of the periods in terms of one another there is general agreement. Randall-MacIver places the beginning of the first Benacci period at 1000 B.C. or earlier.—*W. D. Wallis.*

1647. WARREN, HELEN A. Survey of the life of Louis Agassiz. The centenary of the glacial theory. *Sci. Monthly.* Oct. 1928: 355-366.—A brief biographical sketch of Louis Agassiz, acquainting one with the salient points of his life, together with an account of the origin of the concept of the glacial periods in Europe.—*W. M. Krogman.*

PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

1648. MOIR, J. REID. Did old stone age man inhabit Ireland? *Sci. Amer.* 139(5) Nov. 1928: 436-437.—The question of the presence of Palaeolithic Man in Ireland has been raised by the finding, in 1927, of various artifacts of limestone by J. P. T. Burchell at Coney Island, off the coast of Sligo in northwest Ireland, and on the mainland at Rosses Point and Ballyconnell. The initial find at Coney Island was on the

shore, and the specimens were water-worn. The material at Rosses Point, comprising some 100 pieces, was found under a mass of rocks, presumed to be the result of the collapse of a rock-shelter. There are represented rough hand-axes, and scrapers of various sorts, referred to the early Mousterian, one type of side-scraper asserted to be directly comparable to those found at *le Moustier* in France. The find at Ballyconnell comprises 2 specimens found in glacial boulder clay at a depth of 39'. The 1st of these was a large "core" from which flakes had been struck, and the 2nd was a hollow scraper similar to those previously discovered. The problem, says Mr. Moir, is still an open one: assertions are unequivocally made that owing to the inroads of the sea the material cannot be more than 100 years old; further, that the artifacts have been produced as the natural result of water action. These doubts will be dispelled, and there will be "opened up a new chapter of ancient man's history in Ireland."—*W. M. Krogman.*

1649. WHELAN, C. BLAKE. Ireland in Pleistocene times. *Man.* 28(9) Sep. 1928: 166-168.—A controversial statement regarding the supposed occupation of Ireland in Pleistocene times.—*W. D. Wallis.*

NORTH AMERICA

MEXICO

1650. RICKETSON, OLIVER, Jr. Notes on two Maya astronomic observatories. *Amer. Anthropologist.* 30(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 434-444.—Research recently carried on in Mayan archaeology by the Middle American Research Expeditions of the Carnegie Institution of Washington with the cooperation of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism leads to the conclusion that at least 2 groups of Mayan structures were erected for the intentional recording of accurate astronomic data. The 1st of these groups is at Uaxactun in the Peten district of Guatemala. Here a steep pyramidal structure faces east and stands opposite to 3 smaller temple-mounds. An observer on the large mound would see the sun rise along the outer corners of the 2 outer edges of the 2 outside smaller mounds at the summer and winter solstices respectively, and would observe the rising sun in line with the doorway of the middle mound at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. Furthermore, on the days recorded on 3 stelae erected in front of the middle

temple, according to the Spinden correlation of Mayan and Christian chronology, the sun rose almost exactly along the lines determined by the edges of the middle temple. The elaboration of the structures and the carved dates on the stelae indicate that this was not a true observatory, but rather a structure planned to mark the already known directions of the 4 significant annual positions of the sun. A 2nd structure apparently erected for a similar purpose is the Caracol at Chichen Itza. In this circular tower were built a number of windows, of which 3 remain. The lines of direction determined by the diagonals of these windows mark in 2 cases due south and due west respectively; and in 2 other cases mark the directions of the moon at setting when its ascending node is in the vernal equinox. Careful study of other towers in the Maya area will probably reveal other astronomical monuments.—*Robert Redfield.*

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entry 1639)

1651. DELABARRE, EDMUND B. A prehistoric skeleton from Grassy Island. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 30(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 476-480.—On May 21, 1927 the

author, who had previously excavated an old encampment site lying under more than 3 feet of peat at Grassy Island, in the Tranton River in Massachusetts, uncovered there fragmentary osseous remains 10 inches below the ancient surface. The bones formed a small round mass 2 inches in vertical thickness and 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Many showed a checking such as produced by long exposure to weathering. Most of them are human and those of the fragments, often very small, which could be identified seem to come from the arm, leg, foot, and skull of an adult. Strangely enough, not a single tooth was found, although the tooth is the hardest part of the skeleton. The burial cannot belong to historic times and must be ascribed to the period when the ancient surface, now underneath the island, was above water and habitable. To explain the origin of the deposit the following suggestions are offered: portion of a kitchen midden, remains of a prisoner burned at the stake, burial of a cremated body, stomach contents of a carnivore, such as a wolf, contents of a medicine bag. All are rejected as not convincing and the mystery is yet unsolved. What seems certain is that the human bone fragments are those of an Indian living in Massachusetts at least 10 or 15 hundred years ago.—*E. B. Renaud.*

ETHNOLOGY

(See Entry 1783)

GENERAL

1652. FÜLÖP-MILLER, RÉNÉ. Citadels of renunciation. In the great Monkish Republic of Mount Athos. *Trav-el*. 52(11) Nov. 1928: 7-11, 44, 46.—On the inaccessible cliffs along the Macedonian peninsula of Greece, there is a group of monastic cities. One of these is on Mount Athos, where six thousand monks have been living a life of unbroken quietude for ten centuries. There are no women or children inhabitants. The government of the holy mountain is in the hands of 21 delegates from the independent monastic towns along the coast. On the hillsides there are numerous "kellias", or small groups, built on the spiritual kinship of two or three men, led by an elder, or "starets", who passes his power to a successor chosen by himself. The most complete renunciation of the world is adopted by the ascetics and anchorites who live in huts built into the sheer face of the rock. They are highly regarded as having reached perfection in monastic life. The recruits for these communities come from all walks of life, instigated by sudden "inner conversions."—*Nathan Miller.*

1653. BOWMAN, A. A. The mind of primitive man. *Proc. Royal Philos. Soc. Glasgow*. 56 1928: 61-80.—A study of physical factors is normally objective, whereas that of the mind must be subjective; failure to recognize this fundamental distinction has frequently led to a faulty technique in approaching the subject. Hence, in primitive society, it is requisite to consider *why* certain things are done, not merely *what* they are. Following Marett to a great extent, the *rationale* of magic is to be found in animism. An explanation of Australian totemism, with its identification of the ego with his totem, is suggested on the basis of a primitive negation of appearances, combined with a philosophy in which the human and the animal are held to have an identical existence. The author's main thesis is that all human society, no matter how unsound it may be biographically, rests on the activities of the mind, and belongs therefore, to the realm of embryonic science, not of nature.—*T. F. McIlwraith.*

1654. PREIDEL, HELMUT. Langobarden in Böhmen. [Langobards in Bohemia.] *Mitteil. d. Anthrop. Gesellsch. in Wien*. 58(5) Aug. 15, 1928: 265-283.—The early history of Bohemia wants the corroboration of some auxiliary sciences, chiefly prehistoric archaeology, linguistics, and historical topography. As yet only historians have contributed to the question of a Langobard settlement in Bohemia. Blasel's attempt at a contribution from the field is not admissible. Weigel was wrong in attributing the cup-shaped urns from the grave-field of Dahlhausen, Brandenburg, to the Langobards, though he was right when he called the cemetery Langobardian. Although an archaeological investigation of the Langobardian settlement on the lower Elbe is still extant, the author's fibulae studies, corroborated by W. Matthes, show a typological connection between the finds from the first post-Christian time and those from the late Roman period, thus proving continual settlement by the Langobards. When the Langobardians were supposed to have left East Holstein and Mecklenburg en masse some of them may have remained. Whence this remnant turned and where it stayed for some time can only be ascertained from historical sources. While the cup-shaped urns and the fibulae are common to the Suebians, the Teutonic antiquities from Italy in the 6th century are to be ascribed chiefly to the Langobards, and such types as cannot be identified as belonging to other Teutonic tribes may fairly be called Langobardian. This is the case with the head-plate fibulae with zonal buttons and a grim animal head at the foot, which, outside Italy, are to be found only in Bavaria. By tracing back the development of these Langobardian fibulae, we are able to ascertain the home of the Langobards together with their distribution area in the first half of the 6th century. Historical tradition supports the hypothesis of a Langobardian settlement in Bohemia. In the Hervarar Saga and the Widsith Song a battle between Goths and Huns is related which, as Much has proved, must have been between Langobards and Huns. The battlefield was located in a mahleb-cherry wood, which places it at

the north foot of the Carpathians. Finds of head-plate fibulae of Langobardic type in Bohemia could be attributed to the West-Germanic Marcomans if there were not an isolated find from Silesia to be connected with a remnant of the Langobardic migration and with the battle above mentioned. A typological study of these Langobardic fibulae, with head-plates and zonal buttons, and a fierce animal head at the foot end, indicates that the finds from Bohemia must belong to the first half of the 6th century and that, therefore, the Langobards lived in Bohemia until the middle of this century. The one historical source to corroborate this statement is that portion of the Codex Gothanum which treats of King Wacho's palace in the country of the Beovinidi. The occupation of Bohemia by the Langobards must have been under this King Wacho. The Thuringians who settled in Bohemia before the Langobards do not appear to have been defeated by King Wacho, as he had a daughter of the Thuringian king for his wife, and as 2 older cemeteries (Podbaba and Smoleněw) continued to be used by the new settlers. That the Gepids were probably not very close neighbors of the Langobards corroborates the view of a Bohemia occupied by Langobards. It is not probable that the Langobards only left Bohemia when setting out for Italy. They must have given up Bohemia when they invaded Pannonia, consequently between 546 and 548. Thus the occupation of Bohemia by the Langobards can no longer be doubted, it even can be limited to a definite period.—*D. J. Wölffel*.

1655. SAINTYVES, M. Les procédés de guérison communs aux guérisseurs européens et aux sorciers chez les primitifs. [The procedure of healing common to European healers and primitive sorcerers.] *Rev. Anthropologique* (7-9) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 283-290.—Illness among primitives is usually ascribed to evil influence rather than to natural causes. Among civilized peoples, especially peasants, are still found analogous conceptions, such as illness being a punishment. Among both, mysterious illnesses receive mystic treatments. In typical cases supernatural intervention is supposedly obtainable not only where the healer employs remedies or amulets, but also where he employs merely incantations and manual rites to force divine will and to develop in the organism a power capable of resisting malady. Incantation is deemed essential even for the proper success of remedies. Such a world-wide conception seems very fundamental. The manual passes of healers, placing the hands in blessing, making the sign of the cross in abjuring, involving the idea of radiating power or spiritual grace, are survivals of magical manoeuvres, as are touching sacred objects and kissing statues of gods to obtain power. Though in some cases the idea of healing from laying on hands has changed to the conception of benefit from friction or massage, both had a common origin. Man still clings to a few old ideas in solving life problems, the variety of procedure springing merely from various applications of them.—*Helen H. Roberts*.

1656. YOUNG, MATTHEW. The problem of the racial significance of the blood groups. *Man*. 28(9) Sep. 1928: 153-157. (10) Oct. 1928: 171-176.—Using the method devised by Karl Pearson to ascertain the probability that, given 2 frequency distributions of phenomena, one distribution is really different from the other to a greater degree than can reasonably be supposed to be due to chance, and applying it first to samples of populations from a similar geographical locality, and then to samples of populations that represent different "racial" groups, Young concludes that the agglutinogenic factor B is more common to peoples of the eastern Asiatic zone, and factor A is more com-

mon to peoples of the western European zone, and that these 2 localities are probably the source of the variation of factors A and B from a hypothetic common stock, Group O, devoid of agglutinogenic factors. Nevertheless, he warns that the present state of knowledge concerning the blood-grouping phenomena permits only "the most general inferences regarding possible relationships."—*W. M. Krogman*.

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

1657. GIFFORD, E. W. Notes on central Pomo and northern Yana society. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 30(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 675-684.—There are data on chieftainship, land ownership, houses, marriage, and other social phenomena, for the Central Pomo, of Northern California. The account of the near-by Northern Yana refers mainly to chieftainship.—*W. D. Wallis*.

1658. WHITE, LESLIE A. Summary report of field work at Acoma. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 30(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 559-568.—The culture of Acoma conforms generally to the type of the Keresan pueblos on the Rio Grande. It is however marginal to this group and shows influence from Zuni. Moieties are absent; the *katsina* cult resembles that of Zuni; there are masked dancers resembling the Zuni K'oyemshi; and the curing societies perform feats of juggling like those practiced at Zuni. On the other hand, comparative isolation has caused the development of features peculiar to Acoma, such as the control of the caiqueship by the Antelope clan and certain dancers impersonating anthropomorphic spirits of a special type. Acoma probably has not lost the Rio Grande features which it lacks, but never had them.—*Robert Redfield*.

AFRICA

(See also Entry 1686)

1659. MEEK, C. K. The Katab and their neighbors. IV. *Jour. African Soc.* 28(109) Oct. 1928: 43-54.—The Katab believe in a separable soul which leaves the body during sleep. The Obwai or tutelary genius, who seems to represent the plurality of ancestral spirits and particularly the spirit of the ancestor of the clan or kindred, is the object of a public cult. The Obwai is not seen but is heard, and his representative appears in public every 2 years. The cult is in the hands of the Agwam Obwai. The Obwai serves, in part, as a village policeman, and is also the center of the festivals which begin and end the agricultural year. To the uninitiated, the Obwai rites involve belief that the dead are in close association with the living. This belief is shattered when the boys are initiated (at the age of 9 to 11). Each kindred has its rainmaker, whose rites are intimately associated with the cult of ancestral spirits. Head hunting involves the use by the head winner of protective medicines and the avoidance of his own hut at night time, the swallowing of a small piece of the flesh of the captured head, and the recognition of Shokwa as the priestly father of the tribe. The head winner's maternal relatives play an important part in the ceremonies. Heads are sought as a means of getting distinction. There is no underlying religious idea.—*F. R. Wulsin*.

1660. RATTRAY, R. S. Some aspects of West African folk-lore. *Jour. African Soc.* 28(109) Oct. 1928: 1-11.—Folk-lore should be collected at the source from old people in remote villages, not through Europeanized African assistants. Tales found over wide areas have generally diffused from a common source. Obscene tales which would not be tolerated at other

times, are told after dark with special preliminary disclaimers of truth. They serve as safety valves; in this way they are analogous to the custom of abusing a friend in the presence of a powerful chief whom one would like to abuse but dare not. Similarly, animal tales often originated as transparent allegories but were perpetuated as good stories.—*F. R. Wulsin.*

ASIA

(See also Entry 2361)

1661. ADAM, TASSILO. Die Orang Lahut (an den Küsten Ost-Sumatras). [The Orang Lahut (along the coast of Sumatra).] *Mitteil. d. Anthrop. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 58(5) Aug. 15, 1928:284-289.—Commissioned by the Dutch-Indian Government the author went aboard a government steamer in search of the Sea-Gypsies, the Orang Lahut, along the coasts of East Sumatra. Except for some Malays living in pale dwellings at the mouth of the rivers, these coasts are an immense swamp inhabited by mosquitoes and crocodiles. The gypsies of the sea, the Orang Lahut, or Orang Kuvalla, native on these shores, have not even so poor a home as the Malay but are born, live and die in tiny canoes. The first canoe of this tribe was discovered near Tunkal. A sailor, said to have been born an Orang Lahut, acted as interpreter. Only 2 men with very dark skin, weather-worn faces, intelligent eyes, and sinewy trunks, were to be seen, their families probably hidden behind a roof of mats. The men were invited to Tunkal where they were photographed together with the boats with their living and dead contents. The furniture consisted of 3 baskets for fishes, etc. Some bamboos formed a base for the hearth stones. Matches, a pot for rice, and the ingredients for betel chewing are bought from the Malays. When seen at Tunkal the Orang Lahuts wear the Malay costume, but among themselves they wear only cloth around the waist. Ornaments were to be seen on one woman only. In consequence of their life in canoes the muscles of the trunk, the arms and especially the hands are abnormally developed. The hair cut short with the knife shows a tendency to curl. The legs are stunted and the big toe, used to fix the foot on the cross-pole, is very large and bent off in a rectangle (photo). The men are only circumcized when Mohommedans. Tooth-filing is practiced among men as well as among women. The real sea gypsies have no chiefs and visit the villages only for trading. Nothing was learned of ceremonies and religious beliefs. The dead are said to be buried in the mud of the swamps. According to native superstition, they glide rapidly on small boards over the mud during low water. Only 50 boats of "wild" Orang Lahut containing about 200 souls are still roaming on these coasts.—*D. J. Wölfel.*

1662. ADAM, TASSILO. Die Kubus, die Waldmenschen Sumatras. [The Kubus, the forest people of Sumatra.] *Mitteil. d. Anthrop. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 58(5) Aug. 15, 1928:290-300.—Near Muara Bungo—on the upper Batang Hari River—Adam met the first group of wild Kubus. He was accompanied by the native official of Muara Bungo and the djenang, the only Malay with whom the Kubus have regular intercourse for trading purposes. This trade is the so-called secret trade, the goods deposited for barter and the buyers and sellers generally not seeing each other. After having soothed the apprehensions of the natives Adam entered into conversation with the "chief," the djenang serving for an interpreter. The chief was the only person with intelligent looks, yet even he spoke slowly and hesitatingly. According to the djenang, the Kubus seldom cook their food and do not use salt or other spices. They collect wild plants and

any animal that they can catch. Adam was told that they also hunt and eat monkeys, snakes, and crocodiles. They never wash themselves and are accordingly dirty, swarming with lice. They show the same 2 types to be found among the Battaks; one a middle-sized, slender type mostly spare, with a long, narrow head, a well-cut, sometimes crooked nose, thin lips, and a small mouth; the other a more common type, shorter, heavily built and broad-shouldered, with short forehead, coarse features, protruding cheek-bones, and a broad nose with large nostrils. On the average the women have smaller heads than the men. Some have a rather mongoloid type and the trunk is repeatedly longer than the legs. Hair is scarce on the body, but profuse on the head, and with some individuals, especially women, it is curly. A beard is wanting except for a stunted growth on the upper lip and the chin. The dwellings are rough shelters of sticks fixed obliquely in the ground and slightly covered with palm and other leaves. Some split bamboos about half a meter above the ground form the bed. Steel, flint, and tinder are bought from the Malays. Smoking is unknown. About 2,500 of these harmless wild Kubus live in the virgin forests of Djambi, a territory nearly as large as Switzerland. Their clothing consists in a piece of bark cloth between the legs and around the waist. Those who settle in villages soon assimilate Malay customs. Arms, other than knives and javelins, are unknown and the javelins are never poisoned. Marriage takes place without ceremonies, monogamy is the rule, and divorce consists in a simple parting. The language is Malay with a peculiar accent and many peculiar words.—*D. J. Wölfel.*

1663. BLOOMFIELD, M. The home of the Vedic sacrifice. *Jour. Amer. Oriental Soc.* 48(3) Sep. 1928:200-224.—Most writers on Vedic subjects have noted the absence in Vedic times of anything resembling public worship or sacrifice. But the author puts in the patriarch's household—*vidātha*—the center of all religious activities, while within this is a special plot—the *vrjana*—where the sacrifice takes place. The present article deals with a discussion of these 2 terms. The author's interpretations of which are not accepted by certain of his critics. It also gives an appraisal of Geldner's translation of the Rig-Veda which he contends is not up to the standard of that author's other works.—*Fay-Cooper Cole.*

1664. MAGUIRE, R. A. J. The Masai penal code. *Jour. African Soc.* 28(109) Oct. 1928:12-18.—These notes relate to those punishments of ancient origin still remembered among the Kisongo Masai. Murder and offenses against property are punished by heavy fines of cattle; sexual offences by beating and cursing. Masai ordeals include stepping over a bow, cutting a reim (this form of oath is considered very binding), and drinking honey wine in front of the elders. In every case perjury is punished by God and not by man, and the result is bad luck and early death.—*F. R. Wulsin.*

1665. STEVENS, E. S. A peculiar people in Iraq. I. *Near East & India.* 34.(909) Oct. 1928:458-459.—The Mandaeans, or Sabaeans, a sect nearly 2,000 years old, "a hybrid Gnosticism in which traces of Babylonian cosmogony and ancient Aryan faith are found," are still intact as communities in Iraq. Although today all speak Arabic, the language of their neighbors, they still employ their old language in religious exercises. Most of the men are engaged in either silver-working or boat-building. Their silver inlay work has attained distinction for its highly finished artistry. The head of each of the communities, in the Amara and Nasiriyah districts, respectively, is a bishop. They practice baptism, attach great importance to the possession of children, and to chastity in

the bride, and employ talismans liberally.—*W. D. Wallis.*

1666. STEVENS, E. S. A peculiar people in Iraq. *II. Near East & India.* 34(910) Oct. 1928: 488-489.—The Mandaeen wedding ceremony is carried out with a peculiar syncretism of Christian, Moslem, and magical practices. A ring with a red stone is placed on the bride's right hand, one with a green stone is placed on her left hand. The joining of hands is a feature of the ceremony. At its conclusion a declaration of the dowry is made in the presence of at least 2 appointed witnesses. Intercourse must be postponed until an astrologically propitious time. Their theology is a curious blend of Christian, Babylonian, Muslim, and Jewish elements. They attach much importance to the positions of the planets and to names. If a member of the sect has led a good life, when he dies the members of his family must not weep, but must show cheerful countenances.—*W. D. Wallis.*

1667. TEMPLE, R. C. Notes on currency and

coinage among the Burmese. *Indian Antiquity.* 57 Jul. 1928: 125-131; Aug. 1928: 149-153.—In Burma, in addition to actual currency are found metal counters in the form of coins which are used for gambling purposes only. Many of these are imitations of Chinese "cash" while others are unperforated and are marked by signs of the zodiac. In nearly all cases such counters bear the gambling house mark, to guard against fraud. Among the Shan of Upper Burma small engraved discs of silver are often inserted under the skin to serve as charms and amulets. True coins have long been cast in Burma and adjacent territories by rulers, bankers, and others who have secured the privilege. The methods are exceedingly primitive, consisting of the reduction of the ore by the use of the so-called Malayan forge, and the casting or stamping of pellets or rings of metal. In casting, the chief interest appears to be to show the mark of the reigning chief. Naturally there is variation in size, weight, and silver content of the coins.—*Fay-Cooper Cole.*

HISTORY

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

(See also Entries 1650, 1682, 1684)

ARCHAEOLOGY

(See also Entries 1654, 1722)

EGYPT

(See also Entries 1682, 1686)

1668. REISNER, GEORGE ANDREW. The empty sarcophagus of the mother of Cheops. *Bull. Mus. Fine Arts (Boston)* 26(157) Oct. 1928: 76-88.—The present article is a preliminary report of the final operations in the excavation of the secret tomb of Queen Hetep-heres at Giza. The sarcophagus was opened on March 3, 1927, and found empty; in a recess of the tomb was the canopic chest (in which was found a 3% solution of natron, perhaps the oldest fluid ever discovered) and around it were other burial paraphernalia, including a carrying-chair and a number of vessels and implements of remarkable workmanship. It seems that the sarcophagus was transferred from the queen's tomb at Dahshur by the pyramid of her husband Sneferuw after it had been robbed; we may conjecture that the vezier, in order to conceal from the king the extent of the violation which he had been unable to prevent, adopted the remarkable course of interring the empty sarcophagus. The tomb at Giza was so well covered that it is only now, after nearly 5,000 years, that it has been found. (Illustrated.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

1669. UNGER, ECKHARD. Das Stadtbild von Assur. [Description of the city of Ashur.] *Alte Orient.* 27(3) 1929: 1-42.—The systematic German excavations of 1903-1913, following earlier irregular work, have made it possible to describe in considerable detail the ancient city of Ashur. The chief sources are the building inscriptions and private documents found on the site, and an Assyrian description of the city, which lists the statues of gods which it contained, its fortifications with their gates and bastions, its temples and temple-towers, and the gates of the temple of Ashur. The main body of the city is nearly a triangle, with sides of 900 to 1,000 meters, to which was added about

1500 B.C. a smaller "new city" on the south. Originally a Sumerian outpost under the protection of the god Enlil, Ashur became the first center of the Assyrian power. In the great days of Assyria it was the religious center only, and therefore, while adorned by successive kings, preserved its older features without the expansion which it would have received had it been the civil capital. It was surrounded by a double wall with a dry moat; the names of the gates had usually some local reference (as the metal-worker's gate, or the gate of Shamash, near his temple). In the south-east angle of the inner wall were erected a number of stelae of kings and officials from the 15th to the 7th century. The main features of the city were on the north side, which was washed by an arm of the Tigris. The north-east angle was occupied by the great temple of Ashur, and in succession followed the great tower of Ashur, originally dedicated to Enlil; the Mushlala, an especially strong section of the wall topped by a hanging garden; the old palace the double temple of Anu and Adad with its twin towers, and the new palace. In a grove outside the city lay the new year's house, built by Sennacherib, where Ashur and other gods were taken at the new year's festival. The city gate leading to it was known as the gate of fortune, since the ceremonies of this festival were believed to reveal the fortunes of the Assyrian people for the coming year.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

1670. WILLIAMS, MARION F. The collection of Western Asiatic seals in the Haskell Oriental Museum. *Amer. Jour. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 44(4) Jul. 1928: 232-253.—A publication, with photographs, of the important collection of seals in the Haskell Oriental Museum of the University of Chicago. The most important periods are represented.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

1671. WOOLLEY, C. L. Excavations at Ur. *Jour. Royal Asiatic Soc.* Jul. 1928: 635-643.—An abstract of a lecture presenting a preliminary account of the 6th season of excavation at Ur by the University of Pennsylvania and the British Museum. The chief finds

were of royal tombs dating about 3500 B.C. While the roof of the lowest tomb was merely corbelled, the next tomb was entered by an arched doorway in which the principle of the true arch with voisoirs is exemplified. While the chamber was square, it was brought to a curve by pendentives, and the end of the chamber was roofed by means of a primitive form of the half dome. These are the earliest examples by far of the true arch and the dome, an important discovery in architectural history. The tombs show human sacrifice. A king of uncertain name was accompanied to the grave by soldiers with copper spears, daggers, and helmets, by 2 carts with grooms and drawn by oxen, by elaborately adorned court ladies. Above it was the tomb of Queen Shubad, accompanied by soldiers, ladies-in-waiting, and a chariot drawn by asses. Both tombs show beautiful vases of gold, silver, copper, lapis lazuli, and obsidian. The women are adorned with headdresses of gold ribbons, gold beads, and gold flowers. There is a harp inlaid with shell and lapis lazuli. Another king, Mes-kalam-dug, was buried with his gold helmet, in the form of a wig, with repoussé work in gold. Though these finds must be dated at least as early as 3500 B.C., they prove that a long period of civilization had preceded. There can now be no doubt that Babylonia was highly civilized before the time of the First Dynasty in Egypt.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

GREECE

(See also Entries 1680, 1705)

1672. **BELLINGER, ALFRED R.** A Constantinian hoard from Attica. *Amer. Jour. Archaeol.* 32 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 496-501.—The writer classifies the coins in this hoard (buried between 343 and 345 A.D.) according to their cities of origin, and by a comparison with a contemporary hoard from Alexandria shows that 4th century Athens carried on little trade with the West and looked to the East, especially the vicinity of Constantinople, for her markets.—*H. G. Robertson.*

1673. **BRONEER, OSCAR.** Excavations in the Odeum at Corinth, 1928. *Amer. Jour. Archaeol.* 32 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 447-473.—This is a detailed description of the architectural and other discoveries brought to light by a party working under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies of Athens, with some discussion of questions of dating.—*H. G. Robertson.*

1674. **LUCE, STEPHEN B.** Two kylikes in Providence. *Amer. Jour. Archaeol.* 32 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 435-446.—An early red-figured Attic "eye" kylix, acquired in 1925 by the Rhode Island School of Design, is to be attributed on stylistic grounds to the painter Oltos. A comparison with other works signed by or attributed to the same painter suggests that this vase belongs to the period when Oltos worked for the potter Chelis. Another early red-figured kylix acquired by the same museum, and showing Bacchic scenes, is probably the work of the painter Epiktetos, of the period when he was employed by Pistoxenos.—*Sidney N. Deane.*

1675. **SHEAR, THEODORE LESLIE.** Excavations in the theatre district and tombs of Corinth in 1928. *Amer. Jour. Archaeol.* 32 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 474-495.—In the latest campaign of excavation at Corinth the foundations of the stage building of the theater, including evidence of its Greek and Roman phases, were uncovered and the water channel around the Greek orchestra was investigated. The eastern parodos of the theater was cleared; remains of Byzantine houses lay above it. At a point 60.20 meters from the center of the Roman orchestra the parodos opened into a street paved with limestone blocks from Acrocorinth. The street ascends to the south by ramps

and flights of steps, passing between the theater and the supposed precinct of Athena Chalinitis. In the parodos was found a marble statue of a draped figure, probably a statesman; in the small plaza into which the newly discovered street opens was the torso of a youth in a style suggesting the influence of Polycleitus. An ancient cemetery about a kilometer northwest of the theater was excavated. Most of the burials were in stone sarcophagi covered with slabs of poros. The types of lamps and vases found in these suggest that the dates of the burials range from the last quarter of the 6th through the earlier part of the 5th century B.C.—*Sidney N. Deane.*

ITALY

(See also Entry 1711)

1676. **BALLARDINI, GAETANO.** Nota sull'origine della ceramica orientale a lustro e a riflesso metallico. [Note on the origin of oriental ceramics with luster decoration or with metallic reflection.] *Nuova Antologia.* 63 (1353) Aug. 1, 1928: 380-392.—Ballardini sums up the leading theories on this question, which remains unsettled, with new contributions promised in the near future. The theory held by Pézard and others attributes the origin of the metallic finish luster ware with its changing colors to the Sassanid period in Persia, assuming that it spread thence in the Arab dispersal. More recently Butler has published a volume on Islamic pottery in which he upholds the traditional interpretation of the account of its discovery in Egypt by a Persian traveler in the 11th century; and comparing a red luster cup at Eton found along Roman-Coptic vases in Egypt, with a passage in the 4th century apocryphal letter of Hadrian in the *Historia Augusta*, claims an Egyptian origin in the Roman period for this ware.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

1677. **BANDINELLI, RANUCCIO BIANCHI.** La posizione dell'Etruria nell' arte dell' Italia antica. [The position of Etruria in the art of ancient Italy.] *Nuova Antologia.* 63 (1355) Sep. 1, 1928: 106-120.—The leading characteristics of Etruscan sculpture, as contrasted with Hellenic work, are found not only in Etruria but in all central Italy as well. This Bandinelli interprets as being due to the common artistic genius of the people comprised in this territory under strong Etruscan influence but not complete cultural domination. This distinctively Italian character is found also in popular votive offerings etc., even in Magna Graecia. The "cubistic" quality often inherent in it is discussed. This Etrusco-Italian art is considered to have had a strong spiritual affinity with Christian art, especially in the essentially decorative treatment of figure and form in general, and to have contributed greatly to the development of medieval sculptural forms.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

1678. **COUISSIN, PAUL.** Les triomphes de Domitien. [The triumphs of Domitian.] *Rev. Archéol.* 28 Jul.-Oct. 1928: 65-94.—Roman historians have emphasized the fictitious character of the triumphs celebrated by Domitian in 83 and 89 A.D., the former over the Chatti, the latter over the Dacians. "Captives" were hired to walk in the procession, and "spoils" were collected from other sources than from the supposedly conquered peoples. What light does archaeological evidence throw upon Domitian's claims of victories over these Germanic and Dacian enemies? On his coins are various representations of trophies with types of armor common in Germany. But such armor was well known in the Roman empire from former triumphs, and the depiction of it on coins need not have been based on any models captured by Domitian's armies. The examination of a series of sculptured monuments which are to be attributed to the period of

Domitian (some are historical reliefs, others sculptured trophies) reveals the fact that while the kinds of armor shown include Germanic and other foreign types well known in the Roman empire and some fantastic types due to the imagination of the artists, the specifically Dacian types known from other monuments, e.g., the column of Trajan—the hooked saber, the scaled shield, the dragon ensign—are not found on any of the monuments of Domitian's time. It is obvious that the sculptors could not have worked from actual examples of Dacian armor. Archaeological evidence therefore substantiates the testimony of the historians regarding the Dacian campaign, from which the Dacians seem to have emerged with more advantage than the Romans; and it may be inferred that the German triumph was quite as unreal.—*S. N. Deane.*

1679. LAWRENCE, MARION. A sarcophagus at Lanuvium. *Amer. Jour. Archaeol.* 32(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 421-434.—A description of a sarcophagus hitherto unnoticed in archaeological publications. The writer concludes that it is the product of an eastern atelier of a date not far from 300 A.D.—*H. G. Robertson.*

1680. PERNIER, LUIGI. Recent excavations at Cyrene. *Discovery.* 9(103) Jul. 1928: 205-209.—The excavations which have been conducted at Cyrene since 1910 have received increased support from the Italian government since 1925, with the result that the monuments of all periods of the city's history from its foundation in the 7th century B.C. to Byzantine times are being laid bare. The present article is a brief report of the excavations through 1926, recently published with plates by the Italian Colonial Ministry. The most striking discoveries have been 2 inscriptions which were found in the channel of the fountain of Apollo; one contains regulations of Augustus illustrating his provincial policy, the other laws of ceremonial purification from the 4th century B.C. and a list of donations of grain made by Cyrene during a famine in

Greece. While only a small part has as yet been excavated, the general topography of the city is clear. It has been possible to restore to their original condition certain parts of the sacred way, and apparently the monuments equaled those at the greatest religious centers, Delos, Delphi, or Olympia. The temple of Apollo, an archaic Doric structure rebuilt in Roman times, has been uncovered and probably the tomb of Battus, the founder of the city. The excavation of Cyrene when complete will probably be as important as that of Pergamum. (Illustrated.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

INDIA

(See also Entry 1897)

1681. ROSENTHAL, E. Archaeology in Hyderabad State. *Hindustan Rev.* 51(298) Oct. 1928: 433-440.—Extensive conservation work is being carried on by the Archaeological Department of Hyderabad state (established in 1913) in India. The monuments in Hyderabad bear the hall-mark of various peoples—Buddhist, Hindu and Mohammedan, and offer examples of Muslim architecture influenced by Hindu models. Conservation measures undertaken by the Department include the Ajanta frescoes, the cave temples of Ellora, and mosques, tombs and public buildings at various historic places in the state. The Department has also engaged in excavations. In 1915 operations revealed a large amount of pottery, markings of which show relation between Aegean, Libyan and Egypto-Libyan writings. The museum section of the Archaeological Department has already collected 15,569 ancient Indian coins of which 771 are gold, 4,797 silver, and the remainder copper and other metals. Annual reports of its activities are published under the title: *Annual Report of the Archaeological Department of H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions* (Hyderabad, India).—*H. K. Rakshit.*

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

GENERAL

(See also Entries 1685, 1686)

1682. BREASTED, JAMES H. The new crusade. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 34(2) Jan. 1929: 215-236.—If history is a record of human experiences, then the appearance of civilization for the first time is the most remarkable event in the history of the universe so far as it is known to us. It has become evident that this happened in the Nile Valley. Since Niebuhr began modern scientific history the connection between Europe and the ancient Orient has been established. The conception of the unity of the human career is the greatest achievement of historical study. But modern historians, particularly in America, have been slow in occupying the Oriental field. There are two tasks involved: the salvaging of evidence, and its interpretation and incorporation into the body of knowledge. They have been left to archaeologists and philologists, to sporadic work by professors on sabbatical leave, or to museums. The monuments of the East, rapidly perishing, are calling for a new crusade and the task of saving them for science is the greatest responsibility confronting the historian. For this purpose the Oriental Institute has been established through the munificence of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. It is engaged in a prehistoric survey to study the geological structure of the Nile Valley and to search for human handiwork. The work will be extended to Western

Asia. A force is copying the inscriptions at Medinet Habu and beginning an architectural as well as an epigraphical survey of Egypt. For six years scholars have been copying the Coffin Texts, earliest known records of the development of ethical standards in a religion of the hereafter. The Institute has begun a comprehensive dictionary of the Assyrian language and a series of excavations in Western Asia is already adding to our knowledge of Hellenistic, Palestinian, and Hittite life. It is now possible to announce a gift which will give to this work a permanent endowment of \$9,500,000, and make possible a proper building in Chicago, an adequate staff, publications, and field expeditions. There will be 13 professors, including the first professor of Hittitology, and a number of fellows at \$2,000 a year. In this field, then, great opportunities await the young historian.—*Wallace Caldwell.*

1683. SEDGWICK, W. B. Reading and writing in classical antiquity. *Contemp. Rev.* 135(757) Jan. 1929: 90-94.—Literature was long dependent upon oral transmission for its diffusion. For this reason all early writing, even that of philosophers, was done in verse. Prose made its appearance in chronological and genealogical lists and in guide books. The later historical and oratorical prose was written for public reading. Even after the introduction of papyrus rolls books were expensive and were for the most part official copies and jealously guarded. But in the Alexandrian

age we find editors, libraries, and students. The book trade began to reach into obscure corners of the world. It was customary to read aloud, whether in public or alone. It is probable that this practice continued until the monastic rule of silence and the desire for contemplation stopped it.—*Wallace Caldwell.*

1684. STRZYGOWSKI, JOSEF. *The Orient or the North.* *Eastern Art.* 1(2) Oct. 1928: 69-85.—The invitation to contribute to this newly established magazine found the author preparing a work on the history of art, the general theory of which is here outlined. The 7th century Dhāmekh Stūpa from northern India is described as an example of a more general principle. Oriental art (that of Asia Minor, both Indies, and China to the Han dynasty) was based on the glorification of power by the use of large masses and the representation of the human form. The art of northern Asia, on the other hand, was essentially occupied with decoration. Northern Asia does not build in stone and hence has left few permanent monuments. But where influences from the north have come southward (Greece, Iran, and India) we have construction in stone with designs and decorative motifs originated in simpler materials. Greek and Gothic architecture are the most obvious examples of this fact. (Illustrated.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

EGYPT

(See also Entry 1682)

1685. BREASTED, JAMES HENRY. *The oldest known surgical treatise.* *Sci. Amer.* 84 Dec. 1928: 489-493.—Soon after 3000 B.C. medicine was at so advanced a stage in the complex civilization of Egypt that the Pharaohs had court physicians. The first one whose name is known was Imhotep. Some 200 years later, records mention medical specialists for the eye and the stomach, a successful operation on an abscessed tooth, and a royal collection of medical treatises. Probably about this time a surgeon, who had had considerable experience in occupational as well as war wounds, composed a systematic account of hypothetical cases arranged from the top of the head downward. Thirty-three of the 48 cases that appear in the surviving copy concern injured bones—a circumstance in accord with the evidence of numerous fractured bones discovered in mummies. He apparently had dissected human bodies and had observed the cardiac system, the brain, and the correlation of injuries to one side of the skull with paralysis of the lower limbs on the opposite side. He invented a technical vocabulary, by analogies with objects of common experience. After the title of each case he records the examination, the diagnosis, and if possible the treatment, chiefly mechanical manipulation. He seems to have used surgical stitching, adhesive tape or plasters, and scientific methods of setting dislocated or fractured bones. To the original document 2 or more later readers have added marginal explanations and a glossary at the end of each case. A scribe of the 17th century B.C. copied at least the first 18 columns, including the first case dealing with the spine. His papyrus, probably the reference book of a doctor in whose tomb it was apparently buried, was purchased in 1862 from a native of Luxor and later presented to the New York Historical Society. (Illustrations are given, chiefly of wounds on mummies. A facsimile of this manuscript, with a translation, a commentary, and a glossary, will be published in 1929 by the University of Chicago Press.)—*K. B. Collier.*

1686. MARRO, GIOVANNI. *Dell' antica statuaria egiziana.* [Ancient Egyptian sculpture.] *Nuova Antologia.* (63) Aug. 16, 1928: 485-504.—Egyptian sculpture was strongly influenced by the Egyptians' re-

ligion, and in particular by their naive view of the future life as a continuation of this. Since the Egyptians believed in the survival not only of the soul but also of a more physical spirit which required a body, they practiced mummification and at the same time provided statues ("doubles") for the shade to inhabit if the mummy were destroyed. The purpose of these statues explains the preference for durable materials (in spite of a certain amount of work in wood); the fact that so much of Egyptian sculpture was buried as soon as completed probably prevented any lasting influence of individual artists and the formation of schools. With the exception of statues of Pharaohs, which their successors often stole, Egyptian statues, while they show the individual at the best moment of his life, seem to reproduce faithfully his physical characteristics. It follows that statues often provide much anthropological information; e.g., certain statues clearly indicate racial differences between the historic Egyptians and the Hyksos on the one hand and the primitive Egyptians on the other. Egyptian sculpture seems to reveal a slight development of the differentiations between child and adult and between male and female. This may be used as evidence to support the theory of psychic immaturity, based perhaps on a generally favorable character of the Egyptian environment which the people had merely to accept quietly and not contend with. The religious ideas back of Egyptian sculpture probably account for the calm and beautiful serenity which it often shows. In this we may contrast it with Greek art, which, on becoming freed from the control of religion, was able to represent the more turbulent human passions.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

PALESTINE

1687. BEGRICH, J. *Die Vertrauensäusserungen im israelitischen Klageliede des Einzelnen und in seinem babylonischen Gegenstück.* [Utterances of faith in the Israelite Lamentation of the individual and in its Babylonian counterpart.] *Zeitschr. f. d. Alttestamentliche Wissensch.* 5(4) 1928: 221-259.—This article consists of a detailed comparison of Babylonian hymns with Hebrew psalms, one by one, sections of both being quoted for the purpose. The concluding paragraphs of the discussion will show the author's purpose and results. "There are points of contact between the utterances of faith in the *Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand* and the Hebrew Lamentations in both form and content. We may recall the titles, the form of the sentences with the second personal pronoun, the general appeal to grace and mercy, and the general thoughts of comfort. But these points of contact are far surpassed by the differences. The Babylonian sayings are general and colorless, the Israelite are specific and colorful; the former are formal, the latter manifold both in form and content; those are almost impersonal, these are filled with the personal relation to Yahweh; those form a subordinate, these a dominant motive of prayer. In the *Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand* the ruling thought is that of the remoteness and inaccessibility of the deity. In the Hebrew Lamentation of the individual, however, there is a vivid sense of the nearness of the exalted God who made heavens and earth. In Babylonia, therefore, the sustaining foundation of prayer is flattering homage, in Israel, however, trust in Yahweh. If the Israelite category was dependent upon the Babylonian, then Israelite piety knew how to penetrate the foreign element with its own spirit and to transform it radically."—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

1688. CAUSSE, A. *Judaïsme et syncretisme oriental à l'époque perse.* [Judaism and oriental syncretism in the Persian period.] *Rev. Hist. Philos.*

Religieuses. 8(4) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 301-328.—In earlier articles Causse has sought to show the importance of the pre-exilic Diaspora, i.e., the Jewish colonies of the Persian period. While after the Exile, the Jerusalem community is the center of Judaism, the vital force of Judaism is in the dispersed Jews, who, wherever the chances of deportation or migration scattered them, maintained the ancestral tradition, the spiritual heritage of Israel. With favoring political and cultural circumstances religious syncretism, observable from the Persian period, was intensified. Moreover, the newer religions were propagandist. The colonies of the Jewish Diaspora were generally located at the crossroads of the peoples; Babylon had been its great capital. In the 6th and 5th centuries there occurred a profound transformation of the Jewish religion, which can be explained only by its contact with oriental syncretism. Israel could only yield to the diverse influences which it met among the nations. This took place both at the top (in theology) and at the bottom (in practices and popular superstitions). There was a spiritualization of the notion of God. Yahweh tended to disengage himself from his national and material wrappings; the end was his isolation in a world invisible and transcendent. This is traced through the prophets of the exilic and post-exilic period, e.g., Ezekiel. The God of Sinai is considered as the God of Light and of Heaven only in the documents of relatively late date. The syncretistic influence is seen in angelology, the astral conception of divinity, demonology and dualism. It is asserted that the Mazdean dualism at last imposed itself upon Judaism, a hypothesis recently brilliantly set forth by Ed. Meyer in his *Ursprung und Anfänge des Christentums*. This is very plausible, but it may be that both Jewish and Iranian dualism proceed from common syncretistic tendencies. At any rate, Israel had the Law and the Prophets and there is no danger that Judaism will founder in the ocean of oriental religion.—*William H. Allison*.

1689. EISSFELDT, OTTO. *Jahwe als König*. [Yahweh as king.] *Zeitschr. f. d. Alttestamentliche Wissenschaft*. 5(1928): 81-105.—One of the most striking claims of recent scholars is that presented by Mowinkel, Hans Schmidt, *et al.*, to the effect that the Old Testament presentation of Yahweh as king is in many cases, if not all, an adaptation to Hebrew thought of the Babylonian myth which conceived of Marduk as being annually enthroned in Babylonia as Lord of the Universe. In like manner Yahweh is to be conceived of as going through a mythical, ritualistic enthronement in Jerusalem every spring. Eissfeldt opposes this view and points out that the title "king" is applied to each of the Semitic gods, and that in none of them is it reasonable to see mythical or ritualistic significance save in the case of Marduk of Babylonia. The title is rather used of the relation of the god to his worshipers or to praise his greatness and majesty. There is no trace anywhere of anything mythical or ritualistic. Eissfeldt includes in his discussion 41 Hebrew names declaring Yahweh to be king. In these the same 2 thoughts appear as in similar names among other peoples, viz., the social attitude of the subject to his king and the worshipful attitude of the individual to his god. Nothing of enthronement and the like is present. The strongest argument for the mythical and ritualistic significance of the kingship of Yahweh is furnished by the group of Psalms 47, 93, 96, 97, 98, 99. Psalm 98 may be passed by since the verb "to become king" does not occur in it. This is the crucial word. In the perfect tense it may be rendered "has become king," but it may also mean "was king" or "is king," and need not imply anything as to enthronement. In Psalm 47:9 we must render "God has become King over the peoples," "Yahweh has seated himself upon

his holy throne." The only question is whether the language is literal or merely figurative. There is no evidence in the Old Testament elsewhere of any such enthronement ceremony in the ritual of religion. So it is safer to regard the language as figurative and symbolic rather than as indicative of an actual enthronement of Yahweh. The earliest representation of Yahweh as king is in Isaiah 6:5 and it appears more and more frequently from that time on; but this was the very period during which the God-idea was expanding rapidly and other laudatory predicates likewise increase in number.—*J. M. P. Smith*.

1690. KÖNIG, ED. *Die Hauptschwächen der modernen Psalmenauslegung*. [The chief weaknesses of modern commentaries of the Psalms.] *Le Muséon* 41 (3-4) 1928: 250-260.—König charges modern interpreters of the Psalms with (1) an incorrect use of the tenses, e.g., Psalm 74:9 ordinarily rendered "We see our signs no more," should be "We have not seen the signs expected by us;" and in Psalm 110:2 the verb frequently taken in the present tense should be in the future, "The Eternal will stretch out the scepter of thy power." (2) Modern exegetes are too prone to mythologize the Psalter; e.g. Psalm 19:5,6 is taken by Eisler as a poem on the wedding of Yahweh with the Sun-god. But the tent of this passage need not be a bridal tent; it is more naturally an ordinary bed-room, —and in these verses we are dealing with the Creator of the Sun and not with the sun's bridegroom. Psalm 104:6,7 is taken as a description of the fight of the god Marduk with the primeval flood pictured as a goddess. But the language is simple metaphor and in no way implies mythology. The same is true of Psalm 74:12-17 which Gunkel mythologizes. (3) Another mistaken tendency of modern Psalm interpreters is to eschatologize. This is seen for example in Gunkel's treatment of Psalm 93, and Kittel's view of Psalms 47 and 144. Even Duhm sees that the perfects of Psalm 47 are to be referred to the past and not to the present or future. König refers to his forthcoming commentary on the Psalter for the correct kind of exegesis.—*J. M. P. Smith*.

1691. OBBINK, H. TH. *The tree of life in Eden*. *Zeitschr. f. d. Alttestamentliche Wissenschaft*. 5(1928): 105-112.—It is commonly held that man in the garden of Eden had not eaten of the tree of life when he was expelled from the garden; hence death entered into the world. Obbink opposes this view and maintains that the expulsion from the garden was to prevent mankind from continuing to eat of the tree of life as he had been doing and so to put an end to his immortality. In the ancient Oriental myths the tree of life is always in the abode of the gods and is thus inaccessible to man. But in Genesis 2, man is living in the divine abode with Yahweh and in immediate proximity to the tree of life. He has every opportunity to eat of the tree of life; there are no guardians of that tree and no prohibitions. To live forever it is necessary for man to eat of the tree of life regularly; one taste is not enough. The fact that access to the tree of life is not forbidden man until after he has eaten of the forbidden tree of the knowledge of good and evil and the further fact that in the Gilgamesh epic evidently the plant of life was not a life-giving but a life-supporting plant, make it practically certain that the expulsion from the garden was to separate man from the possibility of further eating from the tree and so to cause his death by that deprivation. The loss of eternal life is the penalty for eating of the forbidden fruit of the tree of knowledge.—*J. M. P. Smith*.

1692. RUDOLPH, W. *Die Ebed-Jahwe Lieder als geschichtliche Wirklichkeit*. [The Servant of Yahweh songs as historical fact.] *Zeitschr. f. d. Alttestamentliche*

Wissensch. 5 (1928): 156-166.—This study of the Servant of Yahweh songs is in reply to William Staerk's criticism of an earlier article in this journal (3 (1926)). Rudolph and Staerk agree on several points. Their chief differences are two. Staerk maintained (1) that the Servant of Isaiah 53 was a different person from the Servant of the other songs, and that the historical experience behind the other songs was not so vivid as that behind chapter 53; and (2) that the Servant of chapter 53 was not dead when the song was written. In reply to Staerk's claim that the suffering, patient Servant of Isaiah 53 has little or nothing in common with the active, aggressive Servant of the earlier days, Rudolph says that the difference is due to a changed situation. When the earlier songs were written the Servant was still alive and active; but chapter 53 presupposes his death and strives to interpret that death. Further, the 3rd song knows a suffering Servant also (50:6). Nor need a complete picture of the Servant be given in each song; rather each stresses its own aspects of the Servant's character and life. In reply to Staerk's claim that the Servant of the first 3 songs is a religious and prophetic hero while the Servant of chapter 53 is a socio-political figure, and that 42:5-7 and 49:7-9 are additions to the Songs made for the purpose of fitting them in more easily into the book of Deutero-Isaiah, Rudolph says that the expression "covenant of the people" and "light of the nations" in 42:5-7 mean 2 separate functions, one in behalf of Israel and the other for the world. So the Servant who works upon and for Israel, here is the same as he who functions in 42:1-4; and verses 5-7 are therefore not reinterpretation of verses 1-4 but continuation of them. The Servant of 42:1-7 has a political and a religious function. In 49:7-9, verse 7 is an interpretative gloss, but the Song continues in verse 8 where the Servant is again called "a covenant of the people" as in 42:5-7, and therefore is the same person. So the Servant of the 4 songs is one and the same; but the Songs deal with different periods of his experience. The last paragraphs of Rudolph's discussion concern themselves with justifying his view that the expressions regarding death and burial are to be taken literally against opposing views that they are figurative.—*J. M. P. Smith.*

1693. TÜRCK, ULRICH. Die Stellung der Frau in Elephantine als Ergebnis persisch-babylonischen Rechtseinflusses. [The position of woman in Elephantine as a result of Persian-Babylonian legal influence.] *Zeitschr. f. d. Alttestamentliche Wissensch.* 5 (1928): 166-169.—The position of woman in the Jewish colony at Elephantine on the Nile in the 5th and 4th centuries B.C., is briefly summarized in this article. Woman was an independent personality; she could hold property; she had the same rights in the courts as a man; her marriage did not imperil her rights. The bride was bought by the husband; she had the same rights as to divorce as did her husband. In the Old Testament the woman is in principle subordinate to the man, especially in the marriage relation. The superiority of her position in the Jewish colony of Elephantine is probably due to the influence of Persian law and custom. In late Babylonian contracts parallels to the practice of Elephantine are frequent. But the man alone had the right to initiate divorce in Babylonia. In Babylonia bride-purchase was the exception, in Elephantine the rule. A similar influence upon Egyptian custom by Persian practice is well attested.—*J. M. P. Smith.*

1694. WALDMAN, MARK. Hebrew education *School & Soc.* 28 (719) Oct. 6, 1928: 405-414.—Education among the ancient Hebrews, up to the time of Simon ben Shetach (126-72 B.C.), was carried on within the family. Unlike the ancient Greeks and Romans who entrusted the education of their children

to their slaves and other strangers, the Jewish father was commanded to teach his child himself. The subjects taught were the three R's, although knowledge of handicrafts, warfare, and even sports was also imparted. The method of instruction was wholly by imitation. Simon ben Shetach, due to the increasing ignorance among the Jews, attempted to establish a system of compulsory education but failed. It was not until the second half of the 1st century of our present era that Joshua ben Gamala was able to carry out this plan successfully. Compulsory education for children over 6 was established. A new curriculum was developed, devoting the first 5 years to the study of the Bible, the next 5 to Mishna, and after the age of 15 to the study of the Talmud. Occasionally Greek was also studied. All of the instruction was imparted in a sing-song manner, with translation and memorization of the texts. In addition to these schools there were also higher institutions of learning, the academies, where all conceivable subjects were discussed and expounded, all of course *sub specie religionis*.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

GREECE

1695. AGARD, WALTER R. Theseus—a national hero. *Classical Jour.* 24 (2) Nov. 1928: 84-91.—This article shows how the successive stages in the evolution of the myth of Theseus illustrate the development of Athenian ideals.—*D. McFayden.*

1696. BICKERMANN, E. and SYKUTRIS, JOH. Speusippus Brief an König Philipp. Text. Übersetzung. Untersuchungen. [Speusippus' letter to King Philip. Text. Translation. Studies.] *Berichte Sächs. Akad. Wissensch. (Philol.-hist. Klasse)* 80 (3) 1928: 1-86.—This study consists of 4 parts: (1) The Greek text and a German translation. (2) An historical commentary, discussing among other matters the question of war-guilt and the situation at Athens and in Macedonia immediately after 346 B.C. (3) A discussion of the language, style and composition of the letter. (4) A summary followed by a brief bibliography. Speusippus' letter to Philip, if its genuineness is granted, is of importance chiefly because it provides several pages of connected text written by the hand of Plato's nephew and successor at the Academy, and also because it contributes to our knowledge of the political situation immediately before Chaeronea.—*A. P. Dorjahn.*

1697. CESSI, CAMILLO. Bolletino bibliografico; letteratura greca (1923-25). [Bibliographical bulletin; Greek literature. (1923-25).] *Aevum.* 2 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 313-400. Parts II and III of an annotated bibliography, covering editions of Greek lyric, dramatic, and bucolic poetry published in the years mentioned, together with books and articles on the subject.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

1698. HAUSOULIER, B. Loi inédite d'Erythrées. [An unpublished law of Erythrae.] *Rev. Philol. Lit. et d'Hist. Anciennes.* 2 (3) Jul. 1928: 191-199.—This law forbids reelection within 10 years both to the council of Guardians of the Forest, the governing body of the city whose president was the eponymous magistrate, and to the Secretaryship. It falls early in the 5th century B.C. The title of the eponymous magistrate, *ἑλεοφύλας*, is without parallel in Greek literature and inscriptions. Compared with other laws of Erythrae this inscription emphasizes the fear of the establishment of a tyranny in the early years of the democracy.—*C. H. Oldfather.*

1699. KRAPPE, ALEXANDER H. Teiresias and the snakes. *Amer. Jour. Philol.* 49 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 267-275.—On comparison with Indian stories this incident in the biography of Teiresias must have read somewhat like this: (1) Witnessing the adultery of a female snake, he punished it by wounding it and was

rewarded by the grateful male snake with the power to understand the language of animals and the sounds of nature. (2) Coming upon a goddess, probably Athena, as she was bathing, he was transformed into a woman. (3) Called in as arbiter to settle a dispute between Zeus and Hera, he gave the well-known answer and was transformed into a man by the angry and spiteful goddess.—*C. H. Oldfather.*

1700. MACURDY, GRACE H. Basilinna and basilissa, the alleged title of the "queen-archon" in Athens. *Amer. Jour. Philol.* 49 (3) Sep. 1928: 276-282. —(1) Neither basilinna nor basilissa can have been a title of the wife of the king archon before the 4th century B.C. (2) In all probability they never were titles of the wife in her capacity of priestess. (3) The fiction that they were her titles comes from a misconception of a passage in Demosthenes' speech against Neaera.—*C. H. Oldfather.*

1701. PATZIG, EDWIN. Von Malalas zu Homer. [From Malalas to Homer.] *Byzantinische Zeitschr.* 18 (1-2) 1928: 1-11.—The Troy legend existed in the account of the so-called Dictys, the follower of Idomeneus of Crete, as well as in the Homeric version. It is this form of the legend which came down to the western world in the works of Dares the Phrygian and Dictys the Cretan, and to the Byzantine east in the world chronicles of Malalas and John of Antioch. But Malalas followed the Troybook of Sisyphos of Cos, and both Sisyphos and Dictys followed an older Ajax legend. Evidences of this older legend are found in a fragment of Sophon, a Syracusan contemporary of Sophocles and Euripides, and also in the depiction of the rape of Breisis on a vase made by Hiero, a 5th century Athenian. It is this older Ajax legend which forms the basis of the Troy story in the chronicle of Malalas.—*J. L. La Monte.*

1702. SARGEANT, G. M. The substance of Greek tragedy. *Quart. Rev.* 251 (498) Oct. 1928: 242-255.—The conception of art for art's sake which had begun to invade Athens in the Middle Comedy and the sculpture of Praxiteles is far removed from the kathartic feeling whose evocation Aristotle analyzed as the secret of the tragedian's task. This tonic effect was achieved through the union of the life of the audience with that represented by the actors. But with a difference; the substance of tragic and of ordinary life in the 5th century was the same, but "the appropriate pleasure" of tragedy was achieved in the theater by the accompanying artistic and religious influences, e.g. dance, song, heroic story, increased capacity in the characters for suffering. The artist, by his power of selection and omission, could achieve an effect of inevitability, which agreed with the Greeks' tragic view of life. Life, as a final reality to be accepted, had the same meaning for the hero as for the spectator when he had left the theater. In their unstable world this intrusion of fear and pity did not shake the nerve of the Athenians, but rather restored and strengthened them by the spectacle of a hero's acquiescence in that tragic rhythm which pulsates through life.—*A. M. G. Little.*

1703. SCOTT, KENNETH. The deification of Demetrius Poliorcetes. *Amer. Jour. Philol.* 49 (2-3) Jun.-Sep. 1928: 137-166, 217-239.—The divine honors accorded Demetrius, because he was one of the first of the Hellenistic kings, were of signal importance in the development of the idea of the deified monarch and of his titles and prerogatives. These honors came principally from the Athenians after he had shown himself to be their "savior," "benefactor," and second founder in freeing Athens in 307 B.C. from the danger of Cassander. Demetrius was accorded a priest, altar, games, etc., and made eponymous hero of a new tribe; a month was named after him; his figure was woven into the sacred robe of Athena; his will was voted to be just

before men and righteous before the gods; an altar was erected to him as the "Descender," i.e., God appearing among men. In 9 ways he was connected or identified with Dionysus, whose cult was the favored one among the later Hellenistic rulers, from Alexander the Great down to Marcus Antonius and the Roman emperors. Moreover, in 3 ways Demetrius was associated with the sun-god. The more recent literature is given in many foot-notes.—*C. H. Oldfather.*

1704. THIEME, KARL. Sokrates und der historische Materialismus. [Socrates and historic materialism.] *Gesellschaft.* 5 (8) Aug. 1928: 150-162.—On the basis of Julius Stenzel's volume on Socrates in Pauly-Wissowa's *Real Encyclopaedie*, Thieme describes Socrates as a social critic whose work showed the vast gap existing between Greek philosophy and Greek life. Socrates is representative of a social group, a "class," an absent proletariat against the parasitic aristocracy, the frivolous *jeunesse dorée* and the sodden bourgeois of his time. This made him a "corrupter of youth," the point of Aristophanes' satire, and a victim of the hemlock. Historic materialism as a movement reflects Socrates in men like Karl Marx and Kierkegaard.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

1705. WEBER, LEO. Zum athenischen Staatsfriedhof. [The Athenian public cemetery.] *Philologus.* 84 (1) Sep. 1928: 35-50.—Weber contends that it is impossible, on the basis of Pausanias, to reconstruct the cemetery in which the Athenian state buried its citizens who had fallen in battle. The attempt made by Domaszewski (*Heidelb. Sitz.-Ber. (Philos.-histor. Kl.)* 1917, Abh. 7) is a failure. Domaszewski is mistaken in believing that the tombs had been arranged according to the years of the archons. In attempting to prove the chronological order he has done violence to the account of Pausanias. The author further discusses the memorial inscriptions that have been preserved. In some cases he disagrees with Domaszewski concerning the identification of these. The last part of the article is given over to a discussion of epigrams preserved in the literary tradition.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

1706. WELLS, J. Herodotus and Athens. *Classical Philol.* 23 (4) Oct. 1928: 317-331.—The charge of unfair partisanship for Athens has been made against Herodotus. This is refuted both by the facts of his life and his work. His native place was neither purely Greek nor anti-barbarian; his second home and the object of his greatest affection was Samos. He was well-received at Athens; but his intense conservatism and idealization of the past put him out of touch with the city of Pericles. He left it when and probably because of the war with Samos in 440. He seems to have returned during the Peloponnesian War, and must have lived until after the Peace of Nicias. His writings are not unduly laudatory toward Athens. He never mentioned the glories of the Periclean Age, blamed her for seizing the leadership in 479 and for going to the aid of the Ionians some 20 years earlier, and characterized the century of her greatest glory as a time of calamity for Greece. It was only when she was fully identified with the cause of Greek freedom that he became her admirer.—*C. E. Van Sickle.*

1707. WOLFF, MAX. Aristophanes im Urteil von heute. [Present-day opinion of Aristophanes.] *Germanisch-Roman. Monatssch.* 16 Jul.-Aug. 1928: 257-273.—Aristophanes is by no means a safe guide for historians; he is not a biographer. Instead of giving complete character sketches he offers only grotesque outlines. The minister of finance becomes a thief of the public funds; the commander of the army, a coward; the greatest philosopher of all time, a fool. Aristophanes does not allow his characters to possess a single noble trait. In similar manner, the poet is unwilling to see anything good in the Athens of his day; to have done so, would

have diluted his satire. In no respect was Aristophanes a politician, nor, like stern old Cato, the moral mentor of contemporary society; he was a poet, who knew how to combine the real and the fantastic, and, above all, he was a master of poetic expression.—A. P. Dorjahn.

ROME

(See also Entries 1600, 1678, 1724)

1708. CARY, M. *La Grande-Bretagne romaine. Nouvelles fouilles et recherches; avec deux cartes. [Roman Britain. New excavations and researches, with two maps.] Rev. Historique.* 159 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 1-22.—No striking discoveries have been made in this field in the last 20 years, but the total contribution of the finds has been considerable. The author summarizes the history of Britain from the time of Augustus to the last traces of the Roman occupation in the south, basing his account upon the evidence of recent discoveries. For the period of conquest, particular attention is paid to the light thrown on Tacitus' account by recent finds. For the period of stabilization (84-300 A.D.) the present status of our knowledge of Hadrian's wall is set forth, together with a discussion of civil establishments and commerce. A bibliography lists recent publications, including periodicals. Instead of the 2 maps listed in the index, there are actually 3; Roman Britain with the chief sites named, the northern portion of Britain to show the sites along the walls, and Wales.—Eva M. Sanford.

1709. GUILLEMIN, A. *La critique littéraire au I^{er} siècle de l'Empire. [Literary criticism in the first century of the empire.] Rev. des Études Latines* 6 (2) Apr.-Jul. 1928: 136-180.—This article illustrates the literary forces which helped to mould the younger Pliny. A professed adherent of Quintilian, who, censuring Seneca, returned to the classic style of Cicero, he found himself the victim of the more modern schools among the anti-Ciceronians. He lacked the steady encyclopedic training of the older generation and composed in 2 styles, with one eye fixed on the limited and correct school of classicists, as in his *Letters*, and with the other on the reading public, as in his *Panegyricus*. Though his Ciceronian good taste compelled him to amend the latter, we have proof in its tone of the influence, not of the Stoics, Ancients, or Atticists, whom Cicero in his life time had discredited, but of the lavish and flatly sentimental Asianism of the famous Marcellus, of the violent oratory of the delators, of his Oriental master, Nicetas Sacerdos of Smyrna. From these neither Pliny nor the Adolescentuli of the Basilica Julia were immune.—A. M. G. Little.

1710. NISCHER, E. von. *Das römische Heer und seine Generale nach Ammianus Marcellinus (353-378 n. Chr.). [The Roman army and its generals according to Ammianus Marcellinus (353-378 A.D.).] Hermes.* 63 (4) Oct. 1928: 430-456.—A list of the generals of the Roman army in the period specified. The following order of rank can be fixed for the *magistri*, beginning with the highest: *Magister Peditum praesentalis*, *Magister Equitum praesentalis*, *Magister Equitum per Orientem*, *Magister Equitum per Gallias*, *Magister Equitum per Illyricum*. The *magistri praesentales* and the *magistri* of the provinces formed 2 groups; no one could become a *magister praesentalis* who had not served in the provincial group. The frequent shifting of commands made for instability.—C. H. Oldfather.

1711. RIBEZZO, F. *Metodi e metodo per interpretare l'Etrusco. [The methods (of others) and (my) method for the interpretation of Etruscan.] Riv. Indo-Greco-Ital.* 12 Jul. 15, 1928: 74-92.—This is a presentation of an eclectic methodological approach to the study of Etruscan. The generally accepted postulate of a pre-Italic, pre-Hellenic language in the Mediter-

anean basin has not prevented the formation of 2 scholarly camps. In one the Mediterranean language is not considered an Indo-European tongue, in the other it is called proto-Indo-European. The author attacks the latter position, particularly its complete reliance upon etymology. He insists upon the value of a varied approach (*metodo combinatorio*), and devotes 14 pages to demonstration. His work is based upon (1) a study of the relationships between short inscriptions and the objects upon which they have been inscribed, (2) a search for the Mediterranean loan words in Italic, Latin, and Greek, and (3) an application of the results of this study and search to the longer inscriptions. Bibliography in footnotes.—J. J. Van Nostrand.

1712. SCALAIS, R. *L'influence de la première guerre punique sur l'économie agraire de l'Italie. [The influence of the first Punic war on the agrarian economy of Italy.] Musée Belge.* 32 (3-4) Jul.-Oct. 1928: 177-185.—Rome and Italy had not yet recovered from the Samnite and Pyrrhic Wars when the First Punic War broke out. During the First Punic War the census shows that the population of Rome decreased; and the same must have been true of the population of Italy. The war bore more heavily upon the small farmers, who were forced to abandon or mortgage their fields, than upon the wealthy, whose land was cultivated by slaves not amenable to military service and who had frequent opportunities to enlarge their estates by foreclosures. The working of large estates was facilitated by the condition of the slave market, which was glutted with captives of war. Land thus transferred from free to slave cultivators naturally decreased in productivity. Nevertheless, both the productivity of Italy and the number of small farmers revived after the war. The colonization of the *Ager Gallicus* and the *Ager Picenus* increased the number of proprietors. The political successes of the democrat C. Flaminius shows that the small farmer class were a power in the state. The *Lex Claudia* of 219 forced the senatorial families to devote themselves to agriculture. Prices were lower in Italy after the war than anywhere else in the Mediterranean basin, and Hannibal found Italy extremely prosperous. It was the devastation wrought by the Second Punic War which really gave rise to the *latifundia*.—Donald McFayden.

1713. SCALAIS, R. *Le développement du commerce de l'Italie romaine entre la première guerre punique et la deuxième. [The development of commerce in Roman Italy between the First and Second Punic wars.] Musée Belge.* 32 (3-4) Jul.-Oct. 1928: 187-192.—The prosperity which followed the First Punic War, the destruction of the Carthaginian commercial monopoly, and the diversion of Sicilian and Sardinian trade to Rome, all made for an expansion of Italian foreign commerce. Commercial relations with the East also developed, as is shown by the appearance of Italian traders at Delos. Foreign trade, however, was still mainly in Italian hands. The commercial class at Rome did not become prominent until after the Gracchi. Accordingly, the Senate did not pursue a policy of economic imperialism, as has often been represented. It made no effort, for example, to replace Ostia with a better port. The Senate confined its efforts to the maintenance of order and the suppression of piracy on the high seas, e.g., Ligurian waters and the Adriatic. Upon the state of the internal commerce of Italy during this period our sources throw little light; but the peace which resulted from the Roman conquest, the disappearance of customs barriers, and the new road system must have promoted trade.—Donald McFayden.

1714. SEMPLE, ELLEN CHURCHILL. *Ancient Mediterranean agriculture. Part I. Agric. Hist.* 2 (2) Apr. 1928: 111-156.—The ancient farmer was weak in

agricultural theory but strong in practice. His methods were perfected by long experiment, by a trial and error system which resulted in the survival of the most efficacious technique. Natural conditions of climate, relief and soil early stimulated ancient Mediterranean tillage to intensive development. They also induced a complex system of land utilization. By this system, orchards and vineyards were assigned to mountains and hill slopes, except in certain districts where a meager rainfall necessitated a lowland site either with rich, moist soil or a high water table. Next to cereals, vines, olive and fig trees held the chief place in ancient tillage. They were equipped with drought resisting qualities, which enabled them to weather the long arid summers without irrigation, except in certain arid districts and in years of deficient rainfall; because variable precipitation is a characteristic of the Mediterranean climate. To assure the crops, both as to quality and quantity, dry farming methods were employed. The chief problem of the husbandman was to get his young trees and plants established with an adequate root system. Hence, he raised them in nurseries, and after they were set out, pruned for root and wood growth, till the vigor of the plant was assured. Only then did he prune for fruitage. An elaborate system of grafting on wild or mature trees achieved a like purpose. The interval between the trees was proportioned to the quality of the soil and the spread of roots and branches. The amount and kind of manure used was adapted to the quality of the soil and the nature of orchard or vineyard. Caprification was devised to prevent the dropping of the immature fig and was applied to the superior figs desired for drying. An equivalent method was used with date-palm trees. All phases of vineyard culture showed the closest adaptation to natural conditions of climate and relief.—*Ellen Churchill Semple*.

1715. SEMPLE, ELLEN CHURCHILL. Ancient Mediterranean agriculture. Part II. Manuring and seed selection. *Agric. Hist.* 2 (3) Jul. 1928: 129-156.—This article is part of an extensive study which the

author is making of the subject. The entire study is based on exhaustive research in the extant records of the ancient Mediterranean civilizations. The essence of ancient Mediterranean agricultural systems was improvement of the soil, both in the mechanical and chemical composition, and Part 2 gives a detailed account of manuring—the chief means of improving the composition of the soil. The kinds of manure, its preparation, and the amount used are considered. Some information is given on crop rotation. The last third of the article is on the selection of seed and the amount used.—*Everett E. Edwards*.

1716. TOUTAIN, J. Observations sur le culte d'Hercule à Rome. [Observations on the cult of Hercules at Rome.] *Rev. des Études Latines*. 6 (2) Apr.-Jul. 1928: 200-212.—Toutain criticizes the view expressed by Bayet in his *Origines de l'Hercule Romain* that the cult of Hercules was founded not at the Ara Maxima but at the Porta Trigemina on the banks of the Tiber by Greek traders who introduced it to Rome. He objects to the greater antiquity of the Trigemina shrine on the ground that Tacitus mentions the Ara Maxima within the Pomoerium of Romulus, that the site of the Trigemina is clearly outside these ancient limits, and further that, while Bayet claims the Ara Maxima to be a private cult in the hands of 2 Roman families, the evidence of the public Luperalia entrusted to Quinctii and Fabii destroys the value of his claim. At the same time textual evidence which numbers Hercules of the Ara Maxima in the original *lectisternium* is scanty and of late origin for the other cult, while the evidence of the ritual tithe usual in Rome, whether of merchandise, booty, or first fruits, has no parallel in the ritual of Greek gods, except Apollo and Artemis. Parallels can be found in Italian rites, and the popularity of the god in the interior of Italy may suggest the truth—confusion with an Italian deity.—*A. M. G. Little*.

1717. WEST, ALLEN B. Lucilian genealogy. *Amer. Jour. Philol.* 49 (3) Sep. 1928: 240-252.—The family tree of C. Lucilius Hirrus, tribune in 53 B.C., is traced back for 4 generations.—*C. H. Oldfather*.

THE WORLD, 383-1648

THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entry 1701)

1718. BOAK, ARTHUR E. R. Byzantine imperialism in Egypt. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 34 (1) Oct. 1928: 1-8.—The story of Byzantine imperialism is the record of an unsuccessful attempt to govern a so-called inferior race. The policy of Constantinople, inherited from the Roman empire, aimed at the fiscal exploitation of the land and its people chiefly for the provisioning of Constantinople and Alexandria. This policy, administered by a corrupt and inefficient bureaucracy, crushed out the Hellenized middle class of proprietors and brought about the decay of Hellenism itself. In the place of the small proprietors and the state tenants of earlier days, there appeared an aristocracy of great landholders able and ready to defy the government. In the meantime the rivalry between the patriarchs of Alexandria and Constantinople led to the rise of the Coptic Monophysite Church, and the attempt of the emperors to enforce religious unity made this church the embodiment of the new Egyptian nationalism, which expressed itself in a conscious cultural, religious and political hostility to the foreign rulers. Owing to this hostility, the Copts looked on passively while the Arabs wrested their country from the hands of the

inadequate and inefficient Byzantine garrison.—*A. E. R. Boak*.

1719. DRAKE, JOSEPH H. The Justinian codification Commission of 528 A.D. *Michigan Law Rev.* 27 (2) Dec. 1928: 125-133.—In the *Corpus Juris Civilis* 2 divergent concepts of law were fused into a single whole and the laws of the Code and the Digest include both the Roman concept of the science of law and the Greek concept of the philosophy of law. The *ius gentium* affected the *ius civile* only quantitatively by changing the particular rules into a general equitable system, and the real change occurred only with the introduction of the Greek idea of the *ius naturale* as ideal *iustitia*. This produced a qualitative change, adding the concept of the philosophy of law to that of the science of law, and establishing a differentiation between *leges* and *iustitia*. This differentiation was only hazily understood by the Roman jurists, and those of the 3rd century endeavored to identify their *ius gentium* with *ius naturale*, but the compilers of the Justinian *corpus* had established a differentiation between *leges* as found in the *ius gentium* and *lex* in its essence as found in the *ius naturale* which was *iustitia*.

With Diocletian the emperor's will became law, and the increase of laws necessitated the various codifications which began with Theodosius, and in which the Justinian *corpus* is such an important landmark. Law codes continued from that time to the present, the culminations of the 2 streams being reached in the Spanish Civil Code of 1889 and the German *Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch* of 1900. The 2nd is the final accomplishment of that philosophical school of legists which descended from the classical jurists via the Bolognese law school and the 17th century concept of *ius naturale* as pure reason.—*J. L. LaMonte*.

1720. HOLTZMANN, WALTHER. Die Unionsverhandlungen zwischen Kaiser Alexios I und Papst Urban II im Jahre 1089. [The negotiations for union between Emperor Alexios I and Pope Urban II in the year 1089.] *Byzantinische Zeitschr.* 28 1928: 38-67.—These negotiations for the union of the Eastern and Western Churches were previously known only from a statement of Malaterra (in Muratori's collection). A Greek manuscript in the British Museum contains, however, besides the letter of Pope Clement III to the metropolitan Basil of Calabria (already published by Pitra from another manuscript in Venice), 3 other documents, viz., the protocol of a synod held under the presidency of Alexios I; a letter of the patriarch Nicholas to Urban II; and a letter of the metropolitan Basil to the patriarch Nicholas. The article prints all these documents with an explanatory introduction. The synod decided on the restoration of the pope's name in the Diptychs; the patriarch recommended to the pope the metropolitan of Calabria and the archbishop of Rossano as intermediaries; and the metropolitan of Calabria reports to the patriarch the proceedings of the Council of Melfi. It is clearly stated that the initiative of the negotiations came from the pope.—*W. Miller*.

1721. KEKELIDSE, K. Die Bekehrung Georgiens zum Christentums. [The conversion of Georgia to Christianity.] *Morgenland.* (18) 1928: 51.—The country which later formed Georgia consisted up to the middle of the 4th century of several independent units. The most important of these were Khartli (in Greek Gogarene, in Armenian Gugarkhi) and Herethi. The former of these till 349 formed a part of Armenia, although ethnologically it was Georgian. As such, it was Christianized, along with the rest of Armenia, by the labors of Gregory the Illuminator toward the end of the 3rd century. The classical Iberia, which in Georgian is known as Herethi, was converted after Khartli had gained independence from Armenia and had been united with Herethi (349). The chief figure of this missionary undertaking, which originated from Khartli, was a woman captive, Nino by name, who converted King Mirian ca. 355-56, and not during the reign of Constantine the Great, as tradition asserts. The chief authority for this reconstruction was found in the work of Gelasios of Caesaria, the Latin translation of which, made by Rufinus and appended to the Latin translation of Eusebius, has been hitherto regarded as an original composition of Rufinus.—*Matthew Spinka*.

1722. PRIDIG, EUGEN. Die Astynomennamen auf Amphoren- und Ziegelstempeln aus Südrussland.

[The names of city-magistrates on stamped amphorae and ostraka from South Russia.] *Sitzungsber. Preuss. Akad. Wissensch.* 24 Oct. 18, 1928: 342-380.—This article is written by the well-known author (with B. Latyshev) of *Inscriptiones Orae Septentrionalis Ponti Euxini Graecae et Latinae*. The officials known as *astynomoi* performed several duties at Athens and in Asia Minor, such as superintending the police, streets and public buildings (cf. Oehler, Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encyclopädie*, II. 1871), just as they are here shown to have done in South Russia. In Russia, however, they had even more comprehensive duties and were comparable to the modern mayor or burgomaster. Their names appeared on official seals and they probably superintended the minting of coins. They likewise had charge of those who were to be made *prozenoi* and of those who rented the state land. So far as the importance of their functions is concerned, they may be compared to the archons at Athens and the priests of Helios at Rhodes. The article is, in the main, a compilation of several lists and indices as follows: (a) a list of names clearly indicating such city-magistrates, along with the manufacturer's names and the counter-marks; (b) a list of names indicating either the city-magistrates or the manufacturers, with the accompanying counter-marks; (c) a list of stamps in which the word "potter" accompanies the name of the manufacturer, some of the stamps having the name of the city-magistrate, others omitting it; (d) a list of city-magistrates that are likewise found on the stamps of the Chersonese; (e) a list of city officials having the counter-mark of an eagle on a dolphin (probably from Sinope). Finally, an alphabetical index of proper names, a list of secondary signs and monograms, and an alphabetical index of counter-marks.—*E. L. Highbarger*.

1723. TILLYARD, H. J. W. A canon by St. Cosmas. *Byzantinische Zeitschr.* 28 (1-2) 1928: 25-37.—St. Cosmas, bishop of Maimuna in Syria in the 8th century, was next to St. John of Damascus the most popular hymnodist of the Byzantine church. It is to him that the invention of the Triodion, the shortened three-ode canon, is attributed. Tillyard edits here the Canon for the Elevation of the Cross (14th September) with the full text and music and a translation.—*J. L. LaMonte*.

1724. VAN SICKLE, C. E. The headings of rescripts of the Severi in the Justinian Code. *Classical Philol.* 23 (3) Jul. 1928: 270-277.—The study here referred to is only incidentally historical in nature. It is devoted to a consideration of certain obvious inaccuracies in the titularies of the emperors of the family of the Severi in rescripts preserved in the Justinian Code. Literary evidence both ancient and modern is used, as well as papyri, inscriptions, and Justinian's Digest. Of interest to the student of history is the conclusion that these headings cannot be used with safety in the settlement of historical problems connected with the reigns of the Severi; also, that the *damnationes memoriae* of Geta and Elagabalus were extended to the rescripts of the reigns of these princes in the imperial archives and account for the absence of their names from certain rescripts in which they would normally appear.—*C. E. Van Sickle*.

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE 383 TO 1648

EARLY MIDDLE AGES

383-962

(See also Entries 1654, 1708)

1725. GOYAU, GEORGES. Missionnaires d'Irlande dans l'Europe mérovingienne. [Irish mission-

aries in Merovingian Europe.] *Rev. Générale.* 120 Aug. 15, 1928: 129-146.—An appreciation of the great influence of Irish missionaries upon continental religious development.—*I. W. Raymond*.

1726. JARCHOW, B. Die Vorläufer des Golias. [The precursors of Golias.] *Speculum.* 3 (4) Oct. 1928: 523-579, 595.—The beginnings of goliardic wine,

women and song poetry of the Middle Ages are traced back to Wal. Strabo (died in 849). From his time forward there flows, mainly underground, through the 9th and 10th centuries a steady stream of goliardic expression which rushes up to the surface of European literature in the 11th century (*Carmina Cantabrigiensia*). In the second half of the 9th century Sedulius Scotus stands out as the chief precursor of Goliard. He and other Irish *sophoi* form a separate coterie among Carolingian poets. They are a special social group, living by the law of Goliard and giving expression to it in song. They are criticized by the orthodox school of monastery poets who see in them piglets from the sties of Epicurus. Practically every tag of goliardic poetry, both formal and with regard to contents, is found in the 9th century, especially in the poems of Sedulius Scotus. (The article contains a condensed bibliography on p. 523; a chart and a tabulation of results on pp. 577-579.)—*John G. Kunstmann.*

1727. PLUMMER, CHARLES. Notes on some passages in the Brehon Laws (IV). *Ériu.* 10 (2) 1928: 113-129.—*Frank Monaghan.*

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962-1348

(See also Entries 1720, 1726, 1735, 1740)

1728. ARBISCHER, PAUL. Ce qui reste d'un manuscrit perdu de "L'Entrée d'Espagne." [What remains of a lost manuscript of "L'Entrée d'Espagne."] *Arch. Romanicum.* 12 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 233-264.—The original and only manuscript of this poem (a late member of the Charlemagne cycle, written about 1300 by a poet of Padua) was published by Antoine Thomas in the *Société des Anciens Textes Français*. There is a gap in the narrative due to the omission of a certain number of folios in the original binding. In 1925 the author of the article found some fragments of another manuscript, which had been used in the binding of a rent-book (*terrier*) of the 15th century. The fragments consisted of 2 folios (i.e., 4 pages) of parchment and 2 smaller pieces. The material in the 4 pages helps to fill in the gap in the original manuscript. From the numbers on the folios, the author calculates that the manuscript from which the fragments came was not a complete "Entrée d'Espagne," but a section dealing with the exploits of Roland in the service of the Sultan of Persia—a "Roland in the Orient"—forming part of the equipment of a traveling minstrel of northern Italy.—*Edgar H. McNeal.*

1729. CARROLL, K. M. The miracle plays as guides to medieval life and thought. *Contemp. Rev.* 135 (757) Jan. 1929: 81-89.—The medieval drama differed much from that of today in that it was not a "narcotic to bring forgetfulness." Besides the enjoyment it brought to the medieval man it was a religious festival. The miracle plays are valuable as historical material because of the light they shed on the social history of that day. The medieval playwright could not if he would imitate the life of the period he was portraying, but copied the life about him in the treatment of his subject no matter how remote or Biblical it might be. Examples of this are given from the cycle of the "Towneley Plays," "Shepherds' Plays" and "Judgment Plays." In the "Shepherds' Plays" we get glimpses of pastoral life and the workings of the feudal system; in the "Judgment Plays" we have exemplified the great wickedness of the world. Professions such as that of the soldier and that of the lawyer receive especial mention. The childishness, the mental and moral status of the audience, and the lack of accurate knowledge of either secular or sacred history are illustrated. Cinema plays such as the "King of Kings" and

"Ben Hur" suggest that we may be returning in some sense to religious drama, which in Carroll's opinion had a good effect on the audience.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

1730. FORSEY, G. F. Byrhtferth's Preface. *Speculum.* 3 (4) Oct. 1928: 505-522.—Among Byrhtferth's known and accepted works are the *Preface* and *Manual*. His authorship of the *Life of Dunstan* was challenged long ago by Bishop Stubbs. The *Commentaries* (on Bede's *De Natura Rerum* and *De Temporum Ratione*), attributed to him by Boston of Bury, John Leland, John Bale, John Pitts, and by many other scholars since their time (15th to 17th centuries), have already been questioned by German scholars. Together with other English authorities, Forsey is inclined to feel that after comparing the *Commentaries* with the *Preface* and *Manual*, one can hardly concede a common authorship. The *Preface*, in Byrhtferth's crabbed inferior style, contrasts strangely with the smooth-flowing classical Latin of the *Commentaries*; characteristic words and metaphors of Byrhtferth are entirely lacking in the *Commentaries*, which furthermore contain many classical quotations in addition to the usual information from accepted medieval sources. The insistence of early scholars on Byrhtferth's authorship is possibly due to the fact that he may have written some sort of a commentary (non-extant) which was confused with the *Commentaries* under discussion. Accompanying Forsey's article are facsimiles of 2 pages of the St. Johns College MS, the entire Latin text of the *Preface*, and an English translation of the same.—*L. C. Mac Kinney.*

1731. MERORES, MARGARETE. Der grosse Rat von Venedig und die sogenannte Serrata vom Jahre 1297. Der venezianische Adel. 2 Teil. [The Great Council of Venice and the so-called Closing of the year 1297. The Venetian nobility. Part 2.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Sozial-u. Wirtsch.-Gesch.* 21 (1-2) 1928: 33-113.—The tendency towards the "Closing of the Great Council" is evident in 1275-6 when the number of members was reduced from 555 to 444. The membership was kept down through control of the "electores" or deputies until 1297, when membership was limited to those who had belonged to the Great Council in the last 4 years and later to their descendants and a few others who rendered great service to Venice. The families represented in the great Council may be divided into 3 groups: those who were in the Council in the 12th century, forming a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority of the membership; those who obtained membership in the late 12th and early 13th centuries; and those who entered in the second half of the 13th and the early 14th. The latter 2 groups were about equally numerous in the Council. The "nobiles" and "antiqui populares" who had formed the membership of the Great Council were merged to form the Venetian aristocracy in the last quarter of the 13th century. Thus the Venetian nobility was formed.—*F. Edler.*

1732. NOERLUND, PAUL. The bishop's see of ancient Greenland. *Discovery.* 9 (106) Oct. 1928: 305-309.—During the summer of 1928 Noerlund led an expedition into Greenland which discovered the ruins of a cathedral. Among the ruins the expedition found the tomb of a bishop and in it a skeleton with a carved bishop's staff lying across the right arm and a bishop's ring on the right hand. Both the gold ring and the carvings on the staff indicate that the bishop lived about 1200, but the evidence is not sufficient to state with any degree of certainty who lies buried there.—*R. R. Ergang.*

1733. O'KEEFE, J. G. The ancient territory of Fermoy. *Ériu.* 10 (2) 1928: 170-190.—The text of this uncommon Irish topographical document was compiled from two MSS that date from the second half of the 15th century: the Book of Linsmore, Fo. 140a,

2. and Egerton 92, Fo. 13b. The record may have been occasioned by a change in the political organization of the district. It is factual, fairly exact, and probably reflects accurately the family organization of the district from the 12th to the 14th centuries. (The text is followed by a translation, detailed notes, and a complete index of families, persons, and places.)—*Frank Monaghan*.

1734. OLIVIER-MARTIN, F. Les "Poinés de la Duchée d'Orléans." [Penalties in the Duchy of Orleans.] *Rev. Hist. Droit Français et Étranger*. 7(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 413-440.—The "Poinés" is a compilation of criminal law which has never before been the object of a critical edition. Its date may be placed between 1235 and 1255. The compilation seems to be an original work, though one of the 3 existing MSS has been incorporated as chapter XVIII in the well-known *Livre de Jostice et de Plet*. (In a short appendix is published a regulation of Orleans' jail from about 1266.)—*J. E. Lambert*.

1735. PERGOLESI, FERUCCIO. Un contratto agrario medievale che risorge. [A medieval agrarian contract which is reappearing.] *Riv. Internaz. Sci. Soc.* 2(7) Jul. 1928: 128-132.—The "partionaria" was a medieval contract by which a proprietor granted his uncultivated lands on condition of their being cultivated and promised to divide the land with the cultivator after a certain length of time. When the division took place the cultivator or "parzionario" received a full title to part of the land, usually $\frac{1}{2}$ of it. This medieval contract seems to agree in its fundamental element with a recent experiment in Novara, Sicily and Francavilla: the *latifondi* are distributed among the peasants—two hectares per peasant. Tracts are assigned by lot. Planting and cultivation must be made under the supervision of a technician chosen and paid by the proprietor. At the end of 15 years during which period the peasants pay rent in produce, lots will be drawn and each cultivator will receive full ownership of 1 hectare of land without any payment to the former proprietor.—*F. Edler*.

1736. PIRENNE, H. The place of the Netherlands in the economic history of mediaeval Europe. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 2(1) Jan. 1929: 20-40.—This is a brief statement of some of Pirenne's views concerning the economic development of mediaeval Europe as illustrated by the Low Countries. Under the Roman Empire the Belgian parts of these lands were already famed for their manufactures. The growth of rural manorial economy everywhere seriously curtailed this, but did not completely suppress it. Flemish cloth manufacturing continued, and in consequence of the stimulus given by the Scandinavian trade connection with Moslem lands, grew rapidly. Towns grew up at points suited for commerce. It was not local trade that revived commerce; it was the importation of products of distant lands that was decisive. These were such things as wool, tin, copper, salt, and wines. A bourgeoisie developed, class distinctions came into being, violent clashes resulted. Flanders became a region which could not live on its own agricultural products and drew upon the rest of Europe for food-stuffs as well as for wool and metals. A peculiar feature of the Flemish craftsmen is the fact that they were paid weekly wages. These conditions caused the overthrow of the regime of the patriciate and ushered in democratic control, which, however, in no wise changed the exclusive spirit of the communes. In the 14th and 15th centuries England became a woollen manufacturing land, used its own wool, and the towns in the Low Countries found it more and more difficult to continue. They made more and more exclusive regulations which were of no avail. Rural manufacturing of woollens from Spanish wool, free from the narrow protectionism of the towns, supplanted the industry of the towns. The

old business centered chiefly in Bruges, but the effort to assure its position through restrictive privileges and the filling of the Zwin with sand failed to secure the monopoly which tended more and more to concentrate, thanks to the favoring policy of Burgundian dukes, in the town of Antwerp.—*H. S. Lucas*.

LATER MIDDLE AND EARLY MODERN TIMES (1348-1648)

(See also Entries 1601, 1729, 1733, 1736, 1789, 1796)

1737. ANDREAS, WILLY. Der Bundschuh. Eine Studie zur Vorgeschichte des deutschen Bauernkrieges. [The "Bundschuh." A study of the background of the Peasants' War in Germany.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 60(3) 1928: 508-541.—The great Peasants' War of 1525 was preceded by 4 revolutionary movements, all of which were nipped in the bud, namely those of upper Alsace, 1493, Bruchsal, 1502, Breisgau, 1503, and from the Schwarzwald to the Wasgenwald, 1517. Everywhere there was complaint against taxes, restriction of common lands and forests, complaints against the law and the courts. In some places there was anti-Semitism, and frequently anti-clericalism directed against the church as a temporal power, rather than as a religious body. There was a distinctly religious tinge to the peasants' propaganda, and some priests were among the leaders. The ideas were disseminated by hawkers of relics, pedlars, pilgrims, ex-soldiers, beggars and quacks. The successive movements, in spite of previous failures, prove the existence of deep-seated abuses which the princes did absolutely nothing to correct, contenting themselves with legislation against dice, cards and drinking.—*Roland H. Bainton*.

1738. BARNOUW, A. J. A Middle Low German Alexander legend. *Germanic Rev.* 4(1) Jan. 1929: 50-77.—In 1898 S. S. Hoogstra brought out a scholarly edition of a Middle Dutch *Legend of Alexander* occurring in seven MSS of a presumably 15th century *History Bible*. Barnouw found a MS of a Low German translation of this Dutch Bible in the University of Illinois Library and prints from it the story of Alexander. It proves to be an almost word for word transcription into Low German of the text that Hoogstra has edited. The compiler of the Middle Dutch *History Bible* took the Alexander Legend bodily from *Der Sielen Troest*, a collection of exempla told to inculcate the Ten Commandments. This story book occurs also in Middle Low German. The Alexander story in this Low German version of *Der Selen Troest* is the original, and the Dutch text a translation of it.—*A. J. Barnouw*.

1739. DARTIGUE, CHARLES. Agrippa d'Aubigné et le parti protestant d'après une thèse récente. [Agrippa d'Aubigné and the Protestant party according to a recent work.] *Rev. Hist. Philos. Religieuses*. 8(4) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 349-363.—This article of Dartigue is itself an abstract, with a brief criticism, of the 3-volume work by Ganier. (*Agrippa d'Aubigné et le parti protestant*, Paris, 1928.) D'Aubigné may be called the embodiment of the history of his times. Of special importance were 2 episodes amid the numerous disturbing events in which he was implicated—St. Bartholomew's and the battle of Coutras. Although he had left Paris Aug. 21, 1572, and so was not a direct witness of the massacre there, he gives some important and precise information concerning that event. At Coutras (after a period of estrangement from Henry of Navarre, during which he made the first draft of his *Tragiques*) he was not only an eye-witness, but his advice was partly followed in the disposition of the troops, while he himself fought close to the king. The 2nd volume is devoted to the reign of Henry IV and clears up many episodes. Through appeal to docu-

ments, it revives the whole question of the genesis of the Edict of Nantes. The most masterly part of M. Garnier's work is his examination of d'Aubigné's literary products. He considers the *Histoire Universelle*, in spite of its defects, "an imposing work and a document of the first order—always such for the history of Protestantism."—*William H. Allison.*

1740. DAVIDSOHN, ROB. *Blüte und Niedergang der Florentiner Tuchindustrie.* [Rise and fall of the Florentine cloth industry.] *Zeitschr. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft.* 85 (2) 1928: 225-256.—The history of the Florentine cloth industry has been subjected to widely differing interpretations because it has been written by those who have sought to find in it proofs of their theories regarding the advantages of free trade or the rise of capitalism. To prove their points they have associated facts and figures derived from several centuries, neglected the element of change in the trade, and questioned the authenticity of contemporary sources that do not agree with their arguments. Much of this confusion is possible because the fact has not been recognized that the golden age of the industry was limited to a comparatively brief period and was followed by a rapid decline. One need not, therefore, question the contemporary statistics which indicate the prosperity existing in the first half of the 14th century. The size of the city as shown by the extent of the walls and the figures of population, the political privileges enjoyed by the cloth-makers guild, and the support contributed by the trade to the public improvements of the period corroborate these statistics. But thereafter followed a series of disasters—pests, plagues, wars, dissensions within the trade, and popular uprisings. In the meantime, neighboring cities had fostered the industry and Florence was unable to regain the supremacy that had once been hers.—*M. L. Hansen.*

1741. GEYL, P. *Einheit und Entzweiung in den Niederlanden.* [Unity and disunion in the Netherlands.] *Hist. Zeitschr.* 139 (1) 1928: 48-61.—The author criticizes the usual explanation as to why the people of Dutch and Flemish stock who were all united under the Burgundian and Hapsburg dynasties separated in the revolt against Spain and, save for the years 1815-1830, have ever remained asunder. According to the traditional view, the fundamental differences between the people of the north and the south and their divergent religious views brought about the disruption of the political unity which they had acquired under the Burgundian and Hapsburg princes. But the writer states that Holland and Zeeland were racially, culturally, and linguistically closer to Flanders and Brabant than to Guelders, Friesland, and Groningen. Religion, which was in any case a disruptive factor, really did not cause the separation. After the Pacification of Ghent in 1576, Calvinism assumed the leading role in the towns of the south, while in the north it remained of slight importance. In 1579 religious disunion came into being, not between north and south, but between the Walloon and the Germanic provinces. The former made the Peace of Arras with Parma. The separation really sprang from the war between Parma and the rebellious parts. The fall of Antwerp in 1585 crowned Parma's efforts which were successful because they always respected the privileges of the towns. It is erroneous to contrast the stubborn opposition of the towns in the north with the weak resistance of those in the south, for the former had to deal with Alva, a man very different from Parma. In 1587 all but Holland, Zeeland, and Friesland were in Spanish hands. Geographic factors, the Meuse and the Schelde, were important. Philip's struggle with England diverted Parma's efforts to subjugate the rest, prevented a complete Spanish victory, and made possible the

career of Maurice and Frederick Henry of Orange who pushed back the victor south of the Meuse and the Schelde. Catholicism was the chief form of faith in the north until after the fall of Antwerp when vast numbers of Flemings and Brabanters settled in the north and began to give it a predominantly Protestant character. Only gradually did the north break away from Catholicism. Thus it was not religion or the fundamental differences of the north and the south that produced the split, but rather the fortunes of war, and geographical and personal factors. The separation was made law in 1648 and was followed by a period of great success in the north and complete stagnation in the south. Nationalist sense in the north, based upon Protestant sentiment and the memory of the glorious deeds of the war against Spain, to which were added those of the wars against England and France, produced the legend of northern superiority. The alliance of the United Provinces with Spain against France did not change the status of the south. Thinking only of their security, the former in the Treaty of Utrecht secured the Barrier, but did nothing for the interests of the south. The French Revolution and Napoleonic era subjugated both north and south. But while the south was incorporated as part of France and given a French administration, the north was allowed to retain its own governmental forms and the native vernacular was not suppressed as it was in the south. The annexation of Holland from 1810-1813 was too brief to leave any mark. The union of both parts from 1815-1830 did not last in spite of King William's economic interests in the south and his effort to strengthen the native Flemish in purely Flemish parts where the language of the people had become a mere *patois* since the governing classes had been Gallicized during the French domination. The Walloons and the bourgeoisie of Brussels followed the example of the Parisians in 1830 and rose, and the Flemish, denationalized by long years of French influence and by a spiritual and cultural inanition since the 16th century, allowed themselves to be dragged into the revolt which again sundered north and south. Since 1830 in general both sections regarded the separation natural and inevitable. But gradually Flemish nationalist sentiment arose, fostered by the elementary school system founded by William I, and by the intellectuals brought up in the Dutch universities between 1815 and 1830. It was a cultural movement and never became political until the late war. A growing feeling among Flemings is insisting upon the essential likeness between north and south. Among Hollanders, roused out of their sense of security along the southern border by Belgian designs upon Limburg and Dutch Flanders, there has also been a steady growth of this sentiment.—*H. S. Lucas.*

1742. GRABMAN, MARTIN. The influence of medieval philosophy on the intellectual life of today. *New Scholasticism.* 3 (1) Jan. 1929: 24-56.—Scholasticism did not, as was formerly thought, disappear entirely at the end of the Middle Ages and give way to something new in philosophy. The later Scholasticism was opposed by the humanists chiefly because of its barbarous linguistic dress. But it cannot be said that the end of Scholastic thought was brought about by the humanists. In Italy the relations between humanism and Thomistic philosophy were in general not unfriendly. In Spain the 16th century saw a new and flourishing epoch of Scholasticism born of the union of Thomism with humanism. Recent investigations of the relations of Descartes, Spinoza, John Locke, and Leibniz to Scholasticism have conclusively disproved the former historical claim of a wide gap between medieval and modern philosophy. Heimsoeth has shown that the Middle Ages did not constitute a great gap in the history of thought, as was formerly claimed

by historians. The nominalism of the later Scholastics, William of Occam, Gabriel Biel, and others, had a marked influence on Luther's theology, and finds surprising parallels in the empiricism, criticism, and skepticism of modern philosophical thought. A real break with the Scholastic tradition occurred only with the appearance of Kantian philosophy. Scholastic thought has affected the present and is continuing to do so, indirectly as an integral part of medieval culture, of medieval intellectual life, then in the Neo-Scholastic movement which arose in Catholic circles in the last quarter of the 19th century, and finally in the similarity of problems and their solution, by means of which modern traits show themselves in Scholastic thought and Scholastic traits in modern thought.—*R. R. Ergang.*

1743. HORNBERG, EIRIK. *Det svenska völdets grundläggning i Finland.* [The founding of Swedish rule in Finland.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 18 (8) Dec. 1928: 544-555.—Hornborg of Helsingfors, Finland, takes up a bit of historical research which is regarded as having been undeservedly neglected. From meager sources emerges the story of the Swedish crusades into Finland, of the struggle and final victory of the Roman Catholic church, and of the extension of political authority which was to become the most successful foreign venture in Swedish history. The relatively small opposition which the Swedes encountered once they had won their foothold, and the comparatively easy inroad which their culture made, is attributed partly to the fact that Sweden at this time did not possess a feudal aristocracy such as would supply a military and land-

owning class always on the watch for opportunities to extend its power and privilege; partly to Sweden's sparsity of population. The Baltic empire of which Finland became the base has long since disappeared, but modern Finland remains "a memorial to Sweden's greatest achievement."—*Walter Sandelius.*

1744. NELIS, H. Hennen van Merchtenen auteur de la "Cornike van Brabant" (1415). [Hennen van Merchtenen, author of the "Cornike van Brabant" (1415).] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 7 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 1035-1039.—Some notes on the life and person of Hennen or Jan van Merchtenen, author of the rhymed chronicle devoted to the history of the dukes of Brabant and written in 1415. This chronicle published in 1896 by the Flemish Academy and edited by Guido Gazelle follows the tradition of Brabant ducal historiography of which Boendale and Dynter are chief examples. It is of but slight value for general historical purposes, except for heraldry.—*H. S. Lucas.*

1745. ZINGARELLI, NICOLA. *Disciplina di arte classica nelle rime del Petrarca.* [Classical art discipline in the rime of Petrarch.] *Nuova Antologia.* 63 (1361) Dec. 1, 1928: 273-288.—This study is published by the *Nuova Antologia* in commemoration of the recent dedication of a monument to Petrarch in his native Arezzo. Through numerous illustrations, Professor Zingarelli develops the thesis that the writing of *Africa* and the Latin poems must be looked upon as "a laborious preparation for his odes and sonnets."—*Elmer Louis Kayser.*

CHURCH HISTORY 383 TO 1648

(See also Entries 1725, 1743)

1746. AUER, ALBERT P. *Johannes von Dambach und die Trostbücher vom 11. bis zum 16. Jahrhundert.* [John of Dambach and the "Consolations" from the 11th to the 16th century.] *Beitr. z. Gesch. d. Philos. u. Theol. des Mittelalt.* 27 (1-2) 1928: 1-392.—The Dominican Johannes von Dambach (died 1372) was lecturer in theology at the University of Prague in 1347, and spent his later years in the Dominican convent of Strassburg. His one important work, *Consolatio Theologiae*, belongs in the medieval tradition of edifying writings influenced by the *Consolatio Philosophiae* of Boethius. As the title indicates, Johannes offers Theology rather than Philosophy as the true source of consolation. The work is documentary for the history of the Dominican order and the conditions of the 14th century. He enumerates the resources of Theology as the Holy Scriptures, the imitation of the life of Christ, the realization of the image of Christ by contemplation, and the examples and teachings of all pious men of the past. Aside from Christian sources, he cites pagan authorities to an unusual extent; chiefly Seneca, Cicero, Boethius, Aristotle, Theophrastus, and Valerius Maximus. Most of these citations (except in the case of Boethius, whose work he must have known at first hand) are apparently taken from the popular collection known as *Manipulus florum*. The work had some influence upon writers down into the 16th century. Many collections of excerpts from it exist in manuscript form, and some in the form of early printed books, while the writers of later *Consolatoria* borrow from it to a considerable extent.—*E. H. McNeal.*

1747. GOELZER, H. *Rémarques lexicographiques sur le latin de saint Avit.* [Lexicographical notes on the Latinity of Saint Avitus.] *Bull. Du Cange.* (4) 1927: 173-195; (1) 1928: 5-38.—Goelzer's study of the Latinity of Saint Avitus (*Le latin de Saint Avit*, Paris 1909) is now very difficult to obtain; in these articles he

recapitulates the more strictly lexicographical parts of the former work with some corrections and additions. Omitting the religious terms in which the usage of Avitus conforms to general practice, he lists alphabetically the words not found before Avitus. Words belonging to the early Christian period are then grouped according to their formation, with instances of their occurrence in other writers. Greek and hybrid words are also listed, the former grouped according to origins and degree of Latinization. Attention is drawn to Avitus' use of earlier classical words which are not here listed. An alphabetic index lists the words cited in the two articles.—*E. M. Sanford.*

1748. HEREDIA, BERTRAN de. *El Maestro Fray Domingo Báñez y la Inquisición española.* [Fray Domingo Báñez and the Spanish Inquisition.] *Ciencia Tomista.* 20 Jul.-Aug. 1928: 35-59.—The article contains a history of 2 distinct processes at law in which Father Báñez disputed his innocence before the Tribunal of the Holy Office. The first trial at Valladolid deals with the indictment charging Father Báñez with having requested some of his women penitents to withhold certain evidences of heresy from the officials of the Holy Office. St. Teresa gave abundant evidence of the high character of Father Báñez, and through lack of adequate support the charge was dismissed. The 2nd process was begun at Salamanca by Fray Luis de León, a periodic trouble maker of his time. He resurrected the first process and further charged Father Báñez with a Calvinistic or Lutheran heresy involving the doctrine of transubstantiation. The Augustinian fathers here came to the rescue of Father Báñez and the charges were then refuted and the accused dismissed.—*Irving W. Raymond.*

1749. JOYANT, MAND. *Airbacc Giunnae.* [The Druidic tonsure.] *Ériu.* 10 (2) 1928: 130-134.—One of the chief points of variance between the Celtic and Roman churches was the refusal of the British and

Irish clerics to conform to the Roman custom of tonsure, a matter to which the early Church attached considerable importance. The Celtic tonsure was probably a survival of the custom of the Irish druids, but modern authorities are unable to agree as to what the Celtic tonsure actually was. Some maintain that the front part of the crown was completely shaven up to a middle line reaching from ear to ear; others, that a semi-circular fringe of hair was left extending from ear to ear. Much depends upon the interpretation of *airbacc giunnae*, the native name for the druidic tonsure. Joyce (*Social Hist.* I, 234) explains it as "fence-cut of the hair," assuming that *giunnae* means "hair," but Joyant holds that *giunnae* probably means "clipping" or "tonsure" and that *airbacc* is a compound of *bacc* ("angle" or "curve") and that *airbacc giunnae* means "frontal curve of the tonsure" and indicates either the shaven sinciput or the semi-circular fringe of hair which formed the boundary of the tonsure in front.—*Frank Monaghan.*

1750. KOYRE, ALEXANDRE. Un mystique protestant—Maitre Valentin Weigel. [A Protestant mystic—Valentin Weigel.] *Rev. Hist. Philos. Religieuses.* 8 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 329-348.—In his book, *Vom Orth der Welt*, Weigel sets forth the thesis: "Every place is in the world and the world is in no place." This has been considered an anticipation of Kant. His argument can be interpreted in the sense of the subjectivity of the spatial categories only if we interpret the doctrine of the active character of knowledge in an idealistic sense. Weigel's sense of the relativity of time and space is connected with that of the Apocalypse of John and the epistles of Paul. To Weigel the universe appeared as a unity, a complete whole, composed of matter and of force, or of visible, tangible and sensible matter and of subtle, spiritual or astral matter. God is the source from which all proceeds as He is the essence of all that is. He is the supreme Unity, the perfect Being, absolute Perfection. Weigel adds to this that God comes to self-knowledge in man. Man is the image of God, but more than that; God incarnates himself in man, dwells in him, is really present in the soul. It is in participation in the divine being that the creature possesses being, and it is through participation in the divine power that he possesses the power of action. Evil is only a defect, purely a negation. Knowledge of one's self is both the condition of spiritual rebirth and its effect. The mysterious collaboration of the creature and the Creator accomplishes this supernatural act. Here the doctrine of Weigel rejoins Pauline mysticism; the knowledge of one's self is accomplished in the revelation of the internal Word.—*William H. Allison.*

1751. McNEILL, JOHN T. Calvin's efforts toward the consolidation of Protestantism. *Jour. Relig.* 8 (3) Jul. 1928: 411-433.—The Reformers, as well as their

opponents, thought of the church as one, Catholic and visible. They desired its visible unity. The effort toward consolidating the various Protestant groups was largely an effort to secure agreement on the doctrine of the Eucharist. On this question Calvin held a position between the Wittenberg and the Zurich theologians, and hoped for a synthesis of their divergent views. He approved the Augsburg Confession in the *Variata* edition of 1540. He negotiated with Bullinger the *Consensus Tigurinus* in 1549, in the hope that this would prove a step toward a wider union in which Wittenberg would participate. The success of the project depended on the ascendancy of the conciliatory wing of the Lutherans. But a strict, reactionary party arose in Lutheran circles, and a fruitless controversy ensued. Calvin claimed essential accord with Melancthon, as he had formerly with Luther; but Melancthon, amid foes and difficulties, kept silence. In later negotiations the figure of Calvin recedes behind that of his lieutenant, Beza; but he maintained his interest in union, and in 1560 urged a general council for the reunion of Christendom. Calvin has been wrongly represented on the one hand as a politician and on the other as a merely spiritual and doctrinal reformer, not concerned for corporate union. He planned a theological consensus as a basis for corporate union; and with his view of the religious obligation of the state, this would have involved political consequences. He sought the formation of a reformed, conciliar church of Europe.—*J. T. McNeill.*

1752. ROUGIER, LOUIS. La réforme et le capitalisme moderne. [The Reformation and modern capitalism.] *Rev. de Paris.* 35 (20) Oct. 15, 1928: 899-921.—Medieval economy only created consumption values. Calvin realized the significance of the productive value of capital, the role of credit, and the legitimacy of interest as distinguished from usury. His religious scheme takes cognizance of these new factors and helps to create the bourgeois virtues: intensity of labor, the sense of thrift, the methodical regulation of conduct, and professional discipline, all of which enabled the capitalistic regime to become established and to prosper. The Protestants helped capitalism, not because they were a minority group and discriminated against, but because of the Protestant ideology. Jewish religion acted in a similar capacity in creating capitalism, in fact, the Reformation is the universalization of the Jewish spirit. The great advantages of capitalistic organization, consisting primarily in greater production and a democratization of consumption, are matched by great disadvantages. It has made man the slave of his wants, has chained him to machinery, has tied him to money, has made labor compulsory and has abolished fruitful leisure and disinterested activity. It has confused the diffusion of culture with its elevation.—*Max S. Handman.*

THE WORLD, 1648-1920

GENERAL

(See also Entries 1588, 1605, 1774, 1795, 1826, 1842, 2285, 2294, 2295, 2317, 2338)

1753. DEMBRINSKI, BR. La problème de la nationalité dans l'histoire moderne. [The problem of nationality in modern history.] *Bull. Int. Comm. Hist. Sci.* 1 (5) Jul. 1928: 567-571.—National consciousness is the product of an advanced civilization. It first appeared after political, intellectual, or moral crises. Almost everywhere municipal and local patriotism preceded and heralded national patriotism. In France, England, and Spain the formation of territorial unity constituted the foundation of national unification.

Germany, after a painful struggle in the 13th century, preserved its moral unity. Although dismembered, Italy safeguarded the germs of national unification. Universal tendencies prevailed at the beginning of the modern era, but the nations felt more and more the need to develop and perfect their individuality. They began by imitating the classical world and finished by cultivating and developing their own qualities. In general, the patriotism of the Renaissance was of a literary character, devoid of political motives. Limited to the upper classes the Renaissance was strong intellectually, but weak from the point of view of national spirit. The conquests of Charles VIII did not awaken national hatreds. The fact that he was

worshipped in Italy as a conqueror, successful after the manner of the condottieri, weakened national sentiment. It was in the writings of Machiavelli that the national spirit found its most resounding expression. His appeal however did not find an echo in the hearts of his contemporaries.—*R. R. Ergang.*

1754. HÜBSCHER, A.; JUNG, CH. et al. Wohltäter der Menschheit. [Benefactors of mankind. *Süddeutsche Monatshefte*. 26 (3) Dec. 1928: 145-225.—Sixteen short articles on the "benefactors of mankind," among them von Spee, Francke, Plimsoll, Howard, Elizabeth Fry, Florence Nightingale, Wichern, von Bodelschwingh, Dunant, Booth, and Waugh.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

1755. MALKIEL-JIRMOUNSKY, M. Quelques remarques sur l'architecture contemporaine. [Remarks concerning contemporary architecture.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 37 (49) Dec. 8, 1928: 214-225.—Nineteenth century architecture was characterized largely by a servile imitation of the forms created in other epochs: Gothic, Renaissance, Louis Quatorze, Louis Quinze, Louis Seize, etc. The 20th century brought an enormous change which became especially apparent after the close of the War. New political conditions, social and economic stress, the new era of machines and technique, a new, utilitarian realism, the desire for the concrete and immediate, the vogue of sport and physical culture: all this new *Zeitgeist* was reflected in the new architecture. A real abyss arose between the two eras. In theory the new movement goes back to H. Hureau and Viollet-le-Duc in France and Semper in Austria, who insisted that architecture must have forms corresponding to the spirit of the age. In practice cement and concrete played a decisive role. These were exactly suited to the new ideology. Architecture thus had no practical difficulties to become simple and utilitarian, exhibiting, even underlining, structural lines. No preoccupation with theory, but pure practical demands created the sky-scraper. Yet it is in perfect agreement with the new mind. Thus the revolution in architecture is part of the revolution of the spirit of the times.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY 1648-1920

1756. ELLIOTT, L. E. The romance of nitrate. *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union*. 62 (11) Nov. 1928: 1129-1138.—Nitrate in its origin represents the dried sea vegetation in lagoons which have been dried up for centuries and has hardened to rock-like consistency. The Spaniards in the 16th and 17th centuries used the Chilean saltpeter for the purpose of extracting nitric acid with which to manufacture gunpowder for their weapons and also as an aid to mining. When its value as an agricultural fertilizer began to be known it assumed a new aspect in the eyes of the very country of its origin, appearing as a formidable rival to the fortune-bringing fertilizer, Peruvian guano. Peru passed laws to limit the nitrate output and planned to acquire control of all nitrate deposits. Bolivia imposed taxes upon nitrate exports (from her province of Antofagasta). Irritation over these restrictions led to the War of the Pacific in 1879. In 1883 the treaty of Ancon put an end to hostilities with Peru and the formal cession of Tarapaca (in Chilean hands for some years previously) formed part of the treaty. From that time the development of the nitrate industry was rapid, and immense markets were created owing to the fact that nitrates had won the unqualified recognition of scientific agriculturalists. Shortly before the World War a commercial competitor cast a shadow "no bigger than a man's hand" with offerings of synthetic nitrate of soda, extracted from the air. The 4 years of conflict encouraged the development of synthetic

nitrate factories; prices were kept down to a level below that of the genuine product of the pampa.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1757. FRÉMONT, CHARLES. La Scie. [The saw.] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Encouragement de l'Indus. Natl.* 127 (7-29) Jul.-Sep. 1928.—The development of the saw, from the earliest specimens extant in the museums to those of the 18th century, is sketched with illustrations from old books and manuscripts. It is interesting to note how little it has changed in design in the course of centuries. The most important development, from hand tool to part of a machine, came sometime before the 13th century. One illustration from a manuscript of the time is of a machine for sawing planks. The blade is counterbalanced on a lever, the motion of which automatically carries the wood forward to be sawn. This primitive sawmill was evidently meant to be operated by human power, but the application of water-power to similar machines and the use of multiple blades is shown in drawings of the 16th century. In all these machines the cutting was done by reciprocal motion converted by a crank from the rotary motion of the waterwheel. The author also describes saws used in cutting metal and stone, giving several illustrations of the early stone-cutting saw used with abrasives.—*A. Rive.*

1758. HAUSER, HENRI. L'histoire de la banque et des changes du XV-e siècle au début du XIX-e. [The history of banking and exchange from the 15th to the 19th century.] *Bull. Internat. Comm. Hist. Sci.* 1 (5) Jul. 1928: 651-661.—This is a very brief but comprehensive survey of the historiography of banking and exchange. Hauser points out that the history of banking has been greatly neglected and that little attention has been given to the financial factor in general works on history. He suggests a close examination of the archives of various countries in order to bring to light documents dealing with financial matters. *M. T. Florinsky.*

1759. SCHWARZ, ARNOLD. Die Entwicklung des Maschinenwesens und die Frauenarbeit. [The development of machinery and woman's work.] *Zeitschr. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft*. 64 (3) 1928: 301-348.—A knowledge of technical processes in economic development enables us to put the beginnings of the Industrial Revolution much further back. We find textile machines used in connection with silk-throwing in Lucca as early as 1272. From here they spread over northern Italy, France, Austria, Switzerland, reaching England in 1719. It is not unlikely that Wyatt and Arkwright were familiar with these Italian silk-throwing machines when they were working at their epoch-making inventions. The treading technique being essentially a feminine technique, it is also not unlikely that woman had more to do with the textile industry than man until the appearance of mass demand and mass production under factory conditions. Since that time she has played a secondary role and one probably less favorable to her.—*Max S. Handman.*

HISTORY OF SCIENCE 1648-1920

1760. BROWNE, C. A. Scientific notes from the books and letters of John Winthrop, Jr. (1606-1676). *Isis*. 11 (36) Dec. 28, 1928: 325-342.—John Winthrop, Jr., son of the first governor of Massachusetts and himself first governor of Connecticut, was a member of the Royal Society. In 1631, after 5 years of travel on the continent had made him acquainted with many scientists with whom he afterwards corresponded in Latin, he came to America, bringing his library of 1,000 volumes, perhaps the finest colonial scientific library in America. Of these books 270 were given to the Society Library of New York, and many of Win-

throp's papers to the Massachusetts Historical Association. Of the books, 52 deal with chemistry or alchemy and 33 with medicine, more than on any other subject except religion. In addition there are about 50 other scientific books and 12 on astrology, witchcraft, and occult subjects, as contrasted with 60 on history, travel, literature, foreign languages, philosophy, and law. They are well selected and generally by noted authors including Kepler, Tycho Brahe, Paracelsus, Comenius, and Palissy. Among the earlier owners of the books, who left notes on their margins, are John Dee, Drebbel, Keffler, and Robert Child. Winthrop was interested in practical chemistry and mining. About 1650 he proposed the formation of a stock company of Boston merchants for manufacturing saltpeter in order to have a product for export. He practised medicine gratuitously for the benefit of both Indians and colonial governors. With a $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot telescope he observed 5 satellites of Jupiter in 1664, about which he wrote to the President of the Royal Society. Most of the eminent persons of his day were his correspondents, including Boyle, Kepler, Milton, Newton, Prince Rupert, and Wren. America owes much to him, for he was one of those who transplanted science from the Old World to the New.—*K. B. Collier.*

1761. BROWNE, C. A. Edgar Fahs Smith. *Isis*. 11 (36) Dec. 28, 1928: 375-384.—This article is a biography and appreciation of Dr. Smith, one of the founders and the fourth president of the History of Science Society, who died suddenly of pneumonia on May 3, 1928. He was born on May 23, 1854 at York, Pa. He studied chemistry at Göttingen. Fifty years later he received the Priestley Medal for distinguished services in chemistry. He became (in 1888) professor of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania and 4 years later head of the department. From 1911-1920 he was also Provost of the University. He was interested in the humanistic and historical aspects of chemistry, which he felt were neglected in the American emphasis on the industrial side. He possessed an unusual collection of autographs, portraits of chemists, and approximately 1,000 books, which has been presented to the University of Pennsylvania and is to be preserved intact for the use of scholars. Smith himself was the author or translator of about a dozen textbooks and laboratory manuals and wrote numerous books and brochures on the history of chemistry and on the lives of American chemists and scientists. (The article is preceded by a portrait of Smith and followed by an appendix giving a partial list of his books and publications.)—*K. B. Collier.*

1762. GRAY, W. FORBES. A forerunner of Darwin. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125 (745) Jan. 1, 1929: 112-122.—In Scotland for a long time after the publication of Darwin's works the belief was current that he had had a forerunner in an 18th-century Scottish senator, judge, scholar and author, Lord Monboddo. It was based chiefly on a passage in Monboddo's 6-volume *Origin and progress of language*, which argues that orang-outang monkeys are "of our species, and though they have made some progress in the arts of life, they have not come to the length of language." But Monboddo acknowledged that he was indebted for the suggestion to Jussieu of Paris and later he was inclined to modify what he had said on the subject of "the exact conformity of the anatomy of the orang-outang with that of man." Besides his anthropological ideas Lord Monboddo held decided and eccentric views on such subjects as hygiene, language, and literature, and was a well-known figure in 18th-century British circles of learning and culture.—*A. M. Campbell.*

1763. KOKOMOOR, F. W. The teaching of elementary geometry in the 17th century. *Isis*. 11 (35) Sep. 1928: 85-110.—Our sole sources of information

are some 200 textbooks of the 17th century, chiefly in French and Italian; but they were generally written by leading teachers and hence are unquestionably based on experience. They emphasize the utility of geometry and do not divide it sharply from other mathematics. Their methods were similar to modern ones except that, because their pupils were adults and often studied privately rather than in classes, the teachers used more varied instruments, frequently the lecture method, and sometimes a catechetical mode. The sequence of theorems, the symbols employed, and the choice of axioms were not standardized. Most of the books were well illustrated, the average being superior to that of the 16th century.—*K. B. Collier.*

1764. NASH, J. V. The religious evolution of Darwin. *Open Court*. 42 Aug. 1928: 449-463.—Little attention has been given to Darwin's religious experience. Darwin himself was reticent on the subject. He was once a candidate for the ministry of the Church of England. He was a careless young theologian with an interest in shooting and natural history. He never actually dropped his intention of entering the ministry, but postponed it indefinitely when other opportunities came. He began as an orthodox believer, and Paley's *Natural Theology* was his favorite book of doctrine. He had no religious struggle, and William James would class him not as a "twice born" but as a "once born" man; in contemporary psychology he would be called an *extrovert*. When in South America Roman Catholics tried to make him "a Christian," he dryly replied that he was already "a sort of Christian." Scientific studies led him regretfully to discard belief in miracle and revelation. Paley's argument from design for the existence of God he came to regard as inconclusive. Yet he wrote in 1879: "I have never been an Atheist in the sense of denying the existence of God," and stated that "the theory of evolution is quite compatible with the belief in a God." He preferred to class himself as an agnostic. He was anxious to deliver his new teachings with a minimum of disturbance to faith and feeling. The star that shone with serene radiance for him was the star of human love. Love gave his life that sustenance which others find in faith.—*J. T. McNeill.*

1765. RAEDER, HANS. Johan Ludvig Heiberg. *Isis*. 11 (36) Dec. 28, 1928: 367-374. (In German.)—History of the exact sciences suffered a great loss by the death of Johan Ludvig Heiberg (Feb. 27, 1854-Jan. 4, 1928). Heiberg was "Gymnasial Direktor" (1884-1895) and professor of classic philology at the University of Copenhagen (1896-1924). His main importance lies in the history of mathematics and natural sciences among the Greeks. His fundamental works are (1) the edition of *Archimedis opera omnia* (3 vols., Leipsic 1880-81); (2) the edition of *Euclidis opera omnia* (8 vols., Leipsic 1883-1916); this work was completed by the edition of the Arabic translation of the *Elements* by al-Hajjāj and the Arabic commentary of al-Nairizī, which was prepared in collaboration with the Arabist R. O. Besthorn under the title *Euclidis Elementa ex interpretatione al-Hadschschadschii cum commentariis Al-Nairizii I-III* (Kopenhagen 1893-1911); (3) the edition of *Apollonii Pergai opera quae Graece extant* (2 vols., Leipsic 1891-93). All these editions are based upon the use and critical comparison of all the manuscripts and accompanied by a Latin translation that serves as a mathematical commentary. We have also from Heiberg the edition of the Greek works of Ptolemy, the *Synaxis* and the *Opera astronomica minora* (3 vols., Leipsic 1898-1907) without translation, and volumes 4-5 of *Heronis Alexandrini opera* (Leipsic 1912-14) with a German translation. Several other editions in the field of Greek medicine and numerous works and essays relative to Greek mathematics, astronomy, mechanics, etc., entitle us

to consider Heiberg as one of the outstanding scholars in the history of Greek science.—*S. Gandz.*

1766. ROSENFELD, L. *Le premier conflit entre la théorie ondulatoire et la théorie corpusculaire de la lumière.* [The first conflict between the wave theory and the corpuscular theory of light.] *Isis.* 11 (35) Sep. 1928: 111-122.—During the late 17th century the wave theory and the corpuscular or emission theory of light were evolved, their protagonists being respectively Huygens in the treatises *De la lumière* and *Sur la cause de la pesanteur* and Newton in the *Principia* and the *Optics*. Huygens, the earlier in time, postulates elastic longitudinal waves of ether, and with their help explains in a coherent, a priori hypothesis the laws of refraction, the theory of atmospheric refraction, and the double refraction of Iceland spar, but not polarization. The straight line propagation of light and the discoveries concerning polarization were for Newton insurmountable objections to the wave theory, though he apparently accepted a modified version as partial explanation of the periodicity of light. He himself, however, never formulated a carefully elaborated theory of emission, not being desirous of making hypotheses. The phenomena of diffraction and of interference are the points where his explanation is inadequate. On the former subject his data were erroneous; the latter concept he did not clearly understand. The authority of Newton, the enthusiasm for miscellaneous experiments in many fields, and the transfer of attention to electricity permitted a century of dominance to the corpuscular theory.—*K. B. Collier.*

1767. SIGERIST, HENRY E. William Harvey's *Stellung in der europäischen Geistesgeschichte.* [The place of William Harvey in the history of European civilization.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 19 (1) 1928: 158-168.—William Harvey (1578-1667), the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born in Folkestone, England. At the age of 19, he went to Padua, where he studied medicine for 3 years. Returning home, he became a practising physician, and in the year 1615 he was appointed professor of anatomy at the College of Physicians in London. A manuscript of his lectures of this year shows that at that time he already had a clear conception of the circulation of the blood. Yet only 13 years later, in 1628, his theory was published in a small booklet printed at Frankfurt a. M. under the title *Exercitatio anatomica de motu cordis et sanguinis in animalibus*. Harvey introduced an entirely new experimental method. He computed the mass of the blood driven out of the heart at each systole (contraction of the heart) at 2 ounces. If we figure 72 pulsations for the minute, this would give for the hour a quantity of blood of $72 \times 60 \times 2 = 8640$ ounces. This is 3 times the weight of the human body. Whence does it come, and whither does it go? All the blood could not be employed in nutrition, nor could it all be newly supplied by the absorption of nutriment. Hence it is evident that there must be a circulation. The blood passes from the left chamber of the heart through the arteries to all parts of the body, where it returns to the veins—Harvey still lacked the knowledge of the capillaries—and flows back to the lungs and the heart. That is the function of the heart, the sole end of its motion and contraction. This discovery was not only the solution of a medical problem, it constitutes a turning point in scientific methods and views. Harvey determined biological phenomena according to length, measure, and time. Anatomy was changed into Physiology. The idea of function was gained for medicine, which signified the beginning of a new epoch. The new idea of function is characteristic of the 16th and 17th centuries. It appears in the baroque style in art. Classic art pictures the completed, limited thing. Baroque art represents the thing in

motion, in growth and development. One can observe the same change in literature, art, fashion, politics, and science. The object of anatomy is the complete, perfect thing. The object of physiology is the motion. The anatomist sees the muscle, the physiologist considers the contraction of the muscle and its effect. Harvey introduced this new "Weltanschauung" into medicine. He does not see the form, but the motion; not the structure of the heart, but its pulsation. It is significant that he wrote also on embryology. Embryology is the doctrine of development and evolution, it is dynamic anatomy.—*S. Gandz.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See Entries 1774, 1826, 1836)

GREAT BRITAIN 1648-1920

(See also Entries 1759, 1762, 1764, 1788, 1837, 2315, 2444)

1768. ALLARDYCE, M. D. *The MacBean Stuart and Jacobite collection.* *Aberdeen Univ. Rev.* 15 (45) Jul. 1928: 207-218; 16 (46) Nov. 1928: 31-42.—William M. MacBean, a Scotchman living in America, had a hobby of collecting Jacobitiana. Before his death in 1924 he bequeathed his entire collection to Aberdeen University. Its items cover the period from 1688 to shortly after the rebellion of 1745 and relate chiefly to the activities of the Stuarts and Jacobites during these 60 years. The collection contains approximately 3,350 books; 1,000 pamphlets, sermons, and magazine articles; 1,580 illustrations; over 100 broadsides; a few MSS; and about 1,950 photographs of Scottish places and scenery. There are about 112 items on James II, 92 on William III, 105 on James III (the Old Pretender), and a large number on Prince Charles Edward. Besides materials on these royal personages the collection is filled with a wealth of rare and valuable works on prominent Scotch Jacobite families and personalities, bishops and statesmen of the period, famous trials of the time, the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, religious controversies, and burning questions of the day treated in satire and seriously. The pen of Defoe is responsible for the largest number of titles from any single author; but Burnet, Bolingbroke, Steele, and Addison are all well represented. There are also to be found in the MacBean collection 41 volumes of Stuart and Jacobite songs and ballads, as well as good collections of periodicals and acts of parliament. Aberdeen University has already arranged and catalogued this important collection.—*Harold Hulme.*

1769. ASTON, GEORGE. *The finding of the Neumann diaries.* *Discovery* 9 (107) Nov. 1928: 345-347.—An account of the manner in which the writer traced the authorship of a journal discovered by him, and since published under the title *The Diary of Philipp von Neumann, 1819-1850.* (Philip Allan.)—*S. M. Scott.*

1770. EDWARDS, T. J. *Commemorative war medals: their origin and history.* *Army Quart.* 16 (2) Jul. 1928: 340-358.—Although the majority of the collars and chains of the various orders of knighthood were bestowed in recognition of military service, they were accorded only to the officers in chief command. In the 17th century Charles I conceived the idea of conferring "badges of silver" on every man who had done "faithful service in the Forlorn Hope." The next general distribution of medals to all ranks was that to commemorate the battle of Dunbar (1650), and the next the commemoration of Waterloo. Probably the earliest medal in existence struck by or for an Englishman is a war medal dated 1480. Queen Elizabeth awarded the next medal to commemorate the victory

over the Armada, 1588. Only one medal was issued to the British forces for the American War of Independence, this being awarded to a Captain Ewing of the Marines who distinguished himself at Bunker Hill. In 1779 the Honorable East India Company instituted the regular practice of making the grant of medals a "general distribution." During the Napoleonic wars medals were issued for important victories, but the first medal similar in all respects for all ranks was the Waterloo medal, awarded at the request of Wellington. The grant of this Army General Service medal led to a similar medal being granted for the Navy. The institution of these General Service medals set the fashion, and operations of any consequence have since been recognized either in the form of a new medal or of a clasp being added to a former medal. Apparently the earliest medals issued were not intended to be worn as decorations, as they were not provided with means for suspension. In the case of the Dunbar medal it is stated that they are "to be delivered to wear on the breast of every man who shall be certified under the hands of his Commander-in-Chief." Later explicit directions were given for wearing the medals.—*R. R. Ergang.*

1771. ESDAILE, ARUNDELL. The British Museum Library. *Library Rev.* (7) Autumn 1928: 274-279.—The British Museum Library consists of over 3,000,000 books. It began with the bequest of Sir Hans Sloane in the middle of the 18th century. George II added the collection of the kings of England, and George III his own collection. The right of the Royal Library to a copy of every book published in the country was transferred to the Museum. It was, however, only in the middle of the last century that the library was made a thorough and well-balanced institution. This was brought about mainly through the work of Sir Anthony Panizzi, an Italian refugee. He secured the passage of the Copyright Act of 1842, and instituted the first adequate system of cataloguing. He crowned his work with the establishment of the reading room and the Iron Library.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

1772. MACREADY, G. N. Colonial defence. *Army Quart.* 16(2) Jul. 1928: 261-279.—This lecture by an officer in the Royal Engineers was delivered at the University of London. Not until the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny did the problem of colonial defense receive much attention. At this time the matter of co-operation on the part of the overseas possessions in protecting the empire was first mooted. From the time of the New Zealand war of 1868 the colonies began to make provision for their own land defense, but entire naval responsibility was still left to Great Britain. In the Boer war they for the first time sent forces to the assistance of the mother country. The Imperial Conferences have increasingly tended to consider the whole problem and the Committee on Imperial Defence has been created to co-ordinate effort. From 1909 on the dominions have been establishing their own navies and national armies. Each is now wholly responsible for its own land defense. Each now has the sole right of deciding the nature and extent of its assistance in any emergency that may threaten the Empire.—*L. J. Ragatz.*

1773. MARTI, OSCAR A. Passive resistance of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians during the period of the Restoration, 1660-1672. *Jour. Religion.* 8(4) Oct. 1928: 581-602.—The plantation of Ulster was a continuation of Tudor policy, which was vigorously taken up by James I. The plan had not only an economic and a political aim, but also a religious object, which was the extension of Anglicanism. The Presbyterian Scots proved more ready than Englishmen to avail themselves of the opportunity. The Puritan revolt brought a Scotch army to Ulster, whose presence stimulated Presbyterianism. At the Restoration there were 100,000

Scots, with 70 ministers. Gradually the favor of the king and of the local authorities was secured through a policy of passive resistance accompanied by the constant demand to be dealt with as a corporate body. Their petition to the king had no immediate effect, but predisposed him in their favor. Bramhall, the Primate, and a commission of 3 justices attempted to eradicate Presbyterianism. The complaint of the ministers being refused, they declared they would comply only as far as conscience would permit. When Jeremy Taylor tried to deal with them as individuals, they refused to appear. A Dublin parliament's condemnation did not intimidate them. They protested and petitioned, asserting their loyalty both to king and to conscience. Their patient behavior in the excitement of Blood's Plot (1663), and of the Massacre of Carrickfergus (1665) convinced Ormund, the Lord Lieutenant, of their loyalty. The policy of passive resistance was vindicated in the cessation of persecution, and by 1669 they were organized and free. In 1672 the king showed his good will by a gift of money to the impoverished ministers. The spirit of the Ulster Presbyterians was one of unbending resolution, courage, and integrity.—*J. T. McNeill.*

1774. TAILLARDAT, F. Études sur l'Afghanistan. La politique anglaise en Afghanistan au XIX-e siècle. [Studies on Afghanistan. English policy in Afghanistan in the 19th century.] *Asie Française.* 28 (262) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 266-278.—A survey of the Anglo-Russian rivalry in Afghanistan which ended in the complete triumph of Great Britain. In 1905 Russia finally acknowledged her defeat and recognized that Afghanistan was "outside her sphere of influence."—*M. T. Florinsky.*

1775. TEMPERLEY, HAROLD. Lord Granville's unpublished memo. to Queen Victoria on foreign policy, 1852. *Cambridge Hist. Jour.* 2(3) 1928: 298-301.—This is an unsigned draft of a memorandum on foreign policy and the method of its application drawn up by Lord Granville in January, 1852, at the request of Queen Victoria. It was for her information, and presumably to commit Russell's ministry after Palmerston's resignation. It is a curious document marked by quiet humor, which delicately sketches compromise between "Civis Britannicus sum" and "non-intervention," and between "the Palmerstonian Scylla and the Cobdenite Charybdis." It touches also on the reforming zeal of the Prince Consort as related to improvement of the diplomatic personnel. Altogether, while a curiosity rather than an important document, it is a revealing relic of a short-lived ministry and is marked by neat analogies to the present situation of the United States.—*J. B. Brebner.*

1776. WEST, ARTHUR G. B. The Custom House. *Edinburgh Rev.* 248 (505) Jul. 1928: 138-151.—British customs began under the Roman rule of Augustus when duties were levied on exports into Gaul. The first English customs house, so far as is known, was built in the reign of Richard II. The present building, which with its annexes can house 1,500 workers, was erected in the early years of the last century. In time the customs became a royal prerogative and the machinery for their enforcement has been of prime importance in the development of constitutional government. The sovereign must be supported in dignity and provided with everything necessary for his task. The feudal prerogative of obtaining revenue may be altered and disguised but never disappears. It existed as strongly in 1914 as in the reign of Edward I. In the reign of the latter the system employed in London for collecting the Great Custom on staple commodities was extended to the entire kingdom. The staff consisted of 2 collectors, a comptroller, and lower officers. The basis of customs duties from earliest times was usually a levy of a 10th or 15th upon all merchandise shipped at the ports. In 1787 there were 1,425 articles subject to

import duties, producing £6,000,000 of revenue; while in 1882 there were 12 articles, producing a revenue of £19,000,000. The total amount of revenue from customs and excises in 1927-28 was nearly £251,000,000.—*Tipton R. Snavelly.*

FRANCE 1648-1920

(See also Entries 1843, 1848, 1893, 2315, 2317)

1777. AULNEAU, J. *Gloires et désastres du second empire.* [Glories and disasters of the Second Empire.] *Rev. Bleue.* 66(19) Oct. 6, 1928: 588-593.—In an article in the preceding number of the *Rev. Bleue* (No. 18, 554-560) the author calls the period of the Second Empire a "brilliant epoch." In these 2 articles the disasters chronicled begin with the Mexican expedition; then come failure to intervene after Sadowa (1866), the alienation of Austria, Russia, and Italy in 1870, and the debacle of 1870-71. The glories center around the personage of Princess Matilde. She was engaged to Prince Louis Napoleon at Arenenberg but broke off the engagement, married Count Demedoff, and went to Russia. She later left the Russian court and returned to France. In Paris she established a brilliant salon in rue de Courcelles and rue de Berri. Grouped around her were men of letters, painters, and other artists. Her salon was also the center of Bonapartist propaganda. Retiring to the chateau of St. Gratien this *salonnière* formed another group of kindred spirits—Sainte Beuve, Renan, Littré, Flaubert, de Lesseps, Canrobert, St. Saëns. The national disasters from 1867 to 1871 caused the decay of her salon and the dispersion of her entourage. Princess Matilde "reigned in sovereignty up to the eve of her death."—*H. C. Mitchell.*

1778. BESSON, MAURICE. *La police des noirs sous Louis XVI en France.* [Negro policy in France under Louis XVI.] *Rev. de l'Hist. des Colonies Françaises.* 16(4) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 433-446.—Edicts of 1716 and 1738 had permitted the bringing of colonial Negroes into France for purposes of "instruction in the Catholic religion and in some trade." By the 1770's, the number acting as servants to planter families had become so great that they presented a grave problem. While legally free, they were commonly changing hands. They caused disorders in the mother land and became a menace to French control overseas by carrying back an independent spirit with them. New regulations were therefore laid down in 1777 and 1778. These forbade the further entry of blacks, mulattos, and persons of color under any circumstances whatsoever. Colonials might bring 1 servant for use on the sea trip in the future, but all such must be registered and must be left at the port of disembarkation until the owner's return. Those already in France must be registered with a view to their subsequent departure. All unregistered blacks were to be deemed free.—*L. J. Ragatz.*

1779. CALVET, H. *Les rapports du Comité de Surveillance et des autorités constituées du département de Loir-et-Cher (mars 1793-août 1793).* [The relations of the Committee of Surveillance and the constituted authorities of the Department of Loir-et-Cher, March 1793-August 1793.] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française.* 28(5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 430-441.—On March 16, 1793 Goupilleau de Fontenoy and Tallien were appointed Deputies on Mission to the Department of Loir-et-Cher. On March 21 the Directory of the Department created a Committee of Surveillance of 3 members. This committee was soon the real ruler of the Department, the General Council of the Department consenting to all its actions. It proceeded against counter-revolutionaries and suspects with great vigor, distributed bread to the poor, etc. There were efforts by the Departmental administrators to weaken

it by creating other committees, but to no avail. When Carra arrived as deputy on mission, he required the formation of a new Committee of Surveillance, but the local popular society protested and the old Committee appealed to the Convention, which sustained it. But plots against it continued. It emerged from each a little more powerful than before, until it became dictator over all the Departmental authorities. The author of this article considers this case typical of the development of the committee system in France in 1793.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

1780. DELOCHE, MAXIMIN. *Les vrais mémoires du cardinal de Richelieu.* [The true memoirs of Cardinal Richelieu.] *Rev. Quest. Hist.* 56(4) Oct. 1928: 257-312.—That part of Richelieu's memoirs which deals with the years 1624 to 1638 is a history of his administration, and is generally admitted to have been somewhat edited after his death by Harlay de Sancy. But the part which deals with the years 1600 to 1623 and about which there has been much dispute, seem to the author of this article to be clearly the work of Richelieu himself. Psychological grounds, the internal evidence of style and detail, and the fitness of the work to Richelieu's immediate purposes are adduced as proofs. The cardinal is here defending his early career against Marie de Médicis and her pamphleteer, de Morgues. He pleads his steady devotion to the queen-mother, his long struggle for her sake with d'Ancre and later with Luynes. It is special pleading, pamphleteering, and belongs rather with the *Histoire du temps*, a pamphlet in which Richelieu attacks the queen-mother for her betrayal of him, than with the rest of the memoirs, to which it was unskillfully added at publication.—*C. Brinton.*

1781. DESTAINVILLE, H. *La jeunesse de Danton.* [The youth of Danton.] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française.* 28(5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 424-429.—Danton's father was a royal usher. His mother was the daughter of a carpenter. He was born October 26, 1759, the fifth of 7 children by his father's second wife. In his boyhood he had an encounter with a bull and another with some mad pigs in both of which he was badly hurt, and on another occasion he narrowly escaped drowning. His father died when he was 2. His mother remarried. He went to school at the Petit Séminaire de Troyes, an Oratorian school, and was a good student. His fellow-students called him "the republican." In 1774, he entered a lay pension at Troyes. His uncle wished him to become a curé. He once stole away to Rheims to be better able to write a composition on the King's coronation there. In 1775 he left this school and is lost to biographers until 1780, when he went to Paris to study law. In 1784 he went to Rheims to study and receive his *licentié en droit*. He returned to Paris to practice.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

1782. DOMMANGET, MAURICE. *Le symbolisme et le prosélytisme révolutionnaires à Beauvais et dans l'Oise: les Apôtres de la Raison à Beauvais.* [Revolutionary symbolism and proselyting at Beauvais and in Oise: the Apostles of Reason at Beauvais.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 28(5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 442-456.—The difficulty in spreading the revolutionary religion was to reach the country districts. This was the task assigned to so-called Apostles of Reason (*Apôtres de la Raison*). At Strasbourg, Besançon, Rochefort, Lorient, etc., the local popular societies appointed such missionaries. At Beauvais, the *Société des Amis de la République*, under the leadership of Louis-Dominique Moreau, named apostles to carry out this work in the rural districts of Oise (September, 1793). They were to preach morals and republicanism. In other municipalities of Oise the popular societies did likewise. The Committee of Surveillance at Beauvais co-operated with the popular society there in this regard. François le Maire volun-

teered to carry the gospel to the town of Haudivillers. The author refutes the Thermidorian contention that this man used terroristic language at Onsen-Bray; he was not even there at the time they suppose. The deputies on mission (Girard and Prieur) encouraged this propaganda. The town of Vellennes asked for such a mission. These missionaries opposed the celebration of Easter and took upon themselves the requisitioning of food. Forty thousand five hundred rural dwellers were reached by this Beauvais propaganda, but how many were converted it is impossible to say.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

1783. DORSENNE, JEAN. *La découverte de Tahiti. [The discovery of Tahiti.] Rev. de France.* 8 (20) Oct. 15, 1928: 619-641.—De Bougainville visited Tahiti in 1768, and wrote a rapturous description of the virtues of its inhabitants. Dorsenne shows that his companions, being equally imbued with the gospel of Rousseau, were equally convinced that they had found a paradise of noble savages. But as they were preoccupied with the charms of the Tahitian women, it is possible that their observations were not impartial; especially as they discovered, quite erroneously, that the Tahitians did not consume meat or wine or indulge in human sacrifices. They ascribed the thieving propensities of the natives to a spirit of virtuous communism. Diderot was so convinced a primitivist that, when they returned, he levelled against De Bougainville the false charges of teaching the natives dishonesty and then punishing them for it.—*H. B. Parkes.*

1784. DREYFUS, ROB. *Une élection parisienne en 1869: la candidature de M. Thiers. [A Paris election in 1869: the candidacy of M. Thiers.] Rev. de France.* 8 (16) Aug. 1, 1928: 467-492.—Thiers was re-elected in Paris to the Legislative Corps in 1869 only on the second ballot. Yet at that time his personal prestige was immense. His criticism of governmental actions and his demand for the "necessary liberties" since 1863 had caused the government in 1867 to gerrymander his electoral district. Hence in 1869 he was in danger of falling between the opposition of M. Devincq, the government candidate, and of Count d'Alton-Shée, the radical candidate. In the campaign Thiers took up national instead of local issues, advocating increased armaments against the Prussian menace and criticizing the work of beautifying Paris. Neither stand was popular in Paris. Hence the aged statesman had to wait for the second balloting before being elected, when some 4,000 voters deserted the radical candidate in his favor. The author describes the course of the campaign and the election in detail.—*E. N. Anderson.*

1785. GODESCHOT, JACQUES. *Les Juifs de Nancy de 1789 à 1795. [The Jews of Nancy, 1789-1795.] Rev. Études Juives.* 86 (171) Sep. 1928: 1-35.—The article represents 3 years of research in the municipal archives of Nancy; it aims to throw light on the general political status of the Jews of France during the Revolutionary turmoil by citing the adventures of the Jews of a representative community. When the Revolution began, the Jews of Nancy shared the hopes of all the politically disinherited that restrictions would soon be removed. But even when the famous law of Sep., 1791, was issued, granting equality to the Jews, practical obstacles remained which well-nigh canceled the effects of the grant. Every crisis brought a wave of resentment against the Jewish community and during the Terror the Defense Committee of Nancy actually petitioned the Jacobin Club in Paris to revoke the rights which had been granted to the Jews. The author makes it clear that the animosity against the Jews arose from no deep-seated Jew hatred. There was a suspicion that the Jews were half hearted in their support of the Revolution, for the rich Jews grumbled over their taxes and seemed to be speculating in food stuffs and securities. When the suspicions were allayed

later, relations between Jews and the rest of the community vastly improved.—*A. L. Sachar.*

1786. GOIRAN, HENRI. *L'installation des Huguenots français dans la colonie du Cap. [The settlement of the French Huguenots in Cape Colony.] Rev. des Sci. Pol.* 51 Jul.-Sep. 1928: 411-433.—Goiran, French Consul General in South Africa, gives in his article a short history of the establishment in 1685 of a colony of French Huguenots at the Cape. The article is based on a volume by Colin Graham Botha, *The French Refugees of the Cape* (Cape Times, Ltd. 1921).—*M. T. Florinsky.*

1787. HANOTAUX, GABRIEL. *L'oeuvre coloniale de la troisième république. [The colonial work of the Third Republic.] Rev. de Paris.* 35 (15) Aug. 1, 1928: 481-500.—The building of France's new colonial empire, which now stands second to that of Great Britain alone, was undertaken by a few far-visioned though badly misunderstood men, foremost of whom was Jules Ferry, as a means of restoring the motherland's badly shattered prestige after the disasters of the Prussian war. Explorations made in the last days of the Second Empire and the early ones of the Third Republic were actively followed up from the 80's on with most memorable results. France's successes in Africa and Asia did much to enable her to retake her place as a world power. But mere selfish interests were not alone looked out for. The well-being of the native peoples has at all times been a matter of primary concern and this had decisive results for France and her allies when, during the late war, the French colonies sprang to their defense and made possible the common victory.—*L. J. Ragatz.*

1788. HARROLD, CHARLES FRED. *Carlyle's general method in "The French Revolution." Pub. Mod. Lang. Assn.* 43 (4) Dec. 1928: 1150-1169.—From at least 83 sources, including 11 histories, more than 40 memoirs, biographical dictionaries, periodicals, miscellaneous works, reminiscences, letters, and diaries, over half of which were royalist in spirit, Carlyle selected his material for *The French Revolution*. Aiming always at pictorial effect, he condensed rather than expanded, weaving the details of 5 sources into a single paragraph, basing another on 10 to a dozen accounts, and often consulting several sources where the footnote cited only one. While more than 500 of the approximate 1,700 paragraphs express his reaction to ideas and events of the Revolution and contain no historical material, even these have the same foundation. Having carefully weighed his facts, many of which he had acquired through prolonged search in little known originals, his deviations were minute and unimportant. Chronological order was sometimes violated, as minute details were sometimes altered or originated, in order to introduce conversation, to complete scenes, or for the sake of brevity or vivification. Left to choose between sources which were not entirely sound and a free use of his own ideas, he was likely to select with a preference for the dramatic or vivid. Taken as a whole the work is a paraphrase of episodic materials, ranging in adherence to the originals from almost strict translations to original paragraphs suggested by various sources, which Carlyle arranged for pictorial coherence, and to which he contributed a note of philosophical doubt concerning the efficacy of revolution and a note of lament for the state of affairs following the death of Mirabeau.—*E. W. Harmon.*

1789. HOMBERG, OCTAVE. *L'école des colonies. 1. L'esprit colonial. [The colonial school. 1. The colonial spirit.] Rev. Deux Mondes.* 46 Aug. 1, 1928: 586-599.—The French have a colonial spirit. It is animated by curiosity and charity. Theirs have not been conquests for glory or gold (as have been Portuguese and Spanish). Even Bonaparte, "un être

hors série," by respect for traditions and beliefs, used other means than force. The Orient was opened by pilgrims to the Holy Land via the Danube—not by the Crusades. The French showed facility for adaptation in the Near East by the permanence of their non-political influences. Jacques Coeur, trader, is typical of their methods. In the Americas French pioneers illustrate the characteristics of "piety, justice, and civility." Men like Cartier, Roberval, Champlain, Lescarbat, Joliet, Marquette, and La Salle impressed this spirit on Canada and Louisiana. The present French empire is vast and of many races, but unified. The French have followed a policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of colonies, as Napoleon advised Kléber. The British Empire is otherwise as is illustrated in the independent Australian naval policy, and the individualism of South Africa and Canada. The British Empire is the result of force. The French are unconscious colonizers.—*H. C. Mitchell.*

1790. HOROWITZ, H. Die Familie Lwow. [The Lwow family.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. Judentums.* 72 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 487-499.—This is an account of the most distinguished members of the important rabbinical and scholarly family of Lwow, beginning with the first known Lwow, Aron son of Moses, who was Rabbi in Westhofen, Alsace in 1693, and continuing to the close of the 18th century. A more detailed account of the life of Josua Heschel, Rabbi of Trier and ancestor of Karl Marx, is included. Appended to the article is a family tree and extracts from Hebrew letters written by several important members of this family.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

1791. JUSSERAND, J. J. Le maréchal d'Éstrades. [Marshal d'Éstrades.] *Rev. Historique* 158 Jul.-Aug. 1928: 225-254.—The Count d'Éstrades (1607-1686) had a long and successful military and diplomatic career. His honesty has been attacked in connection with the siege of Dunkirk and the publication of his memoirs. It was the era of the Fronde in France when many nobles acted independently of their superiors. The 2 French writers, Saint Leger and A. Lemaire, accused him of falsehoods in his memoirs and a plot to deliver Dunkirk to the English. These charges are without basis. In spite of French and English detractors he was not a traitor or liar but an honest man—the defender of Dunkirk and negotiator of the treaties of Nimwegen and Breda.—*H. C. Mitchell.*

1792. LACOUR-GAYET, G. Talleyrand, évêque d'Autun. [Talleyrand, Bishop of Autun.] *Acad. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris) Séances et Travaux.* N. S. Sep.-Oct. 1928: 256-275.—Talleyrand's own memoirs are completely silent on the subject of his tenure of this bishopric. The present article pieces together from contemporary documents an account of his election at the request of his father to Louis XVI, his ordination, his indifference to his flock, and his visit of 30 days in March-April 1789 to Autun. This, his only visit to his diocese, was prompted by his desire to be elected to the States General. His very able proposals for the *cahier* of the clergy of Autun won him this honor easily.—*C. Brinton.*

1793. MATHIEZ, ALBERT. La terreur blanche de l'an III. [The White Terror of the year III.] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française.* 28 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 401-423.—The White Terror of 1794-5 was made possible by the laws of the Thermidorian Convention that permitted the return of Girondin émigrés to France, put former functionaries under surveillance, and disarmed all men who were known to have participated in "the tyranny that preceded the 8 Thermidor." At first the White Terror consisted of mere acts of reprisal, but after the returned émigrés took charge, it became more systematic. The worst features took place in Floréal and Prairial. Later, the Convention undertook to organize suppression. The Girondin regions of France

(Provence, Languedoc, the Rhône and Saône valleys) were the scenes of the greatest massacres. At first only Robespierrists were the victims, though even in this phase there was some royalism. During this phase, in Paris, the Thermidorian sections decided to examine the papers of the old committees and societies. The intervention of the Committee of General Security prevented massacres, however. In the second phase, Companies of Jesus and Companies of the Sun massacred large numbers in brutal ways at Lyons, Marseilles, Toulon, Aix, and elsewhere. The authorities were passive or even connived with the White Terrorists. Cadroy, representative on mission at Marseilles favored the *Compagnies du Soleil* and armed them. At Toulon, the working men rose against Brunel, the representative on mission there, and marched to the relief of the "patriots" imprisoned at Marseilles. They were dispersed and their leaders executed. There were severe reprisals at Toulon in which the representative Isnard played a leading rôle. There resulted 2 massacres at Fort Tarascon at Toulon, and one at Fort Saint-Jean at Marseilles. "All things considered the civil war of the Midi was more horrible than that of the west [Vendée]."—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

1794. MEYNADIER, R. La défense du Rhin en 1813. [The defense of the Rhine in 1813.] *Rev. Mon-diale.* 29 Jul. 1, 1928: 11-18.—During the 1st week of November, 1813, Napoleon, at Mayence, outlined his plan for the defense of the Rhine frontier. He hoped that the allies would not risk an attack during the winter and that he could attempt offensive operations with reorganized and strengthened forces in the spring. The detailed orders for the disposition of the troops defending the central zone of the Rhine front were drafted by Marmont with the aid of his chief of staff, General Meinadier [sic], among whose papers were found the orders of November 11 and 18, 1813, printed in this article.—*L. D. Steefel.*

1795. PÉRIER DE FÉRAL, G. Jean Baptiste Étienne de Laleu. Président du conseil supérieur de l'Île de France. Le code de Laleu. [J. B. E. de Laleu, president of the superior council of Mauritius. De Laleu's code.] *Rev. Études Hist.* 94 Jul.-Sep. 1928: 267-292.—De Laleu, whose father had served Louis XV as secretary, was named a member of the superior council of the Ile de France (Mauritius) at his own request and arrived in the colony in 1769. He was active in furthering its economic development from the outset, but is best remembered for having brought order out of the legal chaos prevailing at the end of commercial company control and the establishment of direct royal authority. Two codes of administrative law were drawn up by him, one for local use and the other for use in Ile de Bourbon (Reunion). Digests are here presented. The Ile de France code is still in force in its essential details. De Laleu subsequently headed the council in the latter colony and served in many other public capacities before his death there in 1817.—*L. J. Ragatz.*

1796. PRINET, MAX. Les ancêtres parisiens de Villiers de l'Isle Adam. [The Parisian ancestors of Villiers de l'Isle Adam.] *Mercure de France.* Aug. 1, 1928: 586-594.—The count Mathias de Villiers de l'Isle Adam claimed descent from the seigneurs of Villiers-le-Bel and of l'Isle Adam: he counted among his ancestors Jean de Villiers, Marshal of France, 1435, and Philippe de Villiers de l'Isle Adam, grandmaster of the Hospitalers, who received Malta from Charles V in 1522. It is certain that Mathias de Villiers de l'Isle Adam was not related in the way he claimed to the marshal and the grandmaster Villiers de l'Isle Adam; and probable that he was in no way related to them.—*J. Birdsall.*

1797. RABAUD, HENRI. Nos grandes écoles. Le

Conservatoire. [Our higher schools. The Conservatory.] *Rev. Deux Mondes*. 46 Jul. 1, 1928: 145-164.—The National Conservatory of Music and Declamation, which was founded in 1795, might be expected to find as its function the conservation of the traditional French arts. It is quite otherwise. The situation can be explained by telling how the school is conducted. Since 1848 there has been a debate as to whether to choose the faculty members by competition or election. The latter method has proved the better—election by the ministry upon nomination by a superior council named jointly by ministry and faculty. Students enter as a result of competitive examinations. As the enrollment is limited, the competition is very keen. In 1927 there were 1,164 aspirants of which number 178 were received; and these were received upon their merits alone, family prestige and influence not being considered. Many began their work in other conservatories, and all will spend from 3-5 years to complete their studies. Attendance at classes is obligatory and instruction is suited to the needs of individual students. Few foreign students are received. The courses include French and foreign classical works in music and drama, and of recent years provide for modern art as well. The certificate granted by the school is given after a student has passed final competitive examinations before judges who have not given him instruction. A student winning first place in 3 subjects may be given a diploma—a mark of much distinction. Not the least part of the work of the school is a series of public concerts which have been offered for a century and which are sponsored by an organized group of performers known as the

Société des Concerts. It is to be emphasized that the Conservatory remains attentive to all changes in musical forms and techniques, but always endeavors to relate them to a sense of beauty based on appropriateness and purity of art.—*W. Henry Cooke*.

1798. RÉGNIER, HENRI de. *Voltaire et Casanova*. [Voltaire and Casanova.] *Rev. Deux Mondes*. 47 Sep. 15, 1928: 338-355.—De Régnier used the occasion of Voltaire's meeting with Casanova to paint a vivid word portrait of Voltaire and to note the characteristics of his thought as well as the most significant developments of his career.—*Leo Gershoy*.

1799. THIERRY, AUGUSTIN. *La journée du 10 août, 1792*. *Journal d'un garde suisse*. [August 10, 1792. The diary of a Swiss guard.] *Rev. Deux Mondes*. 46 Aug. 1, 1928: 523-557.—This 1st hand description of the events of August 10th comes to join the scant dozen narrations of direct participants in the attack on the Tuileries which we already possess. A very complete account of the disposition of the Swiss guard in the palace grounds is given. Nothing of importance is added to the story of the actual fall of the Tuileries, but the description of the escape of the narrator, a youthful officer, from the Paris mob after the attack is vividly told, and suggests that many Parisians were not ill-disposed towards the Swiss.—*C. Brinton*.

1800. ZAIDEL, G. S. *Коммунизмы Во Время революций 1848 года Во франции*. [The Communists during the Revolution of 1848 in France.] *Историк Марксист*. [Marxist Historian.] Aug. 1928: 41-78.—*J. D. Clarkson*.

CENTRAL EUROPE 1648 TO 1920

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 2304, 2307, 2327)

1801. DWYER, J. J. *Cardinal Pacca and the temporal power*. *Dublin Rev.* 183 (367) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 266-281.—During the Congress of Vienna, the acting pro-secretary of State, Pacca, played a less prominent part than Consalvi in the pope's cause, but a part no less important and no less honorable. The rigor and reactionism ascribed to Pacca in the *Cambridge Modern History* Vol. X, ch. V. are disproved by the evidence, and his divergence from Consalvi is there exaggerated. Pacca frankly helped in the restoration of the Jesuits, and in the suppression of the Free Masons, believing these measures necessary to meet the assaults of atheism. In respect to rigor he compares favorably with contemporary statesmen. The government of the papal states was superior to that of other countries and its restoration in 1814 was welcomed by the people. Yet the liberalism of the age was in revolt against government by priests; and Consalvi urged a recognition of this, while Pacca was too conservative and lacking in imagination to realize the fact. Pacca survived Consalvi for over 20 years and was twice a candidate for the Papacy. Honorable, steadfast, and magnanimous, he died, the last survivor of the Revolution cardinals, Feb. 19, 1844.—*J. T. McNeill*.

1802. KITTEL, E. *Metternich's politische Grundanschauungen*. [Metternich's political point of view.] *Hist. Vierteljahrsschr.* 24 Sep. 1, 1928: 443-483.—Srbik's view of Metternich's system is "a closely knit, dogmatic, mathematical structure, no proposition of which may be omitted," (*Metternich, der Staatsman und der Mensch*, 1, p. 415). But a "synthesis of the many fragments of the Metternich system" must take account of the historical facts of the situation and must not be over-systematized. In the formation of Metternich's "system," his political experiences and the inter-

ests of the Austrian state play a more important part than the "universal" elements stressed by Srbik. Metternich is the last great defender of the old type of state and is, at the same time, Chancellor of the Habsburg Empire. The idea of the national state triumphed and Austria was ruined. Metternich represents a magnificent attempt to check the course of this development. In the struggle against it, Metternich's significance and the roots of his "system" must be sought.—*L. D. Steefel*.

1803. KORNIS, JULIUS. *Le développement de la civilisation Hongroise*. [The development of Hungarian civilization.] *Rev. Hongrie*. 21 (39) Oct. 15, 1928: 110-123; Nov. 15, 1928: 154-166.—No nation has a right to exist if it does not defend or develop the civilization of humanity. What historical mission gave a *raison d'être* to the Hungarians (Magyars)? Hungary rendered political and military service to Europe in establishing a permanent state in the Carpathian basin, in which she defended through 7 centuries western culture and civilization against the attacks of eastern pagan tribes, including the Turks. By joining the Western Church an important section of Europe was saved from the influence of Byzantinism, that is Balkanization. The close relationship with the Roman Church involved the extension of western civilization; its features were not merely adopted, but were applied to Hungarian state institutions, as well as culture, which was formerly thoroughly Turco-Ugrian in its constituent elements. For centuries this culture, though it remained national in character, reflected all the intellectual movements of Europe. Under King Matthias Corvinus Hungary was one of the most important centers of humanism. Her first university at Pécs (1367) was modeled after that of Bologna. The Reformation stimulated the development of the national language. This intellectual progress *pari passu* with the West was stopped by the Turkish

invasion. After that, for nearly 2 centuries, while western people enjoyed the blessings of their culture in security, Hungary fought simultaneously against the Turks and the Habsburgs. The latter deprived the nation of her constitutional liberty and colonized Serbians and Roumanians in the central part of the country. But in spite of these catastrophes Hungary experienced a political, cultural, economic regeneration in the 19th century. The great political reforms of Stephen Széchenyi and Louis Kossuth placed her on a par with modern states. Her literature rose to importance in Arany and Petöfi. Hungarian motives inspired Liszt in writing his rhapsodies. The new generation is fertile in writers (Francis, Molnar, Herceg, Ady) and composers of international repute (Hubay, Dohnányi, Bartok, Kodály.) Hungary accomplished her historical mission; she not only fought and suffered for the safety of western Europe, but contributed to the cultural development of mankind.—*Clara Fetter.*

1804. SCHULSON, S. J. *Geschichte der Juden in der Bukowina von 1789-1792.* [History of the Jews in Bukowina from 1789-1792.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. Judentums.* 72 (5-6) May-Jun. 1928: 274-286; (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 371-378.—The supposed aim of Joseph II, as set forth in his *Judenordnungspatent* of 1789, was to award to the Jews equal civil and economic privileges as well as equal duties. In reality little was done to accomplish this. On the other hand, simultaneously with these proclamations came a series of restrictions, persecutions, and oppressive measures that reached the extreme form of intolerance. He viewed the Jews as harmful members of the state and only entitled to equal rights after they had become fully "enlightened" and Germanized. They were not to be recognized as a separate nationality but rather as a mere religious group. This entailed the breaking up of the Jewish political and juridical autonomy which they had until that time enjoyed. In the Jewish national language and in their national religion he saw the greatest hindrances to assimilation and he sought to weaken their influence. German-Jewish normal schools were set up in the Jewish communities, attendance at which was made compulsory, and the completion of which was made the necessary prerequisite for the study of the Talmud. German costume likewise was imposed upon the Jews in place of their own traditional garb. Despite all the means employed to win over the Jews to these schemes for Germanization, they remained hostile and the schools were generally boycotted for fear of having their children's minds poisoned. Nevertheless, this act marked a point of great development for the Galician Jews, especially for Bukowina. In principle the system of the classification of the Jews was abolished, they were granted the right of free movement and the freedom to choose their own occupation. Leopold II, however, was much more favorably disposed toward the Jews and under his rule Jewish emancipation reached its highest point. He restored to the Jewish tribunals some jurisdiction in marital affairs, he passed a series of measures relieving their economic stress and simplifying the system of taxation, he did not enforce German dress, he abolished those decrees which were in conflict with their religious views, and those restrictions which did exist in his day were only the remains of former times and not of his own making.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

GERMANY

(See also Entries 1812, 1814, 1820, 1849, 2242)

1805. HAGEN, MAXIMILIAN von. *Das Bismarckbild der Gegenwart.* Bismarck in der Literatur von 1915-1927. [The present picture of Bis-

marck as reflected in the Bismarck literature from 1915-1927.] *Zeitschr. f. Pol.* 18(4) 1928: 240-265; (5) 299-320; (6) 396-412; (7) 472-484.—The centenary of his birth, the German Revolution, and the publication of documents by the Republic have all stimulated a huge mass of books and articles upon Bismarck. More than 150 references are cited, chiefly to books, which either directly or indirectly bear upon Bismarck's career. The result is a very much more complete picture of Bismarck than was possible before the War. The author of the article, himself a distinguished authority upon Bismarck, reviews all this new literature. He divides his material into 5 parts, the first 2 of which are concerned with biographies, general works upon Bismarck, and books which discuss his mental and spiritual outlook. The great biographies of Marcks and Lenz and the popular one by Schäfer are highly praised, but the author is critical of Ludwig. Part 3 is concerned with new source material. Although a very fine new edition of Bismarck's collected works has been published, there has not been uncovered much new material. The important new sources consist rather of highly significant memoirs by prominent contemporaries. Outstanding among these are Waldersee, Schweinitz, Ballhausen, and Radowitz. Part 4 takes up the foreign policies of Bismarck chiefly after 1870 and part 5 treats mainly of his dismissal. No mention is made of works upon Bismarck in other languages than German and the writers about Bismarck seem to have devoted little attention to his social and economic policies.—*J. C. Gazley.*

1806. KEHR, ECKART. *Soziale und finanzielle Grundlagen der Tirpitzschen Flottenpropaganda.* [The social and financial basis of Tirpitz's navy propaganda.] *Gesellschaft.* 5 (9) Sep. 1928: 211-229.—Propaganda for the German navy began in 1893 but was unsuccessful because it was too technical and insufficiently financed. The industries primarily interested in naval construction were not yet prepared to carry on or finance propaganda. In 1897, it suddenly became more effective when the bourgeoisie found in the Emperor's plans of *Weltpolitik* and naval construction a promising means for combating the rising Social Democracy. The Hanseatic magnates began to support the plans for a fleet and contributed to the success of the first navy bill. The agitation for the second navy bill of 1900 was carried on especially under the influence of representatives of heavy industry, led by Krupp. They helped start the Navy League and contributed large sums to its work. Correspondence between the president of the Navy League and Tirpitz in 1901 leads to the conclusion, however, that the industrial magnates were interested in the propaganda for increased naval construction less because they were convinced that a great navy was essential than because they had found that the stock market could be favorably influenced. When Tirpitz declined to modify the building program to meet their desires, special contributions to the Navy League fell from 170,000 M. in 1901 to 410 M. in 1902.—*L. D. Steefel.*

1807. MEISEL, JOSEF. *Der Anteil der Berliner Judenschaft an den Kontributionen während der feindlichen Besetzungen der Stadt im siebenjährigen Kriege.* [The participation of the Jewish community of Berlin in the payment of the levies imposed upon the city during the enemy occupations at the time of the Seven Years War.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. Judentums.* 72 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 350-362.—An account of the contributions made by the Jewish community of Berlin to the levies imposed during the 2 enemy occupations during the Seven Years War, the collection of the same, and tables showing the individual contributions of the most important members of the community.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

RUSSIA 1648-1920

(See also Entry 1774)

1808. FREDERIKSEN, EMIL. Bolsjeviskiske Historikere. [Bolshevik historians.] *Tilskuere*. 45 Nov. 1928: 332-336.—The author describes efforts of historians in Soviet Russia to re-interpret the past in conformity with the tenets of Marxian socialism.—*Paul Knaplund*.

1809. GAVRILOV, MICHEL. Les corps des métiers en Asie Centrale et leurs statuts. [The workers' guilds in Central Asia and their statutes.] *Rev. Études Islamiques*. (2) 1928: 209-230.—This study was translated from the Russian by J. Castagne. The last 9 pages contain the statute or *rissala* of the weavers translated by Gavrilov from a Turkish manuscript. The anciently founded trade-guilds of Central Asia have almost completely disappeared, leaving traces in local customs and written statutes. Traditionally 32 trades existed, but actually 41, besides 10 looser corporations. Each had an elective *aksakal* (graybeard), *pirs* or patron saints, and an annual *anjuman* or annual day of commemoration. Apprentices must first be taught religion and then their trade. Graduation involved receiving a *papakha* or commendation from the master, giving a feast in honor of the saints, and being "girt with a girdle." The *rissalas* were supposed to be divine revelations. Weavers were the oldest corporation; God sent the cotton plant to Adam; Gabriel the messenger taught Adam to card, Eve to spin, and Adam to weave; the trade has 12 rules of pious conduct; 666 hereditary master-weavers carried the craft from Adam to Mohammed; every weaver should read this statute daily.—*A. H. Lybyer*.

1810. GAZGANOV, EM. ГАЗГАНОВ, ЭМ. Исторические взгляды Г. В. Плеханова. (Опыт характеристики.) [The historical views of G. V. Plekhanov. An attempt at a characterisation.] *Историк-Марксист*. [Marxist Historian.] Jul. 1928: 69-116.—*J. D. Clarkson*.

1811. HAASE, Felix. Die kulturgeschichtliche Bedeutung des ukrainischen Philosophen Grigorij Skovoroda. [The cultural and historical significance of the Ukrainian philosopher Grigorij Skovoroda.] *Jahrb. f. Kultur u. Gesch. Slaven*. 4(1) 1928: 21-42.—*V. Trivanovitch*.

1812. HOETZSCH, OTTO. Die russische Historikerwoche. [The Russian Historiographers' Week.] *Ost-Europa*. 3(11) Aug. 1928: 745-751.—Historical research and publication in the field of Russian and Eastern European history were completely stopped by the War. Efforts were made by both Russian and German historians after the end of the Russian civil war to pick up the broken threads. The exposition of Russian historical writing, held in Berlin in July, 1928, was the product. Historical research today faces a fundamental difference in ideology and methodology, historical materialism, based on Marxism as the principle of scientific work, being supreme in Russia, while in Germany the idealistic interpretation and conception prevail. The antithesis of these 2 systems, if free from political pressure on either side, should aid in reaching objective truth. Unfortunately, experts in the history of Eastern Europe are extremely few.—*M. W. Graham*.

1813. JACOBY, JEAN. L'abdication du tsar Nicolas II. [The abdication of Tsar Nicholas II.] *Rev. Hebdomadaire* 37 Jul. 7, 1928: 29-42; Jul. 14, 1928: 149-171.—These articles describe the intrigues of Rodzianko, Alexiev, and Russki to secure personal advantage from their influence in bringing about the Tsar's abdication, and give some details of the events in the Imperial train at Pskov when the act of abdication was signed. The articles are said to be based on unpublished documents but no indication of the nature or source of these is given.—*L. D. Steefel*.

1814. JONAS, HANS. Die Ausstellung der russischen geschichtswissenschaftlichen Literatur 1917-1927 in Berlin. [The exhibition of Russian historical literature 1917-1927 in Berlin.] *Ost-Europa*. Aug. 1928: 751-764.—At the instigation of the German Society for the Study of Eastern Europe, the Government invited a number of Russian historians to participate in a "Russian Historians' Week" at Berlin. Thanks to the collaboration of Voks and of officials of both governments, public sessions were held in the rooms of the Prussian Academy of Sciences, July 7-14, 1928. Simultaneously, examples of Russian historical literature since 1914 were exhibited in the State Library. In his opening address, Hoetzsch, co-director with Stählin of the seminar founded by Schieman, expressed his pleasure at the renewal of scientific relations, commenting specially on the fact that both Pokrovskii, leader of the materialist school, and Platonov, outstanding representative of the idealistic school, were members of the Russian delegation. He stressed the divergence between the viewpoints of the new Russian school of historians and the German school, expressing the hope that out of their friendly struggle would spring great advantages to Eastern European studies. Pokrovskii's reply stressed the benefits of the Revolution to historical students, referring especially to the work being done in the Russian archives. The central feature of the "Week" was the public lectures delivered by the visiting historians (to be printed in *Osteuropäische Forschungen*). It is hoped that the *Zeitschrift für Osteuropäische Geschichte* can be resumed, and that further personal contacts, exchange of archivists, librarians, and lecturers will be of the greatest service to the scientific study of Eastern Europe.—*J. D. Clarkson*.

1815. KIRPOTIN, V. Чернышевский и Марксизм. [Chernyshevskii and Marxism.] *Историк-Марксист* [Marxist Historian.] Aug. 1928: 27-40.—Chernyshevskii was not, and under the conditions of his time could not be a Marxist; yet he gave promise of developing into one. (Written for the Chernyshevskii jubilee.)—*J. D. Clarkson*.

1816. KOCH, HANS. Die orthodox-autocephale Kirche der Ukraina. [The Ukrainian Orthodox autocephalous church.] *Ost-Europa*. 3(12) Sep. 1928: 833-846.—Unity of the Orthodox Church in Russia proper was shattered by Soviet separation of church and state. In the Ukraine, however, the Orthodox Church is united and strongly national, due to (1) the linking of the national language movement to liturgical reform, and (2) the suppression of Ukrainian independence. The attempt of the Russian hierarchy to deny ecclesiastical autonomy to the Ukraine led to the formation, in 1919, of a democratic, autocephalous synodal church independent of the Gregorian, Grusinian and Russian churches. The new church organization is presbyterian and largely laic, contrasting strongly with the hierarchical, centralized Russian church; lay brotherhoods replace conventual orders and the clergy are liberated from many traditional trammels while liturgy and hymnody are Ukrainian. The vitality of the movement and its nationalistic orientation are demonstrated by its rapid spread among Ukrainian colonies abroad.—*M. W. Graham*.

1817. MILLER, ALEXANDRE. Considérations sur le développement des institutions agraires de l'Ukraine au xvii^e et au xviii^e siècle. [Considerations on the development of the agrarian institutions of Ukraine in the 17th and the 18th century.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 36(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 495-530.—The study of V. A. Miakotine, *Essays on the Social history of the Ukraine in the 17-18th century*, indicates the manner in which serfdom reappeared there, following the liberation of the country by the revolt of

Khmelnitzky. Owing to the administrative demands of the country, which were greater than the economic development could support, the whole administrative machinery had to be paid in land, in which was included services to the state officials by the peasants living on that land. These temporary land-holdings, in the course of time, turned into hereditary holdings and the services of the peasants turned into compulsory labor. Similarities and differences between this development and that of central Russia are indicated.—*Max S. Handman.*

1818. **POKROVSKII, M. N.** Чернышевский как историк. [N. G. Chernyshevskii as historian.] Историк Марксист. [*Marxist Historian.*] Aug. 1928: 3-26.—Chernyshevskii deserves credit for being in advance of his times; at a time when most men were dominated by the nationalistic principle of the diversity of nations and when the idealistic interpretation of history reigned supreme, he wrote: "Russian history is not to be understood except in connection with universal history, is explained by the latter, and presents only phases of the same forces and phenomena that are dealt with in universal history," and "it is historical necessity that summons men to action and supplies force to their activity." Nowadays these positions seem crudely elementary; yet in his perception of the futility of "objectivity" in history, Chernyshevskii was far ahead of many of our contemporaries. Enthusiasts may make him a "Russian Marx," but in his time Plekhanov deemed him an idealistic historian. As examples of this tendency may be cited: "Progress is the result of knowledge;" "serfdom arose from bad government and is maintained by it;" "literature accomplished" the transformation of Germany in Napoleon's time. He recognized the existence of class struggles, but deemed them unnecessary. To him hunger was the cause of the June Days; to a Marxist it was the occasion. In interpreting Russian events he was at his idealistic worst. (Written for the Chernyshevskii jubilee.)—*J. D. Clarkson.*

1819. **SMIRNOFF, ALEXANDER.** The Russian defence against Napoleon in 1812. *Army Quart.* 16 (1) Apr. 1928: 138-145; 16 (2) Jul. 1928: 326-339.—No account of Napoleon's campaign of 1812 has so far appeared in English based on Russian sources and it is the author's object to fill this gap by narrating the events to the battle of Smolensk. The year 1810 seemed propitious to the Czar for opening hostilities, as a considerable part of the Russian army was concentrated on the frontier, a fact which seems to have been overlooked by Napoleon. From the start Phull, a Prussian and the most influential of Alexander's advisers, felt that the real aim of strategy was to gain the object of war without bloodshed. At the beginning of 1812, Barclay, jointly with Phull, worked out a plan of campaign which consisted of 2 parts, an offensive and a defensive. The offensive consisted in a rapid march into East Prussia and the Duchy of Warsaw with the object of disarming all the local troops and of facilitat-

ing the food supply of the Russians. In the defensive section it was recognized that Napoleon's plan of campaign might take 1 of 3 forms. First, should Napoleon advance on the extreme right flank of the Russian armies, the First Russian Army was to attack the flank and rear of the French, pivoting on Vilna, while the Second Russian Army was to threaten the hostile communications by advancing on Warsaw. Secondly, should the French move against the First Russian Army, it was decided that the force should avoid a decisive battle until the Drissa camp was reached, while the Second Army, marching on the Duchy of Warsaw, was to aim at the hostile rear. Thirdly, should Napoleon decide to deal his principal blow against the Second Russian Army, that Army was to fall back on Jitomir and Kieff, whilst the First Army threatened the enemy's flank and rear. Practically all the Russian leaders were opposed to the plan of retreat, but stood little chance of combating Phull's ideas. Alexander, together with Phull, had firmly resolved that when once the enemy was across the frontier, nothing remained but to retreat, and to await miracles from the Drissa camp. Phull's plan was carried out as conceived by him, but the miracles did not happen at Drissa, so Alexander decided to join the forces of both Russian armies. When this was accomplished, he gave orders to continue the retreat. Two maps of the campaign are appended.—*R. R. Ergang.*

1820. **WEIL, FELIX.** Rosa Luxemburg über die russische Revolution. Einige unveröffentlichte Manuskripte. [Rosa Luxemburg on the Russian Revolution. Some unpublished manuscripts.] *Arch. f. d. Gesch. Social. u. Arbeiterbew.* 1928: 285-298.—The Institut für Socialforschung of the University of Frankfurt a. M. has obtained the following manuscripts by Rosa Luxemburg: (1) The 87-page original of a brochure published in 1922 by Paul Levi under the title, *The Russian Revolution*. This brochure, based upon an imperfect copy, is now seen to vary in a number of places from the original. Only certain passages from that MS, however, are here reproduced, together with some parts omitted in Levi's version. (2) Some pages of notes. (3) A 14-page discussion of war, nationalism and revolution, printed in *extenso*, which the editor presumes was intended as a chapter in the *Russian Revolution*. It offers but slight help in clearing up the question of Rosa Luxemburg's attitude toward the Bolshevik revolution, and reveals chiefly her view of the war as a great opportunity for revolution, her entire disapproval of the nationalism of the various Socialist groups, and her conception of the proper revolutionary policy to pursue. The MSS are all fragmentary rough drafts.—*E. N. Anderson.*

THE FAR EAST

(See Entries 1897, 2293, 2297, 2310)

THE UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 1760, 1761, 1847, 1881, 1882)

1821. **CHRISTENSEN, THOMAS P.** Danevang, Texas. *Southwestern Hist. Quart.* 32 (1) Jul. 1928: 67-73.—In 1894 a small group of Danes settled in Wharton County, Texas—600 miles from the nearest Danish settlement. After undergoing numerous hardships, these northerners turned to cotton-raising, but have otherwise preserved the customs and interests of their own country.—*William C. Binkley.*

1822. **DOBIE, J. FRANK.** The mystery of Lafitte's treasure. *Yale Rev.* 18 Autumn 1928: 116-134.—This article is a summing up of both fact and fiction, truth and tradition concerning "Lafitte's treasure." The

careers of Jean and Pierre Lafitte are traced by means of legends and documents from their blacksmith shop in New Orleans to more adventurous occupations as smugglers, pirates, and soldiers of fortune. Jean as "the Lord of Galveston," lives in grandee style with 1,000 retainers. Several stories of the more romantic hunts for Lafitte's alleged treasure are included.—*R. J. Kitzmiller.*

1823. **GRIFFIN, MARTIN I.** 3d. John Ury. *Records Amer. Cath. Hist. Soc.* 39 (3) Sep. 1928: 225-238.—This article by a well-known Catholic historical writer relates the famous case of John Ury, alleged Popish

priest and conspirator in the plot to burn New York City in 1741. After stating the historical circumstances leading to the severe local act against the Catholics, and quoting the act in full, the article gives the testimony of witnesses before the justices, the testimony of Ury himself, the trial by the Supreme Court, the severely critical address by the Attorney-General, and Ury's defense. In his defense (copied from the manuscript) Ury denied that he was a Catholic priest and disclaimed any participation in the plot. In the author's opinion he was executed unjustly; "the trial of an alleged Catholic priest resulted in the hanging of an innocent Protestant."—*Edmund K. Alden.*

1824. GRAY, VIRGINIA GEARHART. *Activities of Southern women: 1840-1860. South Atlantic Quart.* 27 (3) Jul. 1928: 264-279.—"To the man of the street in the decades just preceding the Civil War, woman developed into as perplexing a problem as her daughter of today, the flapper." The Declaration of Rights issued by a gathering of Northern women in 1848 seemed an unnatural attack upon the system of home life. Southern women were not as yet interested in their rights. There were many types of Southern women and those living in the towns were often active in other things than purely domestic affairs. They appeared in public, declaiming on the horrors of war, collecting money in behalf of Mount Vernon, and championing the causes of temperance. They busied themselves in holding fairs for charitable purposes and organized various kinds of social welfare societies. They did not participate directly in politics but they influenced political activities to a greater or less degree, and southern orators and newspapers always spoke and wrote graciously of fair daughters along with patriotic sons. Some engaged in writing and as long as they did not venture beyond the conventional moral novel and sentimental poem, their work were reasonably sure of publication. Some engaged in editing newspapers, and 2 became members of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science. Southern women were active in education. Many conducted private schools or became principals of schools in the larger cities. There was considerable opposition to women teaching in the free schools, yet they gained entrance. Their compensation was small. Some were active in business affairs, such as lending money, serving as executrices and hiring out slaves. Working women were shut off from ladies by an insurmountable invisible wall. Their services were in considerable demand, judging from the advertisements for help in the newspapers. Southern women shunned the profession of acting and the general field of entertainment. No reliable statistics have been collected on the occupations of Southern women, but for the more lowly employments the chief sources of information are the city directories and the United States census report for 1860. Needle workers were fairly numerous. A new type of working woman arose in the cotton and woolen mills. There were more women in the first than in the second. Thirty-seven different kinds of employment for the less wealthy women are recorded in the directory of New Orleans.—*E. M. Violette.*

1825. H., F. Robert Beverly, the historian of Virginia. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biography.* 36 (4) Oct. 1928: 333-344.—This paper is a collection of material assembled in preparation for an authoritative article in the forthcoming volume of the Dictionary of American Biography, and is from the pen of an acknowledged specialist on the colonial history of the Old Dominion. The writer sketches Beverly's early years in Virginia, his stay in London, and his association with Governor Spotswood; he brings proof to bear that Beverly took part in the famous expedition to the Blue Ridge in 1716, a point which has been doubted. The appended bibliography describes Beverly's history

of Virginia, his political letters from London, his *Account of Lamhatty*, which is a note on a map drawn by a Creek Indian, and an *Abridgement of the Public Laws of Virginia*. In conclusion are listed the sources for a study of Beverly's life.—*Edmund K. Alden.*

1826. HACKETT, CHARLES W. A review of our policy in Nicaragua. *Current Hist.* 29 (2) Nov. 1928: 285-288.—Although in 1907 Roosevelt induced the 5 Central American states to agree not to intervene in any of the states where a revolution was taking place, the United States government itself incited the people of Nicaragua in 1909-1910 to overthrow the recognized constitutional government. Similarly in 1907 the United States government induced the Central American states not to recognize any government that might come into power by a coup d'état so long as the freely elected representatives of the country had not constitutionally reorganized the country. Yet in 1911 the United States recognized the Estrada Government before the constitutional reorganization of the country had been carried through by freely elected delegates. The Bryan-Chamorro Treaty of 1916 is illegal because the United States encouraged Nicaragua to violate a provision of her own constitution, because it was negotiated with a puppet government, because it was in violation of the Canas-Jerez Treaty of 1858 between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and because the United States ignored the protests of Costa Rica and Salvador. Our policy since then appears to have been centered upon our interests under this illegal treaty. Sacasa's deposition was illegal because carried through by an illegally constituted congress. Even if the congress that elected Diaz was legally constituted, it had no right to elect anyone as Sacasa's successor. Our intervention was apparently due to fear for the future of the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty. The Stimson mission, however, marks the turn in the American attitude and indicates the desire to effect a fair settlement.—*W. L. Langer.*

1827. HENDERSON, MARY V. Minor empresarios contracts for the colonization of Texas, 1825-1834. *Southwestern Hist. Quart.* 31 (4) Apr. 1928: 295-324; 32 (1) Jul. 1928: 1-28.—This article classifies the empresarios of this 9-year period into 3 groups: 1st, those who completed their contracts; 2nd, those who partially fulfilled their contracts; and 3rd, those who failed to meet any of the obligations of their contracts. Attention is here confined to the last 2 groups. The analysis of 21 contracts—8 of which fall in the 2nd group, and 13 in the 3rd—indicates the extent of Mexican interest in promoting the colonization of Texas. The existence of a definite policy is reflected in the similarity of the terms of the various contracts, and the failures are attributed to lack of initiative, or judgment, or capital, on the part of the empresarios. The study is based primarily upon manuscript materials in the General Land Office of Texas.—*William C. Binkley.*

1828. HOLDEN, W. C. West Texas drouths. *Southwestern Hist. Quart.* 32 (2) Oct. 1928: 103-123.—Before 1900 scanty rainfall was a persistent obstacle to the rapid development of West Texas, and because of frequent drouths the region often faced a serious crisis in which the survival of entire counties was at stake. This is illustrated in the conditions and problems resulting from the famous drouth of 1886, which lasted 23 months and affected 37 counties. As crops were blighted and cattle died, the inhabitants faced the alternatives of moving out or starving unless relief was provided. The relief program was complicated by the absence of adequate and accurate information concerning the situation, due to the desire of local boosters to conceal the true conditions in their community, and to the quarrels between the cattlemen and the "nesters." But a stronger feeling of unity was de-

veloped by these experiences, and the tangible result has been the introduction of dry land farming and the construction of storage facilities for water.—*William C. Binkley.*

1829. KOONTZ, LOUIS K. Washington on the frontier. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biography*. 36 (4) Oct. 1928: 305-327.—This paper was read before the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association at its meeting in December, 1927. It deals mainly with that period of Washington's career which fell in the final war with France. It describes the frontier colonel's relations with Governor Dinwiddie and with the Indians, and emphasizes his hold upon the natives and his knowledge of their character; the writer dwells especially on one point: the surprising number, length, and quality of Washington's speeches to the Indians. The author then analyzes Washington's preference for offensive tactics, alludes to the numerous frontier defenses, and refutes those critics who had asserted that the Virginian colonel was not an advocate of frontier fortifications. (Koontz has personally identified 81 of these fortifications.) He goes on to recount his subject's interest in the occupation and settlement of the West, and closes with a summary of his activities during the French and Indian War. The article is abundantly fortified with footnotes.—*Edmund K. Alden.*

1830. MATTHIESSEN, F. O. Michael Wigglesworth, a Puritan artist. *New England Quart.* 1 (4) Oct. 1928: 491-504.—*A. B. Forbes.*

1831. O'ROURKE, THOMAS P. A study of the "Memorial" of Fray Alonso de Benavides. *Records Amer. Cath. Hist. Soc.* 39 (3) Sep. 1928: 239-259.—This article by a specialist on Franciscan matters, is a sketch of the important historical work known as the "Memorial," with a brief account of its author. There is a characterization of the "Memorial" as a valuable source of knowledge for the Indian institutions of the Southwest, and several quotations are included. There is a brief sketch of missions in New Mexico, and following this, mention of the translations of the "Memorial." The author alludes to the extreme rarity of copies, and cites the location of a few of these. He evaluates the English translation by Mrs. Ayer; referring to the revised edition of 1634, it is stated that Peter Guilday of the Catholic University in Washington obtained a photographic reproduction from the Propaganda Archives in Rome, together with certain "allied documents." The few facts concerning Benavides' life were gleaned from original sources in Spanish and English and through personal inquiry.—*Edmund K. Alden.*

1832. PEW, WILLIAM A. The worshipful Simon Bradstreet, Governor of Massachusetts. *Essex Inst. Hist. Collections*. 64 (4) Oct. 1928: 301-328.—The son of a Lincolnshire clergyman, the son-in-law of Thomas Dudley, a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Bradstreet easily secured a place among the Massachusetts aristocracy. With his election as Assistant in 1630 he began a public career which continued until the eve of his death. Notable among his services were his membership in the conference which organized the New England Confederation, as well as on the board of commissioners which constituted its governing body, his mission to England in 1662 as colonial agent, and his governorship in the closing years of the old order as well as in those immediately following the Andros regime. Although making every effort to keep in harmony with the dominant element of the theocracy, he was ever a counsellor of moderation and tolerance. As one of the court that tried Anne Hutchinson he acquiesced in the sentence of banishment because convinced that it was in the interest of peace and order. Whether Quakers or witches were being persecuted, he attempted to restrain the extremists. During the

various political controversies with the mother country, particularly the one which brought about the loss of the charter, he opposed the intransigent attitude of the standpatters. He died in 1697.—*A. B. Forbes.*

1833. POAGE, GEORGE R. College career of William Jennings Bryan. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 15 (2) Sep. 1928: 165-182.—In Illinois College where he was subjected to the traditional curriculum of Latin, Greek, mathematics, mental and moral philosophy, a smattering of rhetoric, science, and political economy, where the student's work was almost entirely recitation from the text, and where the library was grudgingly opened for an hour a day, Bryan's activities were an indication of his future career. His economics professor converted him to free trade and bimetalism. Industry rather than brilliance won him the valedictory. He was deeply involved in campus politics. He always attended Sunday school, with a Bible under his arm, and was chaplain of his literary society. His outstanding achievement was the winning of second place in the state oratorical contest.—*George P. Schmidt.*

1834. READ, WM. A. Research in American place names. 1920-1926. A partial review. *Zeitschr. f. Ortsnamenforsch.* 4 (2) 1928: 185-191.—Three types are discerned in the study of American place names. First, the investigations of the geographical and historical significance of place names. These have no interest for the linguist. Studies of names in Minnesota, Nebraska, Washington, Texas, and Missouri are cited. Secondly, articles and books of a popular character which satisfy the curiosity of the public with regard to the origin and significance of certain names. Place names in Virginia, Iowa, and in the Rocky Mountains have been studied from this point of view. Thirdly, scientific studies of Indian names. Examples of this class are Helen W. Reynolds' *Poughkeepsie*, the writing of Dunbar Rowland on the Mississippi Valley region, and lesser studies of names in New Mexico, California, and Louisiana.—*P. M. Smith.*

1835. ROLL, CHARLES. Political trends in Iowa history. *Iowa Jour. Hist. & Pol.* 26 (4) Oct. 1928: 499-519.—Political history in Iowa is divided into 3 periods, characterized in turn first by the domination of southern Democrats, then the New England and Pennsylvania Republicans, and since 1909 more or less by insurgent Republicans. Party regularity and conservatism are characteristic of an agricultural people; but tendencies to radicalism accompany serious agricultural depression, which disappear again with the advent of prosperity.—*Kirk H. Porter.*

1836. SEARS, LOUIS MARTIN. The Neapolitan mission of Enos Thompson Throop, 1838-1842. *Quart. Jour. New York State Hist. Assn.* 9 (4) Oct. 1928: 365-379.—The author, a collateral descendant of Throop, demonstrates by a brief biographical sketch the chargé's fitness for his Neapolitan mission. Throop soon discovered, however, that the treaty he was expected to negotiate, primarily for the benefit of the American tobacco trade, was much involved with Neapolitan relationships toward other powers, an important issue of which was a sulphur controversy between Naples and Great Britain. Though fully conscious of the blight that despotism cast over the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Throop manifested a distinctly anti-British attitude. He regretted the downfall of the Prince of Cassaro, a minister friendly to the United States. It spelled the failure of the mission, for the new administration opposed liberal treaties. The disappointed agent penned none too complimentary a picture of the king and his venal courtiers. Meanwhile as observer he found that British policy was discomfited equally with our own. The play of politics and diplomacy at Naples revealed the corruptness of a decadent regime. While the mission

was not remarkable for dramatic interest or success, it "illustrates with more than average clearness the bearing of economic, political, and religious situations upon the conduct of diplomacy."—*Louis Martin Sears.*

1837. SHELLY, PERCY VAN DYKE. The neglect of English history in the schools. *Gen. Mag. & Hist. Chron.* 30 (4) Jul. 1928: 441-457.—English history as a separate study has almost entirely disappeared from the public schools of the country. Its fragmentary treatment in European or American history courses does not give the connected story of the development of English civilization necessary to a proper sense of its important contributions to American life and culture. Even if we grant that the end of secondary education is "training for citizenship," not to know the contributions of England to our civilization is to have a one-sided, unphilosophical, and unhistorical view of American history and institutions. For lack of knowledge of English history work in English literature suffers from high school through graduate school. Colleges are to blame as well as the lower schools. Most students go from school through graduate school without a course in English history. Such has not always been true. The change was part of a general organization of our secondary school education by a new generation of specialists in education. Following a utilitarian philosophy of education, they have reduced the number of history courses to give place to such subjects as civics. Educators have thus made 2 great mistakes. First, they have focussed their attention too exclusively on the "common man." Second, they have been very superficial in their study of his needs. He is seen only as a future citizen, business man,

and "cooperator with his fellowmen." A study to be of value must have a social end. An intellectual end is not enough. "The current philosophy of education is admirably calculated to produce a nation of business men, social reformers, and inspectors, but not men of broad culture."—*W. F. Craven.*

1838. UNSIGNED. Civil War letters from two brothers. *Yale Rev.* 18 Autumn 1928: 148-161.—These letters contain incidents of camp life, descriptions of routine duties, and an eagerness to secure news of home; in short, the daily life of the Civil War soldier. These commonplaces are interspersed with rather vivid accounts of McClellan's leave-taking of the army, and of the experiences of both the brothers in the battle of Fredericksburg.—*R. J. Kitzmiller.*

1839. WROTH, LAWRENCE C. The Indian treaty as literature. *Yale Rev.* 17 Jul. 1928: 749-762.—The 50 Indian treaties printed in the English colonies during the century before the outbreak of the Revolution deserve a place in American literature. Most of the writing in colonial America is imitative, dull. The accounts of the Indian treaty conferences are fresh, original, a distinct literary type. They are highly readable. Of one of them, the Lancaster Treaty, Benjamin Franklin printed 200 extra copies for sale in England. Particularly striking are the Indian speeches (the best of them, the speech that Canassatego made on behalf of the Long House to the Governor of Maryland)—full of shrewd reasoning, poetic imagery, ethnic sadness, dignity of soul, and—a sense of humor. Here is, in short, "the quick stuff of epic fermentation."—*E. C. Hassold.*

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entry 1612)

1840. BLISS, TASKER H.; RÉQUIN, E.; and KÜHL, H. J. von. Ten years after the armistice. Military results. *Current Hist.* 29 (2) Nov. 1928: 197-222.—Bliss prefaces his discussion of the strategy of the Allies by calling attention to the difficulties confronting the strategist in modern warfare. The great numbers involved are important, but the crucial point is that the modern war machine is really 2 machines, the military and the civil. These are not closely connected in times of peace and the civil governments even in times of war are obliged to regulate their action by public opinion. Thus the French Plan XVII was largely based on the idea of conquering Alsace-Lorraine and outflanking the German left wing. The Schlieffen Plan was based on the idea of temporarily abandoning Alsace-Lorraine in order to envelop the French left wing and Paris. The fatal point on the German side was in the decision of Moltke to weaken his right wing in order to put more troops on the Alsace-Lorraine front, and the transfer of troops to the Russian front. The Schlieffen Plan would probably have been successful, but under Moltke's arrangement the German right was not strong enough to win. During the period of trench warfare from 1914 to 1917 there was little opportunity for strategy, and the German attempts to break through between the French and English in March 1918 were unsuccessful. The part played by the Americans at Chateau-Thierry deserves much more attention than it has received. The lesser operations were mostly undertaken in the interest of one of the Allies and were not crucial. They illustrate the difficulties presented by any coalition at war.—Réquin lays particular stress on the problems presented by the divergent aims of the Allies and the difficulty of establishing unity of command. He explains the dispositions of the French Plan by the fact that only a limited violation

of neutral territory by the Germans was expected. Joffre showed great skill and determination in changing his plan to meet the new requirements presented by the German advance. Moltke's strategy was weak throughout. Even then von Kluck parried the flank attack of the French Sixth Army. The important point was that in so doing he widened the breach between himself and Bülow and surrendered the communications between the German first and second armies. Réquin discusses the wearing down tactics of 1916 at Verdun and on the Somme and points out that the strategy of 1917 was a combination of this wearing down policy and the strategy of penetration. The collapse of Russia prevented this strategy from being successful. In the German offense of March-July 1918 there was inadequate coordination in the different efforts, while Foch carefully prepared his action and successfully carried through his concentric advances. His greater plan of an advance east of the Moselle, as well as the plans for advances into Southern Germany were cut short by the armistice. On the whole the war confirms the principles of strategy as laid down by the greatest generals of history, and shows that the difficulties of numbers and coalition warfare are not insurmountable.—Von Kühl, in discussing the strategy of the Germans, adds nothing to what is said in the other 2 articles about the mistakes of Moltke and the Marne campaign. But he stresses the fact that in 1915 Russia should have been completely disposed of, as Hindenburg and Ludendorff advised. In 1918 the Germans were already too weak to follow up all their successes and before long the arrival of the Americans decided the outcome of the war.—*W. L. Langer.*

1841. BURNES, K. C. The first French advance into Alsace, 7th-11th August, 1914. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 5 (4) Jul. 1928: 412-436.—This is a close examina-

tion with map of the tactics of the advance, giving reasons for failure.—*George W. Brown.*

1842. CUNNINGHAME, T. M. *The Greek army and the Dardanelles.* *Natl. Rev.* 92 (548) Oct. 1928: 270-281.—The author discusses the proposed participation of the Greek army in the Dardanelles attack and Greece's alternative suggestion of a more extensive campaign against Turkey. For the latter plan there was much to be said from the military point of view, but political considerations led to its being shelved. Had it been carried out, the War might have been considerably shortened.—*H. G. Robertson.*

1843. CUVELIER, J. *Les archives en Belgique pendant la guerre.* [The Belgian archives during the War.] *Rev. Belge Philol. et Hist.* 7 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 1013-1026.—This is a reply by Cuvelier to an attack on the volume published under his direction, *Les archives de l'État en Belgique pendant la guerre, 1914-1918*, made by Pius Durr in *Archivalische Zeitschrift*, vol. XXXV (Munich, 1925). Cuvelier produces evidence which substantiates his story that the Belgian archives were submitted to outrageous treatment by the German troops during the occupation.—*M. T. Florinsky.*

1844. DANIELS, EMIL. *Zur Entstehung des Weltkrieges.* [A contribution to the origin of the World War.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 213 (3) Sep. 1928: 253-287.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

1845. DELAGE, EDMOND. *Le drame du Jutland.* [The drama of Jutland.] *Rev. Paris.* 35 (23) Dec. 1, 1928: 529-555; (24) Dec. 15, 885-922.—The naval battle of May 31, 1916.—*L. D. Steefel.*

1846. JOUVENEL, HENRI de, and ROSEN, FRIEDRICH. Was Germany responsible for the World War? *Current Hist.* 28 (6) Sep. 1928: 961-998.—This debate, between an eminent French statesman and a prominent German diplomat, does not add materially to our knowledge of the crisis. De Jouvenel confines himself almost entirely to a discussion of the events of July, 1914, and follows the customary procedure of basing his argument upon the German and Austrian documents. While rejecting many of the outworn legends he considers the Austrian will to war and the German support of Austria as proved and regards these points as decisive. But he expresses the opinion that the "war was much less the act of one people, or of one man, than the result of a system," and believes "it would have been better if the treaty of peace had contained no stipulation referring to the question of war responsibility." Article 231 of the Peace Treaty inflicted on Germany was "a useless, and, in the long run, an intolerable humiliation."—Rosen has little to say about the July crisis, but reviews at some length the background of the War. On the basis of the material we now have he believes it can be shown that the Entente powers had organized a great conspiracy against Austria and Germany. He quotes an interesting talk he had with King Carol of Rumania in 1912, which reflects the King's apprehensions of Russian and French intrigues. Under the circumstances Austria and Germany could not have acted otherwise than they did. The English policy appears to him as particularly regrettable. Nothing new comes out in the writers' replies to each other. Each finds fault with the other for his line of approach.—*W. L. Langer.*

1847. KÜHN, JOHANNES. *Die Friedensvermittlung des Präsidenten Wilson im Weltkrieg.* [President Wilson's mediation during the World War.] *Zeitschr. f. Pol.* 18 (4) 1928: 209-230.—Wilson's mediation policy was an outgrowth of the "progressive" movement in American life in the early years of the 20th century. It began, even before the outbreak of the War, with Colonel House's first mission to Europe. This mission indicates the policy which the Wilson

administration wished to inaugurate: the union of the principal powers to guarantee world peace and to carry out disarmament, and the direction of the individual interests of the powers into some great common action such as the cultural development of the tropics. During the war American attempts at mediation fall into 3 main divisions, different in immediate aims and emotional background but alike in the ultimate aim of securing influence over the settlement. The unskilful action of the German government made Wilson come to feel that the greatest obstacle to his plans was Germany. A number of fundamental motives lie back of Wilson's actions: (1) a sincere belief in a better future which could be brought about in a relatively short time by the general adoption of the American program; (2) "democratic imperialism," the will to extend democratic principles as they were understood by Wilson and his associates; (3) American interests and "will to power," which had met German opposition in many parts of the world. "If we wish to sum up in a single phrase the historical significance of the American mediation, we must say: it was the expression in humanitarian, democratic form, of the will to power of young America. The world must be saturated with the American point of view, it must also be conquered economically. Foreign militaristic powers stood in the way of this; small, independent peoples, on the contrary, were most welcome, for in penetrating and protecting them, advantage could be gained. This is an important, if not the most important, political meaning of Wilson's 'points.' Real and ideal are here in intimate contact."—*L. D. Steefel.*

1848. SCHEIKEVITZ, ANTOINE. *Les comités consultatifs d'action économique pendant la guerre 1914-1918.* [Committees for consultation on economic questions during the war of 1914-1918.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 137 (407) Oct. 10, 1928: 114-133.—Committees of economic action were established for the duration of the war in every army corps area behind the front and sub-committees in each Department. They contained representatives of the civil and military administration and were under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of War. Gradually the sub-committees became independent of the regional committees. The delegates of the Ministry of War established liaison between the various committees and sub-committees. Bringing together the best qualified representatives of local administration and of local industry, agriculture, and commerce, they dealt with all questions brought to their attention by various Ministries or by any of their members. They dealt directly with local economic problems, supplied information about the resources of their area, attempted to avoid unnecessary transportation by supplying local needs from local resources, and prepared for the resumption of normal economic life when hostilities should come to an end.—*L. D. Steefel.*

1849. SCHWARZSCHILD, LEOPOLD. *Der Zusammenbruch.* [The collapse.] *Tagebuch.* 9 (44) Nov. 3, 1928: 1813-1815, 1819-1850.—A chronological summary under date headings giving an almost daily record of the events—military, diplomatic and popular—from Jun. 6 to Nov. 11, 1918. The collapse of Germany which was followed by the signing of the armistice was not caused by treachery behind the lines, but was military and diplomatic. Ludendorff was months previous to the debacle declared by competent observers to be "nervous" and deserving of "retirement." The government refused to recognize its desperate military situation and accepted all reports from the front without an attempt at verification. Ebert on the other hand declared that he "hated the social revolution like sin."—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 1566, 1927, 1990, 2040, 2051, 2177, 2181)

1850. AMMON, ALFRED. Oppenheimers Theorie der "Reinen und Politischen Oekonomie" II. Monopoltheorie und Verteilungslehre. [Oppenheimer's theory of "pure and political economics" II. Theory of monopoly and theory of distribution.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 60 (2) Oct. 1928: 302-352.—The basis of Oppenheimer's theory of distribution is his theory of monopoly. But his theory of monopoly bears little relation to the traditional conception. He says, with Wagner, that free competition exists where everyone who wishes to participate in production is able as well as permitted to do so. In particular, the fact that laborers do not possess the means of work gives property owners a monopoly, whatever the number of owners or relation of competition among them. Moreover, Oppenheimer makes a sharp distinction between the possession of land and that of capital, and argues, in connection with figures regarding the distribution of land ownership in various countries, that the monopolization of natural resources is the essential fact in the fixation of wages in capitalistic society. Examination of his theory shows it to be a tissue of contradictions and fallacies. The motive back of it, as Oppenheimer himself states, is not scientific but ethical and political. He hopes to bring about the triumph of a liberal socialism by uniting the rural and urban proletariat on a program of allowing each person only as much land as he can personally till. He overlooks the fact that with differences in quality of land, different amounts can be tilled with very unequal results in amount of product, so that his political program also rests on questionable principles.—*F. H. Knight.*

1851. BARUCH, BERNARD M. Ten years after the armistice: economic results. *Current Hist.* 29 (2) Nov. 1928: 189-197.—The world war accentuated important economic changes which had already begun to take place. The decline of British trade was fundamentally due to the diminishing importance of coal, resulting from increased use of hydro-electric power and fuel oil. The changed position of the United States in world finance had already been foreshadowed before the war and was due to the increase of available capital. But the war led to the discovery of new sources of raw materials and to the introduction of substitute materials on a large scale. The mobilization of industry was one of the most striking effects made necessary by the war and has resulted in a new attitude toward individualistic organization of industry. The public attitude towards large combinations is far less hostile than it was, since the advantages of this system have been demonstrated. At the same time the war was instrumental in developing the motor and air industries and in evolving new and better credit systems. Investment in Liberty bonds has familiarized the common man with the idea of investment in securities of all kinds and has led to a wider distribution of ownership in large enterprises. The growth of large industrial plants has also resulted in the more extended employment of technical experts. The rise of wages has taught employers that a prosperous working class means a larger market and greater consumption. In the last count the world has learned to appreciate the dangers of economic nationalism and the advantages of group action.—*W. L. Langer.*

1852. CLARK, J. M. Inductive evidence on marginal productivity. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 18 (3) Sep. 1928:

449-467.—The Cobb-Douglas investigation of marginal productivity is supplemented. A modification of the Cobb formula is suggested which takes account of Clark's theory of overhead costs and the business cycle, and which gives a closer statistical fit. The revised formula includes the 7-year moving averages of labor and of capital as independent variables. It is noted that the investigation is limited by the data. Both the index of fixed capital and that of labor tend to understate the amplitudes of cyclical fluctuations. The product index is not corrected for depreciation and replacement charges. Moreover, to an undetermined degree the results are disturbed by technical progress.—*Morris A. Copeland.*

1853. ENGLÄNDER, OSKAR. Böhm-Bawerk und Marx. [Böhm-Bawerk and Marx.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 60 (2) Oct. 1928: 368-381.—Marx promised, in the 3rd volume of his *Capital* to explain an apparent contradiction existing in his earlier work. According to the Marxian system the quantity of surplus value depends upon the quantity of variable capital yet the rate of surplus value is the same per unit of capital regardless of whether it is constant or variable. Böhm-Bawerk, in his book *Karl Marx and the Close of his System* attempted to demonstrate a failure of logic in the Marxian system on this point. Engländer believes that Böhm-Bawerk was wrong. Marx's logical structure remains untouched even though one succeed in disproving his premises.—*E. S. Mason.*

1854. MONROE, A. E. Cost and its relation to value. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 42 (4) Aug. 1928: 530-563.—Under conditions of free competition in the several markets for products and factors of production, the conditions necessary and sufficient in order that "normal" prices in these markets shall be determinate, are given in (1) the amount of each physical factor; (2) the desires for each product, and (3) the desires to avoid labor. Price determination, based on these ultimate determinants (desires and amounts of physical factors), is simultaneous in the several markets; thus the "circularity" of assuming all other prices as given in determining any one price is avoided. Entrepreneur expenses are regarded as part of the adjustment mechanism, not as real social costs (=ultimate determinants). Friction between markets produces lags in actual prices and discrepancies between actual and normal prices.—*Morris A. Copeland.*

1855. ROBBINS, LIONEL. The representative firm. *Econ. Jour.* 38 (151) Sep. 1928: 387-404.—The Marshallian representative business enterprise is a statistical average of the enterprises that would exist under long-run equilibrium conditions—not of actually existing enterprises. It is the result rather than the condition of equilibrium. Hence the conditions of equilibrium can be specified without it. It complicates rather than simplifies analysis. Moreover it is likely to lead one to overlook differences of entrepreneurial ability. These differences are analogous to differences of quality in land and affect the incidence of taxation in a similar manner. They also tend to produce inequality in rates of profit and in size of enterprise in the same industry.—*Morris A. Copeland.*

1856. WOLFERS, ARNOLD. Überproduction, fixe Kosten und Kartellierung, in der Auffassung der neuesten deutschen wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Literatur. [Overproduction, fixed costs and industrial combination in recent German economic literature.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 60 (2) Oct. 1928: 382-395.—There is no such thing as general overproduction due to inadequacy of purchasing power, argue some German economists. The 2 recognized types are (1)

special, concerned with the disproportionate exploitation of a particular industry, (2) general, such as that evident at the crest of a cycle. German writers generally agree that the cartel is directed to the restriction of competition or to the control of prices, especially at the time of business recession, when under free competition "cut-throat" conditions would exist in industries having a high proportion of fixed charges. The danger of overinvestment being especially great, the normal course of free competition is to compel the individual establishment to engage in a fight to the finish and to maintain a high rate of production so as to reduce costs. Though the total output would be decreased by eliminating the weakest or marginal producer, even he may, for a time, find it less unprofitable to continue at a loss than to cease operations. Industries of constant cost, on the other hand, can more easily adjust their individual production to changing prices. Though beneficial to business men, the cartel may spell certain evils from the social point of view, such as underemployment of invested capital or restriction of output and maintaining or raising of prices to a point more than enough to compensate for the increased costs. A non-monopolistic agreement among competitors, aimed to eliminate the evils of both excessive competition and of unrestricted monopoly, is suggested.—*H. L. Jome.*

1857. WYLER, JULIUS. *Die Grenznutzenlehre und die Werttheorie* Othmar Spann's. [The marginal utility theory and Othmar Spann's theory of value.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön u. Stat.* 129 (5) Nov. 1928: 641-657.—Othmar Spann's article entitled *Gleichwichtigkeit gegen Grenznutzen*, attacking the theory of marginal utility and attempting to substitute the notion of "equal importance," is open first to the criticism that the new phrase merely states the meaning of the old doctrine as held by its advocates. In addition, there are confusions in Spann's own argument. In the first place, he confuses the primary, intrinsic value (*Eigenwert*) and the derived secondary value or utility. Furthermore, there is a three-fold confusion between subjective and objective. First, between psychological and physical, in placing Gossen's law on the same level as diminishing returns; second, between feeling and thought or sensation, Gossen's law being a subjective principle and the Weber-Fechner law an objective one; third, between actual or felt valuations and any alleged "valid" or objective values, with which (latter) the economic principle of utility has no concern.—*F. H. Knight.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 1712, 1713, 1735, 1740, 1752, 1756-1759, 1776, 1817, 1893, 1932, 2395)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 1851, 1886, 1917, 2172, 2202)

1858. BLACKETT, BASIL. Indian public finance since the great war. *Chinese Soc. & Pol. Sci. Rev.* 12 (4) Oct. 1928: 614-626.—The vagaries of the exchange, owing to severe fluctuations in the price of silver, and the boom that followed the war upset the whole financial structure of the Indian Government. There was a great demand for Indian products immediately after the war; prices were good and profits large. Meanwhile, at the time, no provision was made for the period of deflation that very naturally followed. India, however, met this period of deflation unflinchingly. The Government has balanced its budget and its external debt has not been

increased materially. The provincial contributions to the central government have been discontinued and taxes have been reduced. The rupee has been stabilized at 1s. 6d. gold. The railways which have been placed upon a separate budget have built up a considerable reserve fund and are increasing their mileage.—*James R. Mood.*

1859. BOUSQUET, G.-H. *La structure économique de l'Algérie.* [The economic structure of Algeria.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 20 (2) Aug. 1928: 277-302.—The mountain valleys and the plains south of the coastal range are the richest part of Algeria. Farther south the steppes and high plateaus are but pasture grounds. The country is rich in iron ore and phosphates, but has no coal and very little petroleum. The population was 6,064,000 in 1926, including 872,000 Europeans, chiefly in the West, and 5,192,000 natives. The aboriginal Berbers are patient agriculturists, good workmen, artisans, and merchants. The Arabs still follow primitive methods in agriculture and cattle raising. Algeria is an agricultural country producing cereals, wine, fruits, vegetables, tobacco, flax, and cotton. Attempts to introduce coffee, tea, and sugar cane, have failed. Live stock is raised chiefly by the natives. The forests are poor; the cork oak is the principal species. There are 4,000,000 hectares of esparto, an inexhaustible supply. Crin végétal, the fiber of a dwarf palm, is exported from coastal regions. Industries are few: sources of power are lacking, and the customs union with France renders competition difficult. Means of communication have been developed by the French. Foreign commerce is growing steadily. Many of the natives are poor, but they are richer than they ever have been, for since 1830 wealth has increased tenfold, population but threefold. The benefits of European civilization, introduced by the French, are evident.—*J. J. Kral.*

1860. DEWEY, CHARLES S. Report of the Financial Adviser. *Bull. Bank of Poland.* 3 1928: 5-23.—The author describes the financial condition of Poland for the fiscal year ending April 1, 1928, giving special attention to the budget for the year following. The report includes a description of the co-operative movement, and statistical tables of government receipts and expenditures, banking and prices, foreign exchange, production and employment, imports and exports and freight cars loaded.—*C. Whitney.*

1861. FICHELE, ALFRED. *Le bilan économique des dix premières années de la République tchécoslovaque.* [The economic balance sheet for the first ten years of the Czechoslovak Republic.] *Rev. Française de Prague.* 7 (38-39) Oct. 28, 1928: 244-251.—What Czechoslovakia has accomplished in the first 10 years of its existence may be judged by the progress of its industries and foreign trade. Taking the consumption of raw materials in its industries in 1913 at 100, the index for 1920 was only 60; it rose to 102 in 1927. Exports have exceeded imports steadily since 1920, a phenomenon unique in Europe for an industrial country. The principal phases of the reconstruction work have been: stabilization of the currency by the Minister Rašín; rationalization of production (carried farthest in shoe manufacture); organization of the industries; restoration of agriculture; improvement of communications; social peace. The restoration of agriculture was a difficult task complicated by the deflation crisis of 1922 by which the farmers lost 10 billion crowns in one season. Imports of grain were gradually reduced; exports of sugar, barley, wood, and hops increased; in 5 years agriculture contributed 3,195 million crowns to the excess of exports. The post-war limitations on foreign trade were removed in 1923; the manufacturers now seek a liberalization of the tariff.—*J. J. Kral.*

1862. FULLER, MYRON L., and CLAPP, FRED-

ERICK G. Oil prospects in Northeastern China. *Chinese Econ. Jour.* 3(2) Aug. 1928: 693-726.—Although the geological structure of Northeast China in general precludes the possibility of oil, the Shensi Basin appears to possess oil resources on a small scale. Intensive large scale oil developments are unlikely in this region. Likewise, in the coastal plain regions of Northeast China there appears to be nothing comparable with the oil formations of the Gulf states of the United States.—*G. B. Roorbach.*

1863. HOLLAND, MAURICE. From kimona to overalls. The industrial transition in Japan. *Atlantic Monthly.* Oct. 1928: 555-565.—Behind this transition is the power of applied science expressed in energetic and industrious research. Practically all fields of science and most of the essential industries of Japan are served by one or more institutes of research. As in Germany such institutes are generally endowed by the state. Of the 90 research institutes listed by the Japanese Dept. of Commerce and Industry, only 21 are allied with private concerns. The rest are supported by the national treasury, or by the prefectures and municipalities. The Imperial Fisheries Institute has experimental stations and hatcheries operated in and supported by each of the 45 prefectures. The culture pearl industry is an outstanding achievement of Japanese laboratory methods. Sericulture schools emphasize agricultural and biological studies affecting the silk worm and its feeding, the technology of silk manufacture and special lectures, in all important centers of silk manufactures, are given on the processes of reeling and spinning silk. Through research efforts of the pottery experimental station the pottery industry has been put on a scientific basis. Research has been instrumental in making available new motifs of design by minute studies of the bamboo, cherry, etc., and also concerns itself with improvement in pottery machinery, and the reduction of material costs. The Imperial Combustibles Institute specializes in the nature and structure of coal, and the extraction of oil from shale. Some of the most notable discoveries have come from the National Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, which compares favorably with the foremost institutions in the world such as the U. S. Bureau of Standards, the National Physical Laboratory of England, and the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Germany. Industries which submit research projects are required to pay the actual cost of investigation. Much excellent work has been done in food research, especially in the classification of vitamins.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1864. NIKITINE, B. L'Asie russe économique. IV. L'Asie centrale. [Economic conditions in Asiatic Russia. IV. Central Asia.] *L'Asie Française.* 28(263) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 327-332.—Cotton is the principal crop of Central Asia. Since 1921 production has increased steadily; in 1927-28 Russia produced 213,100 tons, but still had to import considerable quantities from abroad. Experiments have been made with a wild plant "kender" which can be spun like cotton. The carpet industry has been revived. Sericulture is still carried on by antiquated methods. The bureaucracy of distant Moscow is a serious impediment to progress. The cotton districts have to import wheat and are short of horses. About 80,000 hectares of the Hunger Steppe and 183,000 ha. elsewhere are to be irrigated and dry farming is to be encouraged so that more cereals may be produced without reducing the cotton area. The Uzbeks seek to industrialize the country to save the large expense for freight both ways. In the last 2 years several new factories have been established (silk, sugar, cement, tomato canning) and others are in course of construction (cotton mill, oil mill, tannery). Industrialization depends on fuel which may be supplied by a more intensive exploitation of local coal mines and oil wells.—*J. J. Kral.*

1865. RADOSLAVOFF, BOGLMIR M. The mineral wealth of Bulgaria. *Bulgarian Brit. Rev.* (5) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 7-9.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1866. ROSE, EDWARD. Das polnische Wirtschaftsleben nach der Stabilisierungsanleihe. [Polish economic life since the stabilization loan.] *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 1(3) 1928: 314-317.—The introduction of the gold-exchange standard in Oct., 1927, made possible by the stabilization loan, did not produce any profound change in Polish economy. For more than a year the currency had been stabilized *de facto*, and the industries had already overcome the crisis produced in 1925 by the sudden fall of the zloty. Production and consumption increased, the foreign trade grew, the abnormal rates of interest declined. The stability of the currency and the prosperity of agriculture increased the purchasing power of the population; investments by the State and the municipalities provided employment for many. The harvest of 1928 is satisfactory, and prosperity may continue. The money rates are still high, however, and the demand for credit can not be satisfied. The hope that large amounts of foreign capital would seek employment in Poland has not been fulfilled. The industries import large quantities of raw materials and machinery; the excess of imports may reach a billion zlotys in 1928. Ways must be sought to expand exports, for under present conditions of the international money market there is little prospect for foreign credits.—*J. J. Kral.*

1867. SCHNEIDER, FRANZ, Jr. The financial future of Mexico. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.) 7(1) Oct. 1928: 83-95.—Mexico, during the 100 years since Spanish rule, secured political independence and the primacy of the State as a governing body. During the Diaz regime, the economic development provided a foundation for a better standard of living and a middle class. Emerging from 10 years of revolution, a continuity of government has been established with the advent of Obregon. Under Calles, a marked change for the better has occurred in the country's foreign policies and foreign relations. The oil controversy has been satisfactorily settled and relations with the United States have become cordial. Internal development is apparent in the programs for building roads and irrigation works and for spreading education to the masses. An efficient budget system has been achieved and the tax system has been modernized; with the decline in oil tax yield, other sources of revenue have been developed. The banking system has been improved, exchange has been fairly stable, and the floating debt has been reduced. Efforts are being made for arranging a settlement of the funded debt, arrears in interest, and various claims. There are various assets which the Government might use to lighten its financial burden. The National Railways, Telegraphs, Banks,—all of them might be turned over to unencumbered private operation with a resulting profit to the Government. The size of the army should be gradually reduced. Although Mexico is in a better fundamental condition than at any previous stage of its history, its financial position turns, in the last analysis, on the question of political and social stability.—*James R. Mood.*

1868. UNSIGNED. Russia today, IX: The goods shortage. *Statist.* 112(2641) Oct. 6, 1928: 498-499.—Certain classes of goods cannot be produced in sufficient quantities, namely: textiles (especially woollens), tools and small ironware, footwear, window glass. In the villages such foodstuffs as tea, sugar and lemon are often lacking, while in Moscow the formation of long queues in front of the shops where butter and eggs are obtainable is a frequent sight. The goods shortage and the high prices, combined with low income of the population, are responsible for a large amount of misery, which can not be substantially reduced in the near future.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1869. ZWEIG, FERDYNAND. The basic changes in the economy of Poland. *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 1(1) 1928: 54-62.—The year 1927 was a turning point in the economic history of Poland. With the aid of a foreign loan the currency was stabilized; the period of inflation came to an end; freedom was restored to economic forces. Crops were good; industries profited by the increased purchases by the farmers, the number of the unemployed declined, and wages rose. In one year bank deposits increased by 616 million zlotys; investments and capital issues expanded. Revenues from State enterprises and taxes were higher, and the budget showed a surplus. The industrial activity in the neighboring countries reacted favorably on Poland where an efficient organization of many industries had put an end to chaotic competition. The credit situation improved but slightly. The increase of investments produced an excess of imports, and foreign capital is needed for further development. Conclusion of commercial treaties with Germany and Russia, organization of the export trade, and extension of credit facilities to small towns are among the chief tasks of the coming year.—*J. J. Kral.*

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 1571, 1581, 1590, 1593, 1594, 1616, 1618, 1622, 1624, 1630, 1631, 1640, 1714, 1715, 1735, 1859, 1861, 1920, 1930, 1935, 1998, 2012, 2049, 2082, 2161-2167, 2172, 2202, 2384)

1870. BENSUSAN, S. L. Agriculture in Wales: the lesson for the English farmers. *Quart. Rev.* 251 (498) Oct. 1928: 297-313.—The Welsh farmer is primarily a herdsman and dairyman. Wales is a small holders' country and although well versed in the technique of production the Welsh farmer is woefully weak when it comes to selling his products. The development of cooperative selling is the need and opportunity for rural betterment.—*J. I. Falconer.*

1871. BLACK, A. G. The provision for agricultural credit in the United States. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 43(1) Nov. 1928: 94-131.—First-mortgage credit facilities are reasonably adequate except in the more undesirable farming districts. There is need for facilities to extend credit for a larger amount than 50% of the value of the security if farm ownership is to be encouraged. The first step toward progress in this direction lies in the improvement of our prevailing methods of land appraisal. The present inadequacies in our mortgage-credit facilities can not be met until methods of land appraisal are more dependable. Short-term credit needs are not as well provided for as are mortgage-credit needs. Our short-term credit institution—the country bank—has proved quite inadequate during a prolonged period of agricultural depression, and there is no indication that the experience would not be repeated in another similar situation. Some means must be found to give greater stability to the smaller banks. Some improvement might be achieved by stricter banking laws, larger capital requirements, and more careful regulation. But the real difficulty lies deeper. A thorough study of the credit problems of the country banks is needed before fundamental remedial measures can be suggested or adopted. Our recent experience makes it apparent that we do not know enough about short-term agricultural credit. Adequate provision for intermediate credit depends mostly upon more progressive administration of the present intermediate credit system. During the 5 years of its existence, the intermediate credit system has shown that it could make an

important place for itself in the financing of agriculture. But its administration has allowed it to drift into a position of relative impotence. The situation now calls for better leadership, such as will extend the operations of the system and make its facilities more easily available to agriculture.—*A. G. Black.*

1872. BLACK, JOHN D. Farm business surveys as sources of data on agricultural income. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 10(4) Nov. 1928: 174-181.—No other industry has available such a large supply of income data, collected by educational and governmental agencies with avowedly scientific intent, as has agriculture in the compilation of income data found in the 1925 Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Since workers in allied fields are constantly using these data of income, it is highly desirable that we have a clear idea of their meaning and applicability. This article, therefore, defines the terms as used in these data, and shows how the various figures and the final figure are obtained. It points out the many difficult questions of interpretation that arise. It outlines the best procedure to use in arriving at certain facts and suggests certain limitations of the data. The representativeness of the surveys that yielded these data is discussed as are the questions of completeness and accuracy of the data, and a distribution curve is drawn by the author. Comparisons are made with other income data.—*C. B. Sherman.*

1873. BOSSAWSKI, FRANCISZEK. Die Verpfändung der landwirtschaftlichen Produkte, ohne Besitzübertragung, im polnischen Rechte. [The hypothecation of agricultural products, without transfer of possession, in Polish Law.] *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 1(3) 1928: 269-282.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1874. CASTAGNE, JOSEPH. La réforme agraire au Turkestan. [The agrarian reform in Turkestan.] *Rev. Etudes Islamiques.* 3 1928: 361-399.—(The first 10 pages are an introduction, and the remainder a translated article by A. Nemtchenko from Nowy Wostok, Moscow, No. 19, 1927, pp. 121-140.) The Central Executive Committee of the Commissaries of the People of the Republic of Turkmenistan issued a decree on September 24, 1925, adopting principles for reform in the distribution of cultivable land and water for irrigation in the districts of Merv and Poltoratsk (Ashkabad). "From this day the land and the waters . . . are the exclusive property of the agricultural laborers." All lands not directly cultivated were expropriated for redistribution. As a result of original occupation by nomads tribally organized and the introduction after the Russian conquest of capitalism with opportunities for export and import, great inequalities had arisen. The control of *Mulk* lands accumulated in the hands of rich peasants, merchants, and hereditary beys. *Sanachik* or tribal lands were allotted annually under inelastic rules. Both systems impoverished and discouraged the *dehkhans* or cultivators. The Russian revolution helped little at first. After the decree of 1925, Communist authorities working through peasant committees aided first the landless peasants and next those with too little land. In the 2 districts the number of holdings increased from 85,332 to 102,850. There were 2,289 confiscations and 15,271 diminutions. Over 32,000 new allotments were made, amounting to 90% for Merv and 29% for Poltoratsk.—*A. H. Lybyer.*

1875. DENUNE, PERRY P. Farm labor's plight. *Survey.* 61(2) Oct. 15, 1928: 70-71.—In 1926, 167 families picked at random in Pickaway County, Ohio were visited. Included in the group were 25 farm laborers' families. The average wage received by the farm laborers' families was \$9 a week with "house," garden, and cow pasturage. Their average expenditure for food was \$265 per family, for clothing \$138 per family. The 2 items of food and clothing consume 80% of the cash income of these laborers' families. Pickaway County

is located in the richest agricultural section in Ohio.—*E. E. Cummins.*

1876. ELAZARI-VOLCANI, I. The dairy industry as a basis for colonisation in Palestine. *Bull. Palestine Econ. Soc.* 3 (2) Sep. 1928: 1-205.—Dairy farming is the means of making possible a larger population in Palestine. Four reasons are given. First, it provides a source of income in itself. Second, when dairying is introduced into the dry farming areas it will increase crop yields through the added manure made available. Third, dairying makes use of forage plants in the heavy soil areas thus adding to the productiveness of these regions. Finally, as a part of a diversified farm program it will build up yields on the plantations growing figs, plums and the like. Difficulties stand in the way. To develop dairying throughout the country, forage crops must be substituted for such cash crops as wheat. Time and capital are required to bring about the change. Then there arises the problem of improving the cattle. In 1926 there were 59,000 head of dairy stock in Palestine of which 5,000 were pure bred. The yield of the average milk cow is far from satisfactory, 700 litres a year is common while 2,000 should be a minimum. A third problem is the capture of the internal market. A recent estimate showed imports of dairy products nearly equal to the value of milk produced in the country. Dutch and Swiss cheese can not be equalled in quality. Australian butter undersells the local product. To compete effectively with butter imports, milk prices must be reduced. Lower milk prices are possible and theoretically would not ruin the dairy farmer if he practices more intensive farming. A better system of marketing fluid milk is needed. The 4 large cities of Tel Aviv, Jaffa, Haifa, and Jerusalem with a total population of 199,000 have highly complicated systems of milk distribution. In Tel Aviv, a city of 40,000, there were 152 milk selling agencies of various kinds. As many as 5 different middlemen handle the milk between the producer and consumer. Improvements in the internal market for dairy products, however, will not serve as a basis for new settlements. An export market must be developed before dairying will open the way for colonization. After reviewing the dairy industry in Switzerland, Denmark, Holland and the Balkan states, it appears that the problem in opening up foreign markets will be largely one of organization. Since competition abroad is keen, a technical and scientific department should be set up to aid the dairy industry.—*W. G. Murray.*

1877. ETESESE, M. Les grands produits africains. [The principal products of Africa.] *Afrique Francaise. (Renseignements coloniaux.)* 38 (11) Nov. 1928: 677-683.—The peanut was introduced into Senegal from Brazil in the thirties of the 19th century. It saved the country which was then suffering from an economic crisis. Its cultivation, requiring but little effort, spread rapidly as the means of communication were improved; exports rose from 266 tons in 1843 to 410,000 tons in 1927. Both climate and soil are well adapted to the cultivation. The ground is prepared in June, and the planting begins as soon as the first rains have softened the soil. The seeds sprout in 5 days, when the fields are weeded; 3 weeks later a second weeding is undertaken. During the next 2 weeks the last surface work is done to enable the pods to push underground. The rains stop early in October, the plants begin to dry up and must be plucked before they harden too much. When the plants are sufficiently dry, women and children remove the fruit by gently beating the plants. In Nov. and Dec. the fruit is packed into sacks and carried by donkeys, camels, or the farmers themselves to the market where it is weighed, emptied in a big yard, repacked and shipped by railway to the port. There it is weighed again, piled up in yards, repacked and exported. The exports are distributed among the ports

as follows: Kaolack, 28%; Rufisque, 27%; Dakar, 22%; Ziguinchor, 5%; other ports, 18%.—*J. J. Kral.*

1878. HORNER, J. T. The United States governmental activities in the field of agricultural economics prior to 1913. *Jour. Farm Econ.* 10 (4) Oct. 1928: 429-460.—The author presents the historical development of governmental activity in agricultural economics prior to 1913 under the following headings: statistics, economics of production, marketing, prices and price control, and marketing investigation. "The activity of the government was for the most part limited to calling attention to problems and impressing upon the farmer the importance of quality, catering to demand, and following . . . practices which would result in better production and marketing practices. It was not until the nineties . . . that the Department of Agriculture really began to study the problems of the market and other economic phases of agriculture, and attempted to make the results of these investigations of some practical value to the farmer and those in the trade."—*A. G. Black.*

1879. JOSEPHSON, H. B. Results of combine studies in Pennsylvania. *Agric. Engin.* 9 (11) Nov. 1928: 343-345.—Two seasons' work has been completed on agricultural engineering studies of the combine harvester in Pennsylvania. The western type of machine has proved satisfactory on large grain farms, but there are few such farms. Most farms are primarily livestock establishments with a very small acreage of grain. The average is about 40 acres of small grain. The straw from this grain is needed for the livestock. These conditions set the problem in the following terms: 1st, small grain acreage per farm; 2nd, the necessity of saving the straw; 3rd, the difficulty of drying the grain after being harvested; 4th, the rolling topography which characterizes most of the land. The costs of harvesting and threshing by this method were determined as \$4.16 per acre for wheat and \$4.59 per acre for oats. A chart showing the savings in labor from the use of the machine is given. Two days per acre are saved in wheat harvesting and threshing, and 3 days per acre in oats. The work is in the experimental stage. No savings in the total costs under present methods are as yet discernible. (The author is in charge of these studies.)—*C. L. Holmes.*

1880. KALE, B. T. Rural conditions of Sankheda: a survey. *Mysore Econ. Jour.* 14 (11) Nov. 1928: 510-517.—Any attempt to improve economic conditions even in a small administrative unit like the *taluka* of Sankheda in Baroda state, India, must be prefaced by a thorough knowledge of the facts of the case. In this district agriculture is the chief factor in the life of 50,000 out of the 58,000 inhabitants. For every two active workers, however, there is at least one inactive, i.e., no directly employed in agriculture, trade or money-lending. Land is in the hands of 600 landlords and 30,000 tenants. Irrigation possibilities are large and much needed but actual irrigation works are few and money is not readily obtainable for their building. The money situation is the crux of the whole difficulty; usurious money-lenders contrive to keep the people in perpetual debt. Government plans for a land bank system are not likely to help much because they are fitted to western ideas and will not be drastic enough to eradicate this usurious money-lender class. Lack of subsidiary industrial plants contributes to economic inertia. The problem of the small land holder is paramount and can not be met except by broad and far-reaching educational works which reach into the lower schools and into the homes of the people. New industries will not only have to be taught the people but for a time will require to be subsidized and suitable markets also provided. The article contains brief statistical tables on tenants, debts, acreage, and crops.—*E. T. Weeks.*

1881. McCARROLL, T. CLYDE. The position of the wool-growing industry in the United States. *Commerce Monthly*. 10(7) Nov. 1928: 3-11; 24-26.—Six years of prosperity have completely restored the producing capacity of the wool growing industry of the United States. In 1922 the production was the smallest since 1897. Last year the output amounted to 328,000,000 pounds, a figure equaled only 3 times before. Production now is nearly 25% above the low point of 6 years ago. Fundamentally the wool growing industry is on a sounder basis in the United States today than ever before, in spite of the fact that current expansion has been carried to a point where a cyclical decline seems imminent. Wool growing in the United States has always been marked by a progressive shifting of sheep population from one region to another as new lands were opened for settlement. While there has been a decline in the trend of number of sheep since 1880, wool production has held its own due to larger clips per head. In the West today the sheep industry is on a more stable basis because of the completion of land settlement, while in the farm flock regions parasite control is leading to larger returns.—J. I. Falconer.

1882. McCRORY, S. H. Historical notes on land drainage in the United States. *Amer. Soc. Civil Engin. Trans.* 92 1928: 1250-1258.—Land drainage plays an important role in the improving of public health conditions, the increasing of agricultural land by the draining of swamps, the preventing of accumulation of alkalies on irrigated lands, protection against losses by flood, and the maintenance of highways. Tile drains were first used in the U. S. in 1838. In 1848 a machine for manufacturing tiles was introduced. The invention of ditching machines facilitated the laying of the tiles and the construction of outlet ditches. Nearly all the states have now made provision for the establishment of drainage districts with the power to borrow money, levy taxes, own property, and condemn land. The 1920 census shows that 53,000,000 acres or 10.5% of all the improved land in the U. S. has been drained, and that 39,000,000 acres of potential farm land require drainage. With increasing population and more intensive farming more extensive and more thorough drainage will be necessary.—Lois Olson.

1883. MOSER, C. O. Recent changes in cotton "co-op" practices. *Commerce & Finance*. 17(37) Sep. 12, 1928: 1971-1973.—Recent policies of the cotton co-operative organization include efforts, through subsidiary organizations to improve the quality of the cotton by supplying better seed at cost, to encourage the use of fertilizer by supplying it at a lower price, and to improve the process of ginning by establishing their own gins in many cases. The co-ops are also establishing, where needed, finance corporations and thereby making available better credit. Originally the organization depended on the authority contained in the contract and on the law to enforce deliveries. Today they are depending to a large extent on the rendering of satisfactory service to the members. The growers can now retain the option to determine the day on which their cotton is sold rather than leaving it entirely to the discretion of the organization as formerly. The supplying of more reliable cotton statistics, and the consolidation of selling under a central control are other recent changes.—J. I. Falconer.

1884. MYRDAL, GUNNAR. Lantbrukets bristande räntabilitet. [The depressed position of agriculture.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 18(7) Nov. 1928: 463-476.—This analytical study points out the inadequacy of the economics of Liberalism to explain the agrarian discontent in Sweden. That doctrine does not take sufficient account of the psychological factors involved. Rent is supposed in the long run to maintain its normality as a result of the mutual adjustments of the

costs of production and the selling prices of agricultural products. If prices rise, so eventually does the price of land as well as the demand for agrarian labor. Rising prices bring contentment to the landowner not in the form of increased rent but in the form of higher land values. But the Swedish landowner has complained both of rising and of decreasing land values. This fact Myrdal attributes not to a chronic habit of complaint but to an excessive optimism as to what expenditures can be made to pay. The landowner has been misled by his pride in modern agricultural improvements, and by the authorities who have urged him to adopt scientific methods, into an excessive interest in technical at the expense of economic considerations. What he has added to the production of his land has been costly to produce, while the resulting increase of supply has depressed prices. Thus, even rising land value has often failed to compensate the owner for his miscalculations. The undue optimism of the landowner is to the advantage of the agrarian laborer—a division of interests which suggests strange liaisons in the political realm.—Walter Sandelius.

1885. PATTON, HARALD S. The selling policy of the Canadian wheatpool: how the farmer benefits. *Annalist*. 32(825) Nov. 9, 1928: 735-736.—The policies of the Canadian Wheat Pool are summarized: (1) Although holding seats on the Vancouver and Winnipeg Grain Exchanges, this Central Selling Agency makes approximately 75% of its sales directly to Eastern and foreign millers. (2) Being in possession of an "assured supply" the Pool can adjust its distribution of sales, both as to time and place, in accordance with the best market information and thereby obtain for its members the highest possible average price for the year. (3) Controlling, as it does, more than half of the wheat reaching Canadian primary markets this central sales agency is in a position not only to reduce selling expenses to a minimum but also to obtain shipping tonnage on advantageous terms. (4) By distributing the farmers' returns into 4 periods—an initial payment of from 50% to 75% at time of delivery, a 2nd payment just before seeding time, a 3rd distribution in July just before harvest of the new crop, and final settlement in Oct.—a twofold advantage results: 1st, those who have found it necessary to give crop liens are not compelled to sell "on street" immediately after threshing at a sacrifice of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel in order to satisfy their creditors; 2nd, bank borrowings at seeding and harvesting times against the coming crop are materially reduced. (5) The spectacular achievement of elevator acquisition makes possible the placing of permanent pool representatives at local shipping points who can deal directly with members and at the same time exercise better control over the flow of pool grain to terminals and thus reduce handling costs.—R. V. Gunn.

1886. QUINTANA, ARTURO ORZÁBAL. Recursos naturales y economía rural de la U.R.S.S. [The natural resources and agriculture of Soviet Russia.] *Nosotros*. 230 Jul. 1928: 5-37.—The author presents statistics of the immense natural wealth of Russia in general and of farming in particular. At the beginning of this century the farmers owned but 36.9% of the farming lands. After the Revolution of 1917 land was nationalized and assigned to real tillers of the soil. The Soviet Government seeks to raise the economic and cultural level of the rural population, and the farmers, though not communists, are loyal to the Soviet regime which has given them real possession of the soil and which, to them, is synonymous with the Republic. The State has provided model farms, horses, tractors, and seeds for the peasants, and reduced their taxes; in 1927-28 the contribution of the farms was only 5.8% of the total budget, less than 2% of the total value of farm products reckoned at 18,634 million rubles. About

35% of the rural families are exempt from taxation. Since 1921-22 agricultural production has increased steadily; in the last 2 years it was higher than pre-war production, even when measured by pre-war prices. By vindicating the principle of collective ownership of land the Revolution released an economic power which is astonishing the world. Whether the ideal of social justice will be fully realized only the future can tell. (The author spent 2 months in Russia. This article is a chapter of his forthcoming book on the Soviet State, *El Estado Soviético*.)—J. J. Kral.

1887. ROSE, ADAM. Agricultural workers and agrarian reform in Central Europe. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 18(3) Sep. 1928: 307-338.—Farm workers in Central Europe have not benefited by the land reforms of the last 10 years. The break-up of the large estates has thrown agricultural workers out of employment. A large part of the land in these estates has been divided among the peasant farmers whose holdings were too small. Soldiers returning from service in the war obtained allotments. A small portion of the land was purchased by workers on the broken-up estates. Most of the workers, however, were financially unable to buy farms for themselves. Most acute is the situation in those countries, such as Czechoslovakia and Poland, where the big farms have been divided up in a short period of time. In other countries, such as Austria and Germany, where the change has been less rapid, the farm workers have been absorbed by industry or have found other employments. Four means of taking care of the jobless farm laborer have been tried with varying results. Cooperative production societies composed of former estate workers have been projected by legislative acts. These societies have not flourished owing partly to currency inflation and to the strong desire of the worker for land ownership. A second means has been the establishment of the workers on farms. This has been impossible on a wide scale because there has not been land enough to go round. Compensation has been the third remedy and other employment the fourth solution. These last have not been altogether successful. The author suggests that a division should be made between badly managed estates and scientifically managed estates showing a profit. The unprofitable estates should be broken up but the others should be allowed to remain. By forming associations to protect themselves agricultural workers could bring about this division through a higher wage scale which the poorly managed estates would be unable to meet.—W. G. Murray.

1888. STEVENS, HENRY B. New England brings some ghosts back to life. *World's Work.* 57(1) Nov. 1928: 104-111.—The opening up of cheap lands in the West and improvements in machinery, transportation, and storage brought New England agriculture into competition with a high powered production area that could grow crops with such ease that the farmers of New England tilling their small rocky and inaccessible fields were worsted. The young people flocked to the industrial cities abandoning their cattle and sheep and wheat farms to the aged and inefficient. In the past its peoples might meet the economic challenge and live a joyous life close to nature. A few succeeded in this type of life but the majority accepted the situation and passively met its demands by lowering their standards of living and their joys. But New England agriculture is not dead; it is only awakening to its new advantages. New opportunities in the situation are presented by the annual influx of summer residents from the cities who bring with them a growing demand for food and services. A compromise between factory and farm is also going on which supplements the income from the two sources. The most promising, however, is the introduction of such enterprises as dairying, apple growing, poultry raising and lumbering. Resources have changed

their usefulness and through the program of education introduced by the representatives of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, a new alignment is in progress which promises to renew vitality in community life.—A. T. Mighell.

1889. STEWART, E. A. Mechanical power in agriculture. *Agric. Engin.* 9(11) Nov. 1928: 349-351.—Mechanical power in agriculture is a relatively new idea. Only 5% of the food of the world is produced by mechanical power. Man power supplemented by animal power is the traditional and still the prevailing method. The author traces the development of farm machines beginning with the plow in 1700. The year 1850 marks the beginning of modern agricultural machinery. Machine methods in farming from 1850-1920 released about 27 million workers from agriculture. Mechanical power farming is in its infancy and offers tremendous opportunities in decreased drudgery and higher human efficiency on the farm. If adopted on a large scale it will revolutionize agriculture within a few years. Large machine units are rapidly being developed and put into use. Due to the seasonal nature of agriculture, the load factor on power units is very low. However, this can be remedied, and the net result will be reduced unit costs of production.—C. L. Holmes.

1890. TAYLOR, ALONZO E. The agricultural cooperative as a trade association. *Cooperative Marketing Jour.* 2(4) Jul. 1928: 189-194.—Cooperative marketing associations developed first small local units, then larger units or groups. This involved "horizontal integration." Later followed "vertical integration" as they reached into the central markets. Side by side with them were the private organizations which had been in the field earlier. This led to "pervasive, wasteful and destructive competition" which often resulted in high costs and carry-overs for the cooperative. Two courses seem open. One is to change substantially the law defining the rights and limitations of trade associations. The second is to permit cooperative associations and manufacturers to enter into agreements under the Capper-Volstead Act. The latter is desirable and would be no more monopolistic than an agricultural cooperative association having substantial control. If it should be regarded as "affected with a public interest" appropriate regulation could be applied.—H. E. Erdman.

1891. TURNER, A. JAMES. Research in cotton technology in India, 1927. *Agric. Jour. India.* 23(6) Nov. 1928: 457-470.—Eighteen improved strains of Indian cotton have been experimentally spun and the spinning results appear significant even with samples as small as 2 pounds. A single test with one count, however, is unreliable. No quality deterioration is noted for these strains during the 4 years studied. Mean values for the fiber properties: length, length distribution, strength, weight per inch, rigidity, width, and convolutions per inch show slight trends when the cottons are arranged in the order of highest satisfactory counts. Parallelism is a little more noticeable for length and width than for the other properties. Exceptions are so frequent that no single fiber property is regarded as an universal index of spinning utility. A mathematical evaluation of the influence of each fiber property is possible only when a number of fiber properties are considered and after many years of investigation.—R. W. Webb.

1892. UNSIGNED. Cost of peanut production in China. *Chinese Econ. Jour.* 3(3) Sep. 1928: 774-804.—This article is based on a report made to the U. S. Tariff Commission following a field investigation in China by a staff of two agricultural experts, two accountants, and an interpreter. China ranks second as a peanut producing country with $\frac{1}{4}$ of the world's yield. The average farm cost of production in China (Dec. 1926-Jan. 1927) was found to be 2.325 cents per pound

for unshelled, and 3.704 cents for shelled peanuts. (The article contains 30 tables analyzing production, exports, costs, etc.)—*Walter H. Mallory.*

1893. UNSIGNED. L'évolution des industries laitières dans les Alpes de Savoie depuis un demi-siècle. [The evolution of the dairy industries in the Savoyan Alps during the past half-century.] *Alpes Econ.* 10 (112) Oct. 1928: 453-469.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1894. UNSIGNED. World sugar outlook. Overproduction and low prices. *Manchester Guardian Comm.* Nov. 15, 1928.—Cuban efforts some months ago to arrange a scheme of restricted supplies with European beet sugar producers have failed. The Cuban crop will amount to about 5,000,000 tons, and world production will be 1,500,000 tons greater than last season, which itself yielded the biggest post war crops. European beet sugar production will be over 8,000,000 tons, and there will also be a big increase in Java. The problem of disposing of all these supplies will be discussed at the January meeting of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations at Geneva.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1895. VITELES, HARRY. Cultivation of grapes in Palestine. *Bull. Palestine Econ. Soc.* 3 (3) Oct. 1928: 1-76.—At various stages panaceas have been suggested for making Palestine the "land of milk and honey." First it was wine, in 1924, tobacco, then the orange boom, and later the urge to plant table grapes both for fresh fruit and raisins. Wine production in 1927 was only about half that of 1919 due largely to the decreased productivity of old vineyards. In 1927 the wine exports from Palestine, in value and volume, were about half that of 1922, in part due to increased local sales, but primarily due to inability to compete with other countries. The wine marketing problem is simplified since 90% of the producers belong to one cooperative. The area planted to table grapes has more than doubled during the last 3 years. Potential markets for table grapes are Egypt, for the lower grade, and the United Kingdom, for the best fruit. Because of the general world over-supply of dried grapes, only the highest grade of raisins and sultanas find a good market.—*J. I. Falconer.*

1896. WEHRWEIN, CARL F. The pre-ownership steps on the "agricultural ladder" in a low tenancy region. *Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 4 (4) Nov. 1928: 417-425.—This study, though local, is none the less important because it shows the steps by which the owners have acquired farms in a district where the proportion of tenants is very low. Inheritance played an important part since 48.3% of all owners never left the home farm but continued to work without wages until the parents retired from active control. The other large group of owners consists of farmers who worked for wages away from the home farm, including those who did carpentering or similar work on farms, and those who worked at urban occupations. While only 4% of the farmers in this township are tenants now, a larger proportion of the present owners have been tenants. Other topics of interest are: age of becoming owners, relationship of present owners to former owners, length of time occupied in the pre-ownership period and credit conditions.—*O. M. Johnson.*

1897. YÜ TSEH-T'ANG. Systems of land tenure in China. *Chinese Soc. & Pol. Sci. Rev.* 12 (4) Oct. 1928: 597-613.—This brief history of land tenure in China first traces the systems of governmental aid to agriculture for the long period 2800 B.C. to 1911 A.D. Among the methods of assisting agriculture are listed the publication of books on the subject, the employment of teachers and the granting of lower taxes to farmers than to other classes. While numerous details of land tenure are described for different periods, two broad general classes stand out. First, in point of time, land was held by the government and granted to suc-

cessive generations of farmers in various-sized tracts at different times. The farmer had a kind of life tenure from the time he started farming at about 30 years of age until he was 60 when the land reverted to the government. After about 25 centuries of tenure of this general type, private ownership came into existence by royal decree. From this time on land could be transferred by inheritance and freely bought and sold. At different times attempts have been made to redistribute the land but they have been only partially successful.—*O. M. Johnson.*

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 1631, 1859, 2264)

1898. ASSOCIATION OF FOREST ENGINEERS FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Studies of the board foot, cubic foot, and cord units of wood measurement. *Jour. Forestry.* 26 (7) Nov. 1928: 913-928.—The measurement of large and small end diameter as a basis for calculating cubic foot content of logs may cause errors as high as 7%; the error is not constant and may vary with stump height, and probably with size and height of trees. The error when only the diameter of the small end is used in calculating the cubic foot content may be as high as 14%, and perhaps even more, due to the size of the timber, form class, height, and certain operating conditions. The variations in the amount of solid wood in a cord are due to length, diameter, taper, straightness of wood and method of piling. There is a direct relation shown between the number of board feet per cord and the number of bolts per cord, the larger the wood the greater the number of board feet. The cubic content of the cord also varies with the size of the wood but crook and other factors affecting closeness of piling tend to disturb the direct relationship more than in case of the board foot equivalent. It appears that it may be possible to establish the relationship between the cord and the board foot definitely enough so that it can be used in woods operations. Further work must be done on the cubic foot relationship before any conclusions can be drawn.—*P. A. Herbert.*

1899. BAZALA, ERNST. Die Gemeinschaftswälder und ihre forstpolitische Behandlung. [The communal forests and their management.] *Centraltbl. f. d. gesamte Forstwesen.* 54 (10) 1928: 305-335; (11) 345-359.—Communal forests, chiefly belonging to the agrarian communes, occupy considerable areas in the mountain districts of Austria. Although a continuous supply of forest products is indispensable for the existence of many mountain farms, these forests are generally deteriorating. Governmental control over communal forests is less intensive than in most other European countries. Except in Tyrol and Vorarlberg, where management by trained foresters is required, there is little restriction beyond the general provisions against division of forest properties or clearing of forest land. The Austrian system is unique in that general supervision over communal forests is assigned to agrarian rather than to forest officials. As management plans are not required unless requested by members of the communes or unless the agrarian authorities deem it necessary to protect the forest, such plans are seldom put in effect until after the effects of mismanagement have become evident. These plans, prepared without cost to the owners by foresters attached to the agrarian authority, must be passed upon by 7 different agencies before final adoption. Proposed reforms include a requirement that all communal forests be managed under plans prepared by government forest officers and revised every 10 years, and that the execution of these plans be checked up by district forest inspectors and enforced, if necessary, by the local political authorities.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

1900. CARY, AUSTIN. The hardwood problem of the Northeast. *Jour. Forestry*. 26(7) Nov. 1928: 865-870.—There are millions of acres of mixed stands of hardwoods and softwoods on which the less valuable hardwoods are suppressing the coniferous species such as pine, spruce, and fir. Girdling is the cheapest effective way of removing the hardwood competition. The cost per acre including supervision is less than \$1.50 which is a much cheaper way of securing an acre of softwoods than planting. It is the cheapest way of securing pulpwood; the cost of girdling the hardwoods should be paid for by the added growth of 2 to 4 years.—P. A. Herbert.

1901. CURRY, JOHN R. The younger generation speaks. *Jour. Forestry*. 26(7) Nov. 1928: 937-941.—The faculties of our leading forest schools are composed of men above the rank and file of the profession of forestry, and compare favorably with teachers in other professions. Even though forestry graduates of today are well grounded and receive as much and as good school training as any similar group, most of the better men are leaving forestry because the forestry profession has lost its trust in youth; young men are given no responsibility as they once were; they are given rangers' positions and officially encouraged to remain there. The older and less capable should be discharged to make way for ambitious young men, a solution which can only be applied to its full extent by private enterprise.—P. A. Herbert.

1902. FISHER, RICHARD T. Pine plantations and New England forestry. *Jour. Forestry*. 26(6) Oct. 1928: 790-793.—The planting of white pine is not the major solution of the forestry problem in New England; plantations with their deferred returns can not pay the operating expenses and fixed charges out of income. An appalling percentage of the existing 75,000 acres of plantations in New England are too poor to repay their cost. Instead of plantations, chief reliance should be placed upon the 15,000,000 acres of natural forest, because of its greater productiveness per dollar and because it is the only basis for an early or sustained return. These mixed stands, composed either of mixed hardwoods or mixed hardwoods and softwoods, cover from 50% to 60% of the total land area which is 20% more woodland than existed here a hundred years ago. Economic solutions include cooperative selling, forest owner associations, fair taxation, and market improvements. A grouping of holdings under an able manager would result in more regular and frequent yields, lower costs and more advantageous selling. This would also remove the false concept that forests are frozen assets, the chief stumbling block in the solution of the forest tax problem.—P. A. Herbert.

1903. GILL, TOM. Tropical forests and tomorrow. *Jour. Forestry*. 26(7) Nov. 1928: 859-864.—Increased use of tropical species in the U. S. will come about gradually as the result of demand arising from the economic exhaustion of certain of our own species. Certain lumber companies are already scouting and purchasing Central American and Mexican timber lands.—P. A. Herbert.

1904. GRAVES, HENRY S. Vocational training in forestry. *Jour. Forestry*. 26(6) Oct. 1928: 749-761.—Forestry will not generally be practiced until the foremen of woods operations and the managers of small tracts have had vocational forestry training. Our system of forest education is ill balanced; we have 25 schools of collegiate rank to train the professional foresters, but we have not made adequate provisions for vocational schools to train the workers in the woods and at the mill. The reasons for this situation are (1) that vocational forest schools should be located in the forest with special buildings and equipment where lumber operations are under way, an arrangement both

expensive and difficult to find; (2) that educators usually teach forestry from the academic point of view rather than to bring the student into his vocational undertaking as an actual worker; (3) that teachers who have mastered the practical side of forestry are few; and (4) that the vocational schools must be able to recruit students adapted to meet the practical needs of the employer and not the school type who are feared by lumbermen and public organizations for the practical class of work. A system of vocational training in forestry will contain 3 types of schools: (1) the independent school with its instructional forest giving a course of 1 and 2 years; (2) the cooperative school where the student alternates between the school and the industry; and (3) training of woods and mill crews by employers.—P. A. Herbert.

1905. HALL, R. C. Inferior species in the northern Rockies. *Jour. Forestry*. 26(6) Oct. 1928: 797-799.—Whether it is profitable to remove inferior species, such as white fir and hemlock, along with the more valuable species when they are found in mixture is not governed by the difference between the selling price of the lumber cut from the inferior species and the total cost (including fixed overhead) of producing it. It is determined by the difference between the selling value of the lumber from these inferior species and the operating costs excluding all overhead which would have to be incurred anyway in logging the valuable species. If the sale of white fir and hemlock lumber will pay its bare operating cost plus interest on the investment in this cost alone, with an appreciable margin to apply on fixed overhead, then it is profitable to cut these inferior species.—P. A. Herbert.

1906. HIGGINS, JAY. Effect of density on seedling development. *Jour. Forestry*. 26(7) Nov. 1928: 909-912.—The final cost per thousand of the surviving trees after 2 years in the seed bed, 1 year in the transplant bed, and 2 years in the field, is lowest for a density of 75 trees per square foot in the seed bed and increases uniformly with increasing density. Such average final cost of western yellow pine and Jack pine was \$5.48 and \$5.99 for densities of 75 and 100 respectively. The factors taken into consideration in determining this cost were only the direct costs and included the cost of seed, the cost of the preparation of the seed bed, and care of the plants while in the seed and the transplant bed; the cost of transplanting, number of seedlings per square foot, per cent of discard prior to transplanting, per cent of survival in the transplant bed and after 2 years in the field, and the cost of field planting.—P. A. Herbert.

1907. HUBERT, ERNEST E. Relation of forest management to the control of white pine blister rust. *Jour. Forestry*. 26(7) Nov. 1928: 892-898.—We must accept the continued superiority of western white pine over other species in the northern Idaho forests, protect it from the blister rust, and not accept the argument that the species is not worth the effort, as secondary species can later fill the gap. The major responsibility for blister rust control in Idaho rests upon the Federal Government as it controls 57% of the total forest area. Control measures should be undertaken on 2,655,372 acres of western white pine type on which area white pine represents 26.4% of the total board foot stand. Of the mature stands 60% to 85% are practically free of the alternate host plant, *Ribes*. The blister rust hazard is generally increased by fire and is reduced by dense stands, logging methods which favor residual stands, and a minimum disturbance of the forest floor.—P. A. Herbert.

1908. LEAVITT, CLYDE. Railway fire protection in Canada. *Jour. Forestry*. 26(7) Nov. 1928: 871-877.—The seriousness of the steam railway fire hazard led the Board of Railway Commissioners to organize a

Fire Inspection Department and promulgate the following regulations applying to railways under construction as well as those in operation: locomotives must be equipped with standard spark arresters and with special protective devices under extremely hazardous conditions; the dumping of ash pans is forbidden unless the ashes are deadened; railways are required to construct fire lines and maintain fire guards in the Prairie Provinces, and keep their right-of-ways clean on all lines; they are further required to provide fire patrolmen and equipment during the fire season and post fire warnings in all cars. The local Divisional Fire Inspectors are usually members of existing forest services and have a considerable degree of discretionary power so that the protective expense can be kept proportionate to the fire risk. The effective triangular cooperation has made railways a minor instead of a major element in the destruction of the forests. For the period 1923 to 1927 they were responsible for an average of 110,804 acres of burned-over land annually, which is only 4.5% of the total area burned in Canada every year.—P. A. Herbert.

URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 2184)

1909. FISHER, ERNEST M. Real estate subdividing activity and population growth in nine urban areas. *Michigan Business Studies*. 1(9) Jul. 1928: 61.—This is a study of the growth of population in 9 urban areas of varied type and the relationship of the number of lots to the population in the areas. The purpose is to enable subdividers to formulate their plans upon the basis of statistical information as to the need for additional urban territory rather than upon demands of the market as is now customary. By this means it should be possible to reduce fluctuations in the market and the losses resulting from them. In the areas studied the number of lots recorded from year to year were tabulated and the total number of records each year were divided by the estimated population of the community at the time. The ratios thus determined fluctuated about a central or typical ratio, taken as the median of the ratios for the community during the period studied. Deviations from the typical were expressed as percentages of that ratio, leading to a series of relatives which indicate the variations in the number of lots per hundred population from the number typical of that community. Typical ratios and percentages of variation for 1927 are respectively: Detroit 47.1, 156%; Cleveland 28.5, 106%; Milwaukee 32.6, 112%; Toledo 43.4, 101%; Birmingham, Ala. 51.8, 84.7%; Grand Rapids 42.8, 128%; Flint 42.8, 127%; Lansing 48.8, 88%; Ann Arbor 40.2, 93%. General conclusions are: (1) the typical ratio of lots varies greatly from community to community, (2) the number of lots platted fluctuates widely from year to year, rising in times of business prosperity, declining rapidly in times of business depression, and remaining depressed for long periods, (3) periods of intense subdividing activity force the ratio of lots to population considerably above the typical, the activity continuing for some time after the ratio has risen above the typical. When activity is finally checked it practically ceases and rarely revives until the ratio has fallen to a point well below the typical.—Jerome G. Thomas.

FISHING INDUSTRIES

1910. UNSIGNED. Fishing industry in Kiangsu. *Chinese Econ. Jour.* 3(4) Oct. 1928: 833-845.—The sea and fresh water fisheries of Kiangsu yield approximately \$45,000,000 (Chinese currency) annually. Pisciculture is an extensive and profitable industry

throughout the province. The daily takings of a fisherman range from 30 to 70 cents (Chinese currency).—Walter H. Mallory.

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 1862, 1865, 1957, 2050, 2142)

1911. ALLEN, A. W. South America's leading mining industry—nitrate. *Engin. & Mining Jour.* 126(21) Nov. 24, 1928: 816-824.—As a result of better mining methods the possibilities of Chilean production of nitrates have been greatly increased. The electrochemical bulk leaching process introduced in 1921 presages developments comparable to the revolutionary effect of the cyanide process introduced into gold mining in the 80's. Fears of the depletion of the natural supply in the near future may be allayed by observing that extensive areas have not yet been exploited and that at least 20,000,000 tons remain in neat piles that were formerly regarded as debris. Since 1830 a total of 80,000,000 tons has been mined. Annual production now runs around 3,000,000 tons, yielding the government a handsome revenue through a \$10 per ton export tax.—Collis A. Stocking.

1912. BOUDOIRE, M. L. La rationalisation dans les mines du bassin de la Ruhr. [The rationalization system in the mines of the Ruhr Basin.] *Rev. l'Indus. Minérale*. (183) Aug. 1, 1928: 315-328.—The so-called system of rationalizing which the Germans have introduced in the Ruhr mines is an adaptation of the practices adopted by Taylor and Ford in America and by Michelin in France. To rationalize an industry is to seek out and eliminate all operating practices which lead to rising costs, falling prices, and vanishing profits. It means particularly standardization, elimination of waste, introduction of machinery, organized research. The new system is the result of the Ruhr crisis of 1924-1926, when prices tumbled under the influence of rapidly rising stocks until the employers in the Ruhr Basin were losing about 5% on the sale price of coal, instead of making a profit. The organized coal operators adopted 3 main lines of attack: (1) they closed down the poor mines and also the poorer veins in the remaining mines; (2) they waged a vigorous policy of internal technical improvements and adjustments to reduce costs; and (3) they set up a strong research program within the industry, involving frequent conferences, commissions for the study of special questions, and effective liaison between their own research organizations and outside institutions. The internal technical reorganization was thorough-going and complete. Productivity of labor was increased by discharging large numbers of workers, both manual and salaried, as well as by shortening the day, eliminating waste time and extending the piece-rate system. An extensive program of mechanization was also put into operation. Furthermore, the research organizations checked up on the results of each improvement. The outcome of all these efforts was a tremendous increase in productivity, output being increased while the working force was being reduced. In 1922 the average working force was 552,188, not including salaried officials, of which there were 19,828 technical and 8,962 commercial. By September, 1926 the corresponding figures were: workers, 393,511, technicians, 15,862, and salaried commercial, 6,740. On the other hand, the daily output of the mines increased from 309,723 tons in 1924 to 370,451 tons in 1926, while during the first half of 1927 the daily average was around 380,000.—Ewan Clague.

1913. CARTELLIERI-SAARBRÜCKEN, WALTHER. Die Grundlagen des Saarkohlenbergbaues. [Fundamentals of the Saar coal industry.] *Internat. Bergwirtsch.* 3(10) Oct. 1928: 169-176.—The writer has assembled data showing the growth of the Saar coal industry previous to the war, and follows this by an analysis of developments in the post-war period under French control. He points out that in the period 1920-1927 production has risen above the pre-war figures. In the last 2 years of this period there has been a decline of production in the Saar due to the influx of English coal and the restoration of the mines in northern France. He contends that in 1925 the conditions of the peace treaty which gave France control of the Saar basin until 1935 were fulfilled and that the mines ought now to be returned. Meanwhile, in anticipation of the return of the Saar to Germany (which the author considers certain), the French are concentrating their efforts toward increasing the mine capacity and output of the Lorraine coal fields with the purpose of diverting a part of the markets for Saar coal to the Lorraine mines. Nine tables covering production, destination, labor needs, and changes in movements of coal during 8 years are included.—*W. H. Voskuil.*

1914. KISSLING, RICHARD. Die Erdölindustrie im Jahre 1927. [The petroleum industry in 1927.] *Fortsschrittsberichte d. Chem.-Zeitung.* 52(86) Oct. 27, 1928: 118-124.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1915. KUNZ, GEORGE F. The production of precious stones for the year 1927. *Jewelers' Circular.* Sep. 13, 1928: 79-82.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1916. LEPRINCE-RINGUET, F. La situation houillère en Europe. [The coal situation in Europe.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 136(405) Aug. 10, 1928: 236-247.—The shortage of coal in Europe caused by the war, the devastation of the mines of northern France, the occupation of the Ruhr, and the strike of British miners, was followed in 1927 by a crisis of overproduction, resulting in sharp competition and serious difficulties for the producers. With the exception of England all the principal countries have increased their production. The available surplus was 124,000,000 tons in 1913 and 108,000,000 in 1927, while the deficit of the importing countries declined from 110,000,000 to 89,000,000 tons only, and coal is now sold at dumping prices. Stocks are accumulating; in England 12.7% of the miners are out of work. The labor cost per ton has increased largely in England and France, less in Germany and Belgium. As expenses increase faster than prices, the margin of profit gradually disappears. Some compensation is found in the sale of coke and by-products. An equilibrium might be achieved if the principal countries agreed on production quotas, but the large number of owners makes close organization difficult even within a single country (outside of Germany), and an organization of individual countries would have to precede such a general agreement.—*J. J. Kral.*

1917. NOWACK, ERNST. Albanien bergwirtschaftliche Möglichkeiten. [Albania's mining possibilities.] *Internat. Bergwirtsch.* 3(11) Nov. 1928: 202-204.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1918. REDMAYNE, RICHARD. The lignites and brown coals of the British Empire and the use to which they may be put. *Bull. Imper. Inst.* 26(2) Jul. 1928: 151-161.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1919. SPRAGUE, CHARLES. Diamond production in South Africa. *Stone & Webster Jour.* 43(4) Oct. 1928: 517-527.—Since 1866, when the first diamond was found in South Africa, the total production is valued at £275,000,000 sterling. Owing to a 10% duty placed upon uncut stones exported, diamonds are now cut and polished in South Africa. The sale of diamonds is controlled by a syndicate working in agreement with the producing mines. Friendly agreements have been

reached between the Diamond Syndicate of South Africa and the principal companies operating in the Belgian Congo and Angola so that the fair price of diamonds is maintained.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1920. UNSIGNED. Agricultural machine-building in the U. S. S. R. *Econ. Survey-State Bank U. S. S. R.* 3(33) Sep. 30, 1928: 1-3.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1921. UNSIGNED. Das Bergwesen Preussens im Jahre 1927. [Mining in Prussia in 1927.] *Zeitschr. Berg.-Hütten- u. Salinenwesen im Preuss.* 76(3) 1928: B101-B135.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1922. UNSIGNED. Die bergbauliche Gewinnung Grossbritanniens im Jahre 1927. [Mining production of Great Britain in 1927.] *Glückauf.* 64(42) Oct. 20, 1928: 1419-1422.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1923. UNSIGNED. Mineral products of Kweichow. *Chinese Econ. Bull.* Sep. 1, 1928: 108-111.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 1580, 1608, 1759, 1868, 1893, 1961, 1985, 1992, 2083)

1924. BABB, J. J. Migration of industry. *Jour. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 23(ns 163) Sep. 1928: 320-321.—This report presents in summary form the results of a statistical study by the New England Council, covering industries in 197 communities in 1926 and in 173 communities in 1927. New England is maintaining a favorable balance in the exchange of industries with the rest of the U. S. The greater part of the migration of industries is within New England.—*B. R. Morley.*

1925. BLANKE, J. H. D. The Irish Free State's program of hydro-electric development. *Internat. Engin.* 54(1) Jul. 1928: 21-31.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1926. CHANG CHU-FANG. Chinese cotton mills in Shanghai. *Chinese Econ. Jour.* 3(5) Nov. 1928: 901-917.—The first Chinese cotton mills of the European type were established in Shanghai a little less than 50 years ago. After the Sino-Japanese war foreign mills began to appear, and now the Chinese occupy second place. Of the 57 now operating in Shanghai 30 are Japanese, 24 are Chinese, and 3 are British owned. The total capitalization of the Chinese mills is about \$48,500,000 dollars (Chinese currency). Before the World War most of the machinery was supplied by Great Britain. Mills founded since 1915 are for the most part provided with American equipment. The 24 Chinese mills have a total of 711,986 yarn spindles, 45,908 thread spindles, and 6,014 looms. They employ about 50,000 hands of whom 20% are males, 75% females, and 5% children. Between 2% and 3% are highly skilled and 50% are experienced. The old mills pay by the day and the new ones on a piece work basis. The average pay is about 50 cents (Chinese currency) daily. Between 74% and 75% of the raw cotton consumed is of home production, about 20% comes from India, and 5% or 6% from America. The Chinese mills are doing tolerably well in spite of adverse conditions, and it seems likely that they will be able to hold their own against their formidable rivals, the Japanese.—*Walter H. Mallory.*

1927. EPSTEIN, RALPH C. Producers' growth curves in an expanding industry. *Harvard Business Rev.* 6(3) Apr. 1928: 270-277 & 7(1) Oct. 1928: 43-48.—The individual production records for 53 automobile companies, operating for 10 years or more, may be resolved into 5 general types of growth curves. These curves may be interpreted chiefly in terms of business policy, as expressed in changes in model and style. Similar studies may reveal certain uniformities of industrial development, results which would be

fruitful for economic theory and business policy alike. The economist's "long run" might really be a succession of "short runs"; while the principal problems of most business enterprise might be not issues of static organization and management, but the ever-recurring question of changes in product and policy.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

1928. FRIEDMAN, P. Die Automobilindustrie der Welt. [The automobile industry of the world.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 21 (7) Nov. 1928: 293-300.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1929. HOLMES, JULIUS C. The Turkish carpet industry. *Commerce Reports.* (30) Jul. 23, 1928: 208-211.—Through the ages the making of rugs has served as an outlet for the artistic tendencies of the Turkish people. The methods of the manufacture of beautiful rugs and carpets have changed but little in the last 900 years. The manufacture is still a cottage industry, but vegetable dyes have been replaced by German coal-tar products. The industry was nearly ruined by the war and was revived only at great expense. It suffered greatly by the loss of Greek and Armenian workmen; the finer grades of carpets which were formerly made in Turkey are now being manufactured almost exclusively in Greece. The Turkish industry consumes about 9,000,000 pounds of greasy wool and 880,000 pounds of cotton annually. In 1927 about 490,800 sq. yards of carpets were produced. The bulk of the production is exported to the U. S., Great Britain, and the Continent, as there is very little local demand.—*J. J. Kral.*

1930. LANDIS, W. S. The international nitrogen problem. *Indus. & Engin. Chem.* 20 (2) Nov. 1928: 1144-1147.—In the year ending June 30, 1928, the world's production of natural and chemical nitrogen was approximately 1,600,000 metric tons, and the world consumption was 1,400,000 metric tons. More than half of the total production came from synthetic plants. Were natural and by-product nitrogen merely to hold its present production rates, the present fixation plants completed and under construction would bring the world's production in 1930 to about 2,000,000 tons of nitrogen. Production has been stimulated by development of fixation plants to supply nitrogen for military emergencies. To promote consumption the more important producers have in recent years brought out new nitrogen compounds, such as nitrophoska, containing the 3 important plant foods—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. The U. S. in the past year used 250,000 tons of chemical nitrogen, which is about equal to our pre-war consumption. In respect to nitrogen consumption for agricultural purposes, American conditions differ from those of Europe. When Europe doubles nitrogen consumption it imports less food. If we double nitrogen consumption, we produce greater surpluses, with lower prices, unless we change our methods of farming and of marketing farm products. The U. S. has about 6 times the cultivated area of Germany, but on this larger area we use only about half as much nitrogen as the German farmer.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1931. LEE, B. Y. Recent industrial development in Shanghai. *China Weekly Rev.* Oct. 10, 1928: 94-97.—During the past 2 years of continuous civil war in China, while industrial development has been crippled in the interior of China, the industries of Shanghai have continued to expand and prosper. Nearly every type of modern industry is found in Shanghai, there being more than 250 modern factories, employing 300,000 operatives. While some of these new developments have been made under Western or Japanese management, a large number are purely Chinese enterprises such as the cigarette factories, paper mills, knitting mills, and many factories for the manufacture

of specialties such as gramophones, fountain pens, etc.—*G. B. Roorbach.*

1932. LEONARD, LOUISE. Some aspects of industry in the new South. *Jour. Electrical Workers & Operators.* 27 (7) Jul. 1928: 344-345, 390.—This article deals with the history of textile manufacturing.—*J. A. Flexner.*

1933. RAYMAKERS, J. The Dutch cotton industry. *Amsterdamsche Bank. (Finan. & Econ. Rev.)* Jul. 1928: 1-8.—The cotton industry is one of the most important industries in the Netherlands. Ninety per cent of all the spindles and 80% of all the looms are concentrated in the eastern part of the province of Overijssel (Twente). This area of cotton industry reaches southward well into the province of Gelderland. Another center of secondary importance is found in the province of Noord-Brabant. The total number of spindles has increased rather rapidly, especially during the last 5 years. (Total for 1928: 1,068,000 spindles.) High cost of production in England, as a result of deficient organization of the industry, has tended to decrease the imports of English yarns into Holland, and has encouraged Dutch weavers either to buy home-made yarns or to establish their own spinning mills. The weaving industry is by far the most important. The total number of looms has increased steadily (52,000 in 1927). The whole industry is organized according to the vertical plan, unlike the industry in England, but similar to conditions in the U. S. It provides for at least 70% of the home requirements. Production for export, however, mainly to the Dutch East Indies, occupies 1st place. In this field Great Britain and Japan are the most serious rivals. Japan's import into the Dutch East Indies has been gaining steadily upon that of the two other countries.—*W. Van Royen.*

1934. SAMUEL, EDWIN H. Industry invades Palestine. *Menorah Jour.* 15 (5) Nov. 1928: 389-399.—Factory production since the World War and future industrial prospects, the latter as affected by the absence of raw materials, of power, of capital, of labor, of transportation, and of markets, are discussed in this article. Samuel also calls attention to recent tariff changes. "The interest taken by the Government in the development of local industry is shown by the recent appointment of a permanent committee to consider claims for exemption and protection and to devise other measures for trade development. One of these measures is the negotiation of commercial treaties with other countries." But industry will never replace agriculture, which will always remain the source of life to the bulk of the Arab population.—*F. J. Warne.*

1935. SPAEDONCK, FRANS van. The woollen industry of Holland. *Amsterdamsche Bank Monthly Rev.* (17) Oct. 1928: 1-7.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1936. SPIKER, A. German coal tar industry. *Times Trade & Engin. Suppl.* 23 (542) Nov. 24, 1928: 45.—Measured by the quantities of tar transformed into finished products, the huge tar distilleries in the Rhineland and in Westphalia are, it is claimed, the largest on the continent and probably in the world. In Rhenish Westphalia alone the volume of gas liberated by the coke ovens estimated at 11 billion cubic meters is sufficient to supply the domestic needs of every town in the Reich with a surplus available for many industrial purposes. A beginning has been made by the construction of gas mains leading from the coking ovens to the chief towns and cities of Germany. This gas can be carried great distances and can then supply municipalities more cheaply than gas can be manufactured by the towns themselves. The low temperature tar obtained from lignite is the base for the production of synthetic petroleum and other synthetic fuels for motor cars and Diesel engines. The author is General

Director of one of the largest coal tar works in Germany.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1937. SZEPESI, EUGENE. Migrating cotton mills. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 4(3) Jul. 1928: 321-336.—The Northern cotton industry is migrating southward, because of (1) cheaper labor, and (2) longer working hours. Massachusetts limits the working week to 48 hours; the South sanctions 54. Moreover, in northern mills, women may not work at night, whereas they do in the South; and women, with their deft and nimble fingers, are indispensable. Hence southern mills, running day and night, distribute their "overhead" on almost double the product of their rivals. New England can make no concession to balance the South's advantages. The coarse and medium industry, embracing $\frac{2}{3}$ of our manufactures, must move south. Accordingly, about 160,000 of the 230,000 cotton mill employees of New England and New York will lose their present source of income as will many in allied industries. Complete migration will require a full decade; but "New England will not become a territory of 'dead cities of past glories,'" for other industries will find there a hospitable economic shelter. The mountain whites who labor in southern mills are unskilled, but are trained quickly for single factory tasks. The industrial invasion of Dixie, coincident with Negro migration northward, assures the South its dream of generations—a cotton manufacturing industry; it will also contribute to diversification of agriculture, reduction of cotton acreage, intensive cultivation, and lower production costs—all badly needed in the South.—*Langdon White.*

1938. UNGEWITTER, C. Germany's chemical industry. *Times Trade & Engin. Suppl.* 23(542) Nov. 24, 1928: 46-47.—The German chemical industry is responsible for about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the world's total production of chemicals. Before the war Germany's share may be estimated at $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total. Nitrogen compounds account for about 20% of the total German output of chemicals, and coal tar dyes for about 12%. Artificial silk in value is about 5% of the total annual production. The bulk of the chemical manufacturing industry is chiefly concentrated in the hands of 6 large enterprises employing over 5,000 persons each. The total capital invested in the German chemical industries as of Dec. 31, 1927 may be estimated at more than 2,500,000,000 Rm. The German chemical industry exports about $\frac{1}{3}$ of its production on a value basis, as compared with the U. S. which exports only 7%. Germany's share in the international chemical market fell from 28% in 1913 to 22% in 1925, and in 1927 it was still only 25.7%. The British share has declined simultaneously with the German, while the U. S. and France increased their shares from 9.7% in 1913 to 17% and 13.7% respectively in 1926. This article was written by the Secretary, Verein zur Wahrung der Interessen des Chemischen Industrie Deutschlands.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1939. UNSIGNED. Building permits in principal cities of the United States, first half of 1928. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 27(4) Oct. 1928: 108-140.—An increase of 1% in expenditure for new buildings was shown in the first half of 1928 as compared with the first half of 1927 in the 80 cities from which reports were received for both periods. There was an estimated expenditure for new building in these cities of nearly \$1,500,000,000. (Tables show number and cost of new buildings, families provided for, building trend, and per capita expenditures for buildings.)—*E. E. Cummins.*

1940. UNSIGNED. Chinese soap manufacture. *Chinese Econ. Jour.* 3(4) Oct. 1928: 829-832.—*Walter H. Mallory.*

1941. UNSIGNED. The hotel industry becomes a big business. *Commerce & Finance.* 17(47) Nov. 21, 1928: 2482.—There are now almost 26,000 hotels in

the U. S., with a total of 1,500,000 rooms, an investment of \$5,000,000,000, employees to the number of 576,000, and annual sales of accommodations, food, and services amounting to \$1,315,000,000. In point of investment and persons employed the hotel industry now ranks 9th in the entire country. The profitability of the hotel business has been exaggerated. The investment per room and guest served grows rapidly in proportion to the size of the hotel. There are now 57 hotels which have over 750 rooms apiece. In some of these the interest charge upon investment rises to nearly \$2 per day per room.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

1942. UNSIGNED. Die Lage der Weinsäure Industrie. [The position of the tartaric acid industry.] *Chemische Indus.* 51(4) Oct. 27, 1928: 1138-1142.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1943. UNSIGNED. The rayon industry. *Trade Winds.* 7(11) Nov. 1928: 8-10.—"As an article of commercial importance rayon is practically a post-war development" but it is today "universally recognized as a fabric of great usefulness." Of the 4 processes of its production, the viscose process represents 88% of the production and distribution in the world today. The growth of the industry is represented in statistical tables and charts; there are also photographic illustrations. Consumption of rayon in the U. S. (1927) surpassed the consumption of natural silk, and in its uses was more important than linen. There is every reason to believe that its present use for wearing apparel will increase not only in all rayon fabrics but also in fabrics combining its use with other materials—cotton, wool, and silk. New uses are also being found so that the future of the rayon market has "almost limitless possibilities."—*F. J. Warne.*

1944. UNSIGNED. Russia today, XVI: The textile industry. *Statist.* 112(2648) Nov. 24, 1928: 968-969.—There appears no prospect for Russian mills being able to supply at any time in the near future the amount of clothing which a foreigner would judge necessary. The Supreme Economic Council has so far not succeeded in approaching the pre-war output of textiles. The dearth of textiles gives the inhabitants of Russian cities an appearance of poverty.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1945. UNSIGNED. Shanghai leather trade. *Chinese Econ. Jour.* 3(4) Oct. 1928: 846-858.—There are 3 groups of tanneries in Shanghai; modern, semi-modern, and old style. The modern tanneries of which there are 10, operate on a large scale, use machinery, and are well financed. There are between 40 and 50 of the semi-modern type, and these do not use machinery. The old style group, numbering something over a hundred, are poorly equipped, use primitive methods, and turn out leather of inferior quality. The daily output of the large tanneries is 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of sole leather, the semi-modern group averages 40 to 50 pieces, and the smallest only a few pieces daily. The wage scale in the modern tanneries ranges from \$14 to \$30 (Chinese currency) monthly without food and lodging; in the semi-modern it is from \$7 to \$15 with food and lodging.—*Walter H. Mallory.*

1946. UNSIGNED. Shanghai match factories. *Chinese Econ. Jour.* 3(4) Oct. 1928: 865-872.—Five match factories in Shanghai, 4 Chinese owned, and 1 Japanese, employ 2,900 men, women, and children.—*Walter H. Mallory.*

1947. UNSIGNED. The Soviet textile industry. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 3(16-17) Sep. 1, 1928: 278-280.—The textile industry is the largest industry in the Soviet Union both in the number of workers employed and in the value of its output. The state controls practically the entire industry and employs in it 750,000 workers or approximately 30% of the total number of workers engaged in Soviet census industries. The value of its product is about \$1,700,000,000 or $\frac{1}{3}$

the value of all state production. The industry was hard hit by the war and by the blockades, intervention, and civil war which followed. Production shrank to 5 or 6% of prewar output, and had to be rationed among the population. Since the establishment of the new economic policy the industry has revived steadily. The production of cotton cloth surpassed the prewar figure by 5% for the fiscal year 1926-1927. An additional increase of about 7% is indicated by early returns for 1927-1928. Costs have been lowered and quality improved by use of scientific methods and standardization. Outstanding examples of new factories constructed are the Undol mill near Nijni-Novgorod with 71,000 spindles and costing 7,500,000 rubles; and the Dzerzhinsky mill at Ivanovo-Voznesensk with 127,000 spindles and costing 10,000,000 rubles. Factories have also been built or are being constructed in Leninograd, Armenia, Fergana, and other Central Asiatic districts. The new factories incorporate modern ideas of design, ventilation, lighting and factory layout and require fewer workers than the old plants. In the linen industry prewar production of linen yarn was surpassed by 22% in 1925-1926. Standardization has also been applied in the production of linen cloth, and the 3,000 varieties produced before the war have been reduced to less than 200. New linen mills are being constructed, much of the machinery for which has been manufactured in Soviet plants. The output of finished linens has also surpassed prewar production. The situation in the silk industry is less favorable though improving. Its recovery has been retarded by the fact that during the first years of reconstruction it was classed as a luxury industry and large capital investments were not provided. Though production has tripled in the last 2 years it is still only about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the prewar output.—H. A. Van Dorn.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 1570, 1856, 1861, 1890, 1912, 1919, 1927, 1947, 1970, 1972, 2012, 2014, 2020, 2074, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2111, 2122)

1948. BELLER, E. L. Economic effect of simplification in the paving brick industry. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 139 (228) Sep. 1928: 71-73.—The secretary of the National Paving Brick Manufacturers Association summarizes the results of the concerted efforts of the larger manufacturers of vitrified paving brick to effect reductions in production and selling costs through general curtailment in the number of sizes and styles of their product. This industry was one of the first to work out elimination of waste problems under Secretary Hoover's Department of Commerce. A survey of shipments of brick over a 7-year period showed 66 styles and sizes which, in 1921, were reduced to 11 and by 1928 to 5 "standard" or "recognized" varieties. Although it has never been possible to secure 100% cooperation in this standardization effort, little difficulty was encountered in securing the adoption of these recognized varieties by the majority of the manufacturers.—F. J. Warne.

1949. BERGEN, HAROLD B. Two fundamentals of satisfactory executive subordinate relationships. *Management Rev.* (10) Oct. 1928: 327-331.—There are two factors which are of primary importance in establishing satisfactory relationships between executives and subordinate employees. The first and more important of these factors is that the executive should be thoroughly familiar with every phase of the management's policies and should fully understand his

responsibility toward management so that he may be able to transmit confidence to his subordinates. In assuming an executive or supervisory position, while he need not suppress his own convictions, it necessarily follows that as a representative of management he should be in full sympathy with all decisions of management. The second factor is the ability of the executive to handle his men in such a way that there may be a frank and "open-book" relationship between them. Suggestions are given as to the methods of maintaining such a relationship, and the author stresses the point that at all times there should be a straightforward discussion with the employee on all matters connected with his work.—M. Richter.

1950. BERKENKOPF, PAUL. Internationale Industriekartelle und ihre Bedeutung für die Gestaltung der weltwirtschaftlichen Beziehungen. [International industrial cartels and their significance for the formation of world economic relations.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 28 (2) Oct. 1928: 300-317.—The cartels are to prevent over-production and to combat the "dumping" which results from national tariffs. Restriction of output cannot be achieved by international cartels. If tariffs were abolished, part of the *raison d'être* of the cartels would disappear, and their task would be easier. At present they are amorphous and of such doubtful utility that one must concur in the conclusion of the Geneva Economic Conference in 1927 that it would be foolish to attempt to use the cartel as the basis upon which to construct international economic relations.—Redvers Opie.

1951. BERNHARD, GEORGE. Die bösen und die guten Kartelle. [The good and the bad cartels.] *Mag. d. Wirtsch.* 45 Nov. 8, 1928: 1925-1927.—The new legislation is not directed against cartels as a whole, but against the methods of cartels which prevent their members from introducing efficient management or prevent consumers from sharing in the benefits of the increased efficiency by keeping prices at a high level. Provision for supervising the activity of cartels is needed. All cartels should be required to register their status (membership, by-laws, purpose, contracts). To induce the cartels to register a different legal status for "registered cartels" should be established, such as would be accomplished by recognizing the legal enforceability of the contracts of "registered cartels" only.—R. M. Weidenhammer.

1952. BILLIG, THOMAS CLIFFORD. Bulk sales laws; a study in economic adjustment. *Univ. of Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 77 (1) Nov. 1928: 72-102.—This study is an analysis of legislation designed to eliminate fraudulent transfers of stocks of merchandise and includes (1) a detailed review of the development of state legislation on this subject and (2) a summarization of its constitutional status based on the court decisions of numerous states.—W. H. S. Stevens.

1953. COLGAN, C. Y. Understanding budget preparation and control. *Jour. Accountancy.* 46 (2) Aug. 1928: 106-112. The first requisite for the efficient operation of a budget is agreement between the operating and financial executives and the accounting department as to the meaning of terms. An important distinction is that between the profit and loss statement and the statement of expenditures and revenues. Budget control is based on the latter, and not on the former. Budget procedure must be carefully planned and information made promptly available if control is to be effective.—H. F. Taggart.

1954. DESBOROUGH, W. Investigations into office methods. *Accountant.* 79 (2813) Nov. 3, 1928: 585-589.—The article is an outline of the procedure of analyzing office routines and operations with a view to determining the possibilities of eliminating unnecessary duplication of work.—E. A. Heilman.

1955. HEYMANN. Aktienrechtliche Fusion. [Mergers by exchange of stock.] *Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Handelsrecht u. Konkursrecht*. 92 (3-4) 1928: 217-260.—This type is distinguished from other "legal transactions" (*Rechtsgeschäft*). The failure to comprehend the differences has led to confusion, especially among the commentators of the tax laws.—*Redvers Opie*.

1956. JONES, FRANKLIN D. Present legal status of open price associations. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 139 (228) Sep. 1928: 34-37.—This article discusses 6 general principles for the guidance of trade association officials in connection with the collection and dissemination of trade association statistics. These principles, which are based upon the Maple Flooring and Cement decisions, are: (1) Data should cover past closed transactions; (2) Full publicity should be given the data; (3) Data should be accurate; (4) Data should not make minute disclosure of the business of an individual to his competitors; (5) Advice and suggestions as to the significance of the statistics should be avoided; (6) Penalty provisions for violations should be omitted.—*W. H. S. Stevens*.

1957. LEONIDOFF. Das Welt-Nickelmonopol. [The world monopoly in nickel.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 13 (45) Nov. 9, 1928: 1849-1951.—The merger of the International Nickel Company and Mond Nickel Company has established a world monopoly for this important metal, since more than 90% of the world output is controlled by the new firm. The only outsider is a French concern "Le Nickel" in New Caledonia. Nickel is used in the manufacture of automobiles which need an average of 4 pounds per car, and by the steel and electrical equipment industry.—*R. M. Weidenhammer*.

1959. LHOSTE, E. La normalisation en France. ["Normalization" in France.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 137 (408) Nov. 10, 1928: 277-288.—"Normalization" is called standardization in English speaking countries. The purpose of normalization is the diminution of the cost price of manufactured goods. The means used are the normalization of machinery and raw material and the unification and simplification of marketing. A central commission for this purpose was formed in June, 1918. Its powers were limited to the most important products. It ceased to sit in June, 1924, and its orders expired in September, 1926. The commission was recreated in October, 1928. The author defines a program which it should follow.—*C. Whitney*.

1960. PIC, PAUL. Le problème de la gestion collective dans les sociétés à responsabilité limitée. [The problem of collective administration in limited liability companies.] *Rec. Hebdomadaire Jurisprudence*. 5 (34) Nov. 8, 1928: 74-80.—The argument is against a narrow interpretation of the clause in article 24 of the Act of March 7, 1925, which makes all contractual limitation of the powers of the administrators of companies within the Act ineffectual as regards third parties (unless otherwise stipulated). To allow the acts of one of several administrators to bind the association would prevent the use of this legal form where most is expected of it, viz. in ententes or cartels among big industrialists, and would, in general, restrict its scope.—*Redvers Opie*.

1961. PLUM, GUSTAV. Die Deutsche Papierindustrie. [The German paper industry.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 13 (45) Nov. 9, 1928: 1851-1854.—An analysis of the paper industry in 1927 and of the financial statements of 23 concerns. A cartel for the sale of wood pulp to the manufacturers of artificial silk has been founded by 20 German concerns; Czechoslovakia and Sweden have joined this cartel. So far as the paper supply for newspapers is concerned, very strong cartels exist in most European countries. Since the German paper industry is protected by a tariff, prices are kept at a high level in the home market and the export of 25-30%

of the production as a whole is sold at cheaper prices abroad. An European paper cartel to fight Canadian export (90% of the Canadian production) seems to be in the process of formation. Conventions have taken place in Stockholm (Sweden exports about 85% of its production) to which even Canada was invited, in order to try to establish a world news print cartel.—*R. M. Weidenhammer*.

1962. UNSIGNED. Russia today, XI: The concessionary system. *Statist.* 112 (2643) Oct. 20, 1928: 572-573.—A concession in the Russian sense means a license given to foreign capital to establish and carry on in Soviet Russia an industrial or agricultural enterprise on a capitalistic basis. The concession is generally granted for a period of from 18 to 22 years. After the expiration of this period all the movable and immovable assets of the concession pass without compensation to the Russian government. Concessions at present attracting the most attention are automobile factories, engineering works, food manufacturing, watch and typewriter factories, and railway construction and communal works. The difficulties of the concessionaires include the following: (1) licenses to import machinery, parts are frequently delayed and sometimes refused; (2) the Russian State Bank may refuse to grant credit; (3) the concessionaire is frequently compelled to pay considerably higher wages than similar enterprises under government control; (4) the Fab-Kom frequently arrogates to itself excessive rights in the factory which may lead to a cessation of work; (5) difficulties are experienced in discharging inefficient workmen or reducing the number of hands; (6) government cooperatives sometimes refuse to buy the articles made by the concessionaires, and consumer organizations may take advantage of the concessionaire if he becomes persona non grata; (7) the transfer abroad of profits has recently been made very difficult. So long as apprehension prevails in government circles that the balance of payments may become unfavorable and the currency conditions undergo a further deterioration, it is likely that the authorities will restrict the concessionaires to the limit permitted by the wording of the concession agreements.—*C. C. Kochenderfer*.

1963. WHITE, CHARLES P. Industrial forecasting. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 139 (228) Sep. 1928: 109-125.—In some lines of goods, particularly those involving styles and fashions, the forecasting of demand is practically an impossibility. Success in the industry falls to the producer who introduces new fads. In these industries various systems of guiding or controlling demand have arisen. Those who have attempted to dictate the styles which the public shall buy have often come to disaster, for public fancy cannot be forced in any direction; but this does not mean that the public cannot be guided considerably in its choice. One method successfully followed has been the reduction in styles to such a small number that mass production can lower the price considerably. Another is keeping careful inventory check and pushing those styles which can be most successfully marketed. Perhaps the most remarkable method of actually guiding demand has been that of "decoys"—social, theatrical, athletic or other celebrities who announce their adherence to the style in question.—*E. Clague*.

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 1953, 2014, 2017, 2018, 2110)

1964. BOWMAN, E. D. Accounting for used-car departments of retail automobile dealers. *Jour. Accountancy*. 46 (2) Aug. 1928: 116-121.—A plan is outlined whereby it is possible to trace the course of each used car through the establishment, determining the

gain or loss on each unit and on the used-car department as a whole. Although the used-car department is not usually a directly profitable one, proper accounting for it cannot therefore be neglected. The right kind of accounting control can reduce losses and check responsibility in an unprofitable department as well as in a profitable one.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1965. BRIGGS, L. L. Goodwill—definition and elements in law. *Jour. Accountancy*. 46 (3) Sep. 1928: 194–203.—The author deplores the inadequacy and vagueness of existing definitions of goodwill and traces the changing definitions of this asset through English and American court decisions. The elements of goodwill, such as location, firm name, and the like, are given similar study in an effort to analyze the problem of the nature of goodwill. The conclusion is reached that the elements of goodwill include all that goes with a business in excess of mere capital and physical labor.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1966. DUTTON, H. P. Accounting for fixed expenditures. *Factory & Indus. Management*. 76 (5) Nov. 1928: 914–916.—Expenses should not be budgeted on the basis of a percentage of sales, but on the basis of a fixed cost plus a cost proportionate to the volume of sales. Because of the fixed charges to be met sales of less than a certain amount will result in a loss. Above that dead-line, every dollar of sales yields a certain per cent of net profit. Thus, for every business, a cost formula may be developed, of value to the executive in making decisions as to increasing the output or lowering the prices of the product. Close attention to the manner in which the formula works out in practice in successive periods should result, Dutton believes, in a constant effort to reduce fixed expenses.—*Edward J. Filbey.*

1967. FRANK, THOMAS B. Depreciation as it affects costs. *Amer. Machinist*. 69 (21) Nov. 22, 1928: 789–791.—In charging depreciation a distinction must be made between the "cost of acquisition" basis and the "cost of reproduction" basis. If a business is to continue, its stockholders and managers expect it to earn a profit sufficient to provide for such contingencies as the replacement of equipment without the necessity of continually investing additional funds, which would be invested at a continually decreasing return if depreciation on "acquisition" value is used. Another consideration in connection with depreciation is the establishment of a depreciation fund to assure the availability of cash with which to replace assets.—*J. C. Gibson.*

1968. GARDNER, F. J. B. The training of the articulated clerk. *Accountant*. 79 (2815) Nov. 17, 1928: 654–657.—The article contains a number of suggestions as to the duties of practicing accountants toward their articulated clerks or apprentice students. Gardner suggests supervision by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of all clerks accepted by practitioners. The clerk should be given wider opportunities to observe accounting work, particularly tax work, and he should make use of his privilege of asking information. The clerk should be given a month or 6 weeks before examinations for preparation.—*E. A. Heilman.*

1969. GROVES, ALBERT E. Some important points in machine tool cost accounting. *Amer. Machinist*. Nov. 15, 1928: 776–777.—In the determination of profit it is desirable to consider the prevailing market price on materials and also the reproduction value of buildings and equipment. A variation in the price of material might better be indicated by charging costs with the market price prevailing at the time of use and adjusting the difference between market and price paid through an account called "Purchasing Profit." In the case of depreciation on reproduction values the excess over the cost basis if set up as a profit will meet the requirements of the internal revenue department. On the other hand, the cost of maintaining excess capacity

is not a proper charge to operating expense. Burden should be distributed on the basis of normal production and the accumulation of undistributed burden should act as a spur to the organization to increase the sales.—*J. C. Gibson.*

1970. LEAKE, P. D. Commercial goodwill and company shares. *Accountant*. 79 (2813) Nov. 3, 1928: 581–585.—The article points out different definitions of goodwill. "Commercial goodwill" includes transferable rights conferred by special government act, such as patents, copyrights, etc., whereas the legal definition is in terms of established customer relations. Leake objects to retaining goodwill on the balance sheet indefinitely and advocates writing it off as "the purchase of an annuity extending over an unknown but strictly limited period of years." He also objects to issuing for goodwill irredeemable shares of stock and would recommend no par shares if those were legal in England, and suggests as a possibility "shilling deferred" shares which rank after other shares having priority standing and are entitled only to profits in excess of that stipulated on preferred shares. The issue of redeemable preference shares should be widely used for this purpose when the provision permitting this goes into effect.—*E. A. Heilman.*

1971. PAPE, ERNST. Die Abschreibungsfrage der Reichsbahn. [Depreciation on the German railway system.] *Zeitschr. f. Handelswissenschaft. u. Handelspraxis*. 21 (10) Oct. 1928: 233–235.—According to a decision of the National Railway Court proper provision for writing off depreciation must be made. The author defends a diminishing charge method which considers the interest factor and is in accord with conservative business practice in charging the earlier period with the larger amounts. In view of the large amount of replacements necessary each year and the varying age of the property a straight-line method is acceptable. The railroad administration has announced the policy of renewing about 3,100 km. of roadbed each year in a total mileage of 80,000; this proportion of renewal would indicate a composite life of about 25 years. The administration has also announced 3.6% as a rate of depreciation for the whole property. Pape questions this rate and asks for more light on the method of figuring it, suggesting that it may contain some provision for improvements as well as replacements. The question of reparation obligations should not be confused with the matter of regular provision for depreciation.—*E. A. Heilman.*

1972. PINKERTON, PAUL W. The prevention of failures in business. *Certified Pub. Accountant*. 8 Sep. 1928: 270–272.—According to statistics of the Bureau of Internal Revenue every year from 41% to 43% of the corporations organized in the United States lose money. Business failures are said to result, in 80% of the cases, from causes for which management is responsible. Comprehensive planning is a key to business success in these days of close competition. This involves budgeting. Prevention of failure is largely a matter of analysis of all of the information supplied by the budget and other reports; and it is the accountant's task to provide the analysis. First, more detailed and better analyses of expense are necessary in order that leaks may be uncovered. Secondly, the overhead expense should be analyzed by departments in order that responsibility for expense may be established. Finally, the accountant should point out to the executive the things that he needs to know to control his business, instead of simply giving him the figures for him to analyze.—*H. G. Meyer.*

1973. UNSIGNED. Misusing capital surplus. *Haskins & Sells Bull.* 11 (10) Oct. 1928: 74–75.—Capital surplus may arise from the appreciation of land, securities, or other non-depreciating assets. It is in no case properly available for cash dividends, although a

stock dividend may properly be declared from it. No charges should be made against capital surplus except those due to a reversal of the conditions which gave rise to it.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1974. WELLINGTON, C. O. Accountants' responsibility for inventory verification. *Jour. Accountancy*. 46 (3) Sep. 1928: 179-193.—It is the duty of the accountant to verify the inventory as fully as he does the accounts receivable, in view of the importance of the inventory item in the balance sheet and the general dissatisfaction of bankers and others with the present ordinary procedures. Suggestions are made for improved procedure in auditing this asset.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1975. WINTERMUTE, LEWIS. Some problems of allotment accounting. *Jour. Accountancy*. 46 (3) Sep. 1928: 161-178.—Accounting problems peculiar to the real estate subdivision business are considered under 5 headings: (1) determination of lot costs; (2) installment accounts; (3) salesmen's commissions; (4) unrealized profits; and (5) canceled sales. (Six forms are included.)—*H. F. Taggart.*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 1612, 1617, 1620, 1629, 1634, 1858, 1971, 2027, 2112, 2125, 2149, 2182, 2332)

GENERAL

1976. BOSKOFF, L. The communications in Bulgaria. *Bulgarian Brit. Rev.* (5) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 4-5.—Bulgaria inherited practically nothing from her former rulers in the way of means of communication. Citing total figures for 1895, 1915 and 1924-25, the author (who is Director-General of State Railways in Bulgaria) shows that notable strides in developing communications have been accomplished. Statistics cover briefly railway mileage, passenger and goods traffic, capital and profits; waterways, roads, tramways, aviation and post, telegraph, and telephones.—*E. T. Weeks.*

1977. MARCOTTE, EDMOND. Le problème des transports. [The transportation problem.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 20 (1) Jul. 1928: 73-102.—Each country has its own problems of highway construction and maintenance because of differences in climate and in methods and materials used. To afford opportunity for an exchange of ideas and experience on this subject the Roads Congress, a permanent international association, was organized. At the last meeting of the Congress, which was held at Milan in 1926, 52 governments were represented. The following subjects were discussed: (1) concrete roads, which were unanimously favored; (2) asphalt highways, which have undisputed advantages and have been used extensively in France, but are expensive there; and (3) standardization of tests of road materials. This is very important, for, if tests were standardized, the results of study and experiment in any country would be readily applicable in others.—*E. S. Moulton.*

RAILROADS

(See also Entry 1908)

1978. BAKER, JOHN E. The transportation strength of China. *Asia*. 28 (11) Nov. 1928: 906-912, 930-935.—The few railway lines that are in operation in China have demonstrated that modern transportation is enormously cheaper than the old and primitive methods of coolie and cart transportation that have existed in China for so many centuries almost without change. They also indicate the very great profitability of railways in China when operated under normal condi-

tions. The average charge on freight made by the Chinese Government Railway system, before its operation was disturbed in 1924 by the military uprisings, averaged less than 1½ cents per ton per km., or only about 1/15 or 1/20 that of the carrier coolie or cart charges. In addition to this the railway rates have produced large profits, whereas the cart and coolie charge has yielded only a bare animal existence. Revenues on the better government railway lines in China have yielded a net return of 20% on the cost of the property. Making allowance for this, railway costs are not more than 1/15 of the average cart costs and 1/40 of portage costs in China. The operating ratios of the Chinese government railways are very low. In former years no more than 45% of revenues were required to pay operating expenses and on some lines only 34%. The rate of return of the entire government system was as high as 10.5% and on some lines from 17% to 22%. At the time of the interruption of service in 1923 revenues were increasing, even under the handicaps to efficient railway management existing in the railway administration. Nevertheless, the Chinese in general have as yet no conception of the national value of railways. Much opposition exists to their extension, not only by the carters' and carrier coolies' guilds, but by educated men in China. The only lines that have been maintained in effective and unimpaired operation during the Revolution are those operated by foreign concessions: the Yun-nan Railway, the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the South Manchurian Railway. It is significant that while the average earnings of the Chinese Government Railways in 1923, although profitable, were less than \$18,000 per km., those on the South Manchurian Railway, operated by a Japanese company, were \$82,000.—*G. B. Roorbach.*

1979. GHOSH, S. C. Organization of the commercial department (rates and development) and of the goods and coaching department of the most important Indian railways. *Calcutta Rev.* 28 (1) Jul. 1928: 63-87.—During recent years the transportation departments of Indian railways have been reorganized on more efficient bases, and in view of the industrial awakening that has started, the present trade depression, and the need of the railways for larger earnings because of steadily increasing capital expenditures, it is now time to study the needs of the traffic departments. At the present time the rates and development departments usually combine with their rate work the handling of claims for damage, pilferage, overcharges, etc. The heads of these departments are seldom rate experts. Greater efficiency would be secured by the consolidation of the work of accepting, loading, unloading and delivery of freight, and the investigation and settlement of claims under one department head. All work in connection with the fixing of rates and fares, publication of tariffs and timetables, advertising and canvassing for traffic, collection of information and statistics in regard to trade and business conditions and railroad operation, and all other phases of the development of freight and passenger traffic should be organized under a department head who is both rate expert and economist.—*E. S. Moulton.*

1980. KÖLTZSCH. Die mexicanischen Eisenbahnen. [The Mexican railroads.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen*. (5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 1181-1201.—The Mexican railroads were originally built by private capital. As early as 1910 the government had acquired a controlling interest in the *Ferrocarriles Nacionales*, the largest system, through consolidation. After 1911 the revolution made the railroads unprofitable, but for political and military reasons the government was compelled to acquire practically all the lines. Political management was not successful. Too little traffic, too high freight rates, excessive personnel, high wages and,

above all, the severe competition of the Panama Canal made the lines unprofitable. A reorganization plan, long needed but delayed because of the pressure of other problems, is now contemplated. Canadian experts, preferred to those available in the United States, were called in. Their proposals have not yet been accepted and the problem is still pending.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

1981. MEYER. Geeignete Verfahren zur Meer-
engenuntertunnelung. [Suitable methods for submarine
tunneling.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (6) Nov.-Dec.
1928: 1389-1446.—Tunnels under rivers, straits, and
other narrow bodies of water are worthy of considera-
tion for the purpose of relieving congestion in urban
centers, avoiding trans-shipment, and for other traffic
purposes. Various methods of tunnel construction are
discussed. A number of tunnel projects are cited as
being within the realms of possibility when proper
construction methods are used. First, there is a tunnel
from northern Germany through Femehrn to the Danish
isles, through Copenhagen to Sweden. Another is the
proposed tunnel under the English channel; a third is a
tunnel under the St. George canal, to connect England
and Ireland. Passengers might then be embarked for
America on the southwest coast of Ireland. Another
project is a tunnel under the Strait of Gibraltar, thereby
connecting Europe and Africa and allowing passengers
from Europe to embark at some point in Africa for
South America. A tunnel under the Bosphorus connecting
Europe and Asia might be supplemented by a tunnel
under the Suez Canal. A list of tunnel projects, some
proposed and some completed, since 1798 is given.
There is also an extensive citation of sources.—*Jens P.
Jensen.*

1982. PAYEN, EDOUARD. Les chemins de fer en
Afrique de Nord. [Railroads in North Africa.] 38 (10)
Oct. 1928: 643-652.—(Suppl.) The 3 countries, Al-
geria, Tunis and Morocco, are joined into a unified
North Africa by the construction of railways under-
taken since the beginning of French control. Napoleon
III authorized the first railroads in Algeria in 1857;
in 1928, the Algerian railroad system covered 4,847 km.
In Tunis, when the French protectorate was established,
there were only 195 km. of railways, whereas, in 1928
there were 2,051 km. The route of the railroad from
Tangier to Fez was decided upon in 1913 and later a
road from Fez to Oudjda joined Morocco and Algeria.
Moroccan railways now extend over more than 2,000
km. In Tunis and Morocco the railways bring the
products of mines, chiefly phosphates and iron, out
from the interior. The railways of the 3 countries have
lost passenger traffic to the automobile; nevertheless,
their total receipts for 1927, so far as reported, exceeded
those for 1926.—*E. S. Moulton.*

1983. UNSIGNED. Belgian National Railways
Company. *European Econ. & Pol. Survey.* 3 (21) Jul.
15, 1928: 705-706.—The report of the Belgian National
Railways Company for its 1st fiscal period comprising
the 16 months from September, 1926 to December,
1927, shows total receipts and expenditures of
3,806,700,000 and 3,134,600,000 francs respectively.
The passenger traffic represented the transportation of
298,000,000 passengers an average distance of 26.80 km.;
the freight traffic represented the transportation of
105,000,000 tons an average distance of 103 km. The
operating ratio (expenditures to receipts) for this period
was 82.34, compared with 97.33 in 1925. In 1927
approximately 6,000,000 fewer passengers were
carried than in 1926, due chiefly to competition of
motor transportation, bad weather during the tourist
season, and increased fares. However, Belgian railroad
fares are relatively low, as is shown by the fact that
their average receipts per passenger-kilometer are much
lower than those of German, Swiss and Dutch railroads.
The Belgian National Railways Company operated

4,794,900,000 km. of railroad in 1927. The 1927 report
showed the following increases over 1913: passenger
traffic, 21%; freight traffic, 48%; receipts, expressed in
gold francs, 20%; expenditures, 43%.—*E. S. Moulton.*

1984. UNSIGNED. The Chinese eastern railway.
Econ. Rev. Soviet Union. 3 (20-21) Nov. 1, 1928: 345-
347.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1985. UNSIGNED. Russia today, XIV: transport
and electrification. *Statist.* 112 (2646) Nov. 10, 1928:
691-692.—In 1918-1920 1/3 of the Russian railway
system was unserviceable, 32% of the rolling stock un-
fit for use, passenger traffic was irregular, and goods
traffic extremely risky. Today the Russian railway
system is in splendid working order. The trains depart
and arrive punctually. Travelling is safe and accidents
rare. As the railways are state-owned and under govern-
ment management, as well as the greater part of the
internal and all foreign trade, an increase of railway
tariffs would mean benefitting one sort of government
enterprise at the expense of others. Railway tariffs are
therefore relatively low for both goods and passenger
traffic. Because of the lack of stone for road building,
roads are poor. Russian towns are without electric
tramways but are supplied by government motor bus
lines. In most electric works power is generated with
peat or coal. Water power works in the rapids of the
Dnieper are under construction and will be the largest
plant of its kind in the world. The total number of
power stations in Russia is stated to be 700. In 1925-
1926 about 44.1% of the industrial works were driven
by electricity. The proportion of electrically driven
works is largest in the Moscow district and smallest in
the eastern and southeastern regions.—*C. C. Kochen-
derfer.*

1986. WANG, C. T. The Lung-Hai railway. *China
Weekly Rev.* Oct. 10, 1928: 35-46.—This article gives
the financial and construction history of the railway
now in process of construction east and west across
China connecting Kansu Province with the sea at a
point between Shanghai and Kiaochow. Under con-
tracts with a Belgian and a Dutch syndicate, the con-
struction of the railway has proceeded in spite of
internal disturbances so that 513 miles of line are in
operation, with construction now extending westward
soon to connect with the important interior city of
Sianfu. Even during the internal wars the line has
operated for the most part with receipts meeting
operating expenses and in part paying for damages
caused by the revolution.—*G. B. Roorbach.*

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RADIO

1987. ROSCHER, MAX. Chronik des internation-
alen Post- und Schnellnachrichtenverkehrs. III. Fern-
sprechwesen. [International postal, telegraph and
telephone communication. III. Telephone service.]
Weltwirtsch. Arch. 28 (2) Oct. 1928: 273*-289*.—*R. M.
Woodbury.*

1988. UNSIGNED. The new policy of the Ameri-
can Telephone and Telegraph Company. *Harvard
Business Rev.* 7 (1) Oct. 1928: 74-86.—The Statement
of Policy announced in the annual report of the Ameri-
can Telephone and Telegraph Company, 1927, says,
"There is, in effect, one profit paid by the system and
that profit is not and should not be large. . . . Earn-
ings in excess of these requirements (best possible tele-
phone service and a reasonable payment to the stock-
holders) will either be spent for the enlargement and
improvement of the service furnished, or the rates
charged for the service reduced." Three interpretations
of the new policy are offered: the supplanting of the
profit motive by the professional motive, the inaugura-
tion of a neo-socialism in which capital receives a
limited return, and the search for the competitive price
by a monopoly. The first two interpretations represent

motives which "are hazardous, not only for the company, but for the whole body of industry." "The third meaning does not differ materially from the policy of the company in the past." Further examination indicates that the third interpretation is the correct one.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

1989. UNSIGNED. The problem of radio reallocation. *Congr. Digest*. 7 (10) Oct. 1928: 255-286.—*W. M. Strachan.*

SHIPPING

1990. BOWEN, EZRA. *Ships. Sci. Monthly*. 27 Jul. 1928: 57-64.—The article examines the basic circumstances involved in the development of each of the great maritime nations of both ancient and modern times. In every case, the key factor appeared to be the lack of sufficient outlets for economic activity; in most cases economic opportunities were upon a starvation basis. The thesis is maintained that a nation develops an overseas carrying trade only when other outlets for economic activity are absent or have been destroyed. This thesis does not deny, of course, the harbors, ship building materials, cargoes, and an energetic population are fundamental factors in the development of a merchant marine. But these are not enough; to insure the development of a notable carrying trade by a nation there must be an unattractive ecography.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1991. GORDON-SMITH, GORDON. Yugoslav merchant marine. *Yugoslav Rev.* 5 (7) Oct. 1928: 6-9.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1992. UNSIGNED. The commercial fleet of the U.S.S.R. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union*. 3 (19) Oct. 1, 1928: 323-325.—In line with the general construction program of the U.S.S.R. the Soviet commercial fleet is being steadily expanded. Before the war the Russian trading fleet consisted of 974 vessels with a capacity of approximately 495,000 tons. This fleet was depleted more than half during the World War and the civil war which followed. Further the fleet was deteriorating rapidly due to age and lack of repairs. Much rehabilitation has taken place and a number of steamers have been purchased abroad. From 1923 to 1927 the capacity of the *Sovtorgflot* (Soviet Trading Fleet) increased from 162,000 tons to 207,000 tons. In addition to the above fleet there is the *Sovtorgflot* which controls shipping on the North, Baltic, Azov and Black Seas. This trade more than doubled between 1923 and 1926 and in the latter year carried 1,875,000 tons. The *Caspar*, or Caspian Steamship Company, controls trade on the Caspian Sea. Oil is the chief item of trade here. This fleet in 1927 consisted of 75 tankers, 60 freighters, 29 barges, and 85 smaller vessels, with a total capacity of 181,000 tons. Soviet shipyards are making considerable progress in turning out new freight steamers. They were handicapped in the beginning by the fact that before the war Russian shipyards were equipped almost exclusively for the building of warships. The yards have been remodeled and enlarged. Up to Jan. 1, 1928, 50,000,000 rubles had been invested in the shipping industry. A 5-year plan is under way for the construction of 175 vessels with a capacity exceeding 600,000 tons. This will give them in 1933 a fleet of 1,250,000 tons which is considerably in excess of prewar tonnage. Inland water transportation, about half of which is on the Volga, has already exceeded prewar levels. The state steamship companies carry approximately 50% of this traffic, cooperatives and trading organizations 45% and private firms 5%. In the development of inland waterways an important project is the Volga-Don Canal, started last year, which will give the Volga an outlet to the open sea. The project is to cost \$64,000,000 and is to be completed in 1935. Likewise the sluicing of the Dnieper River in connection with the develop-

ment of a great hydro-electric system will make the river navigable its entire length.—*H. A. Van Dorn.*

1993. WARNER, EDWARD P. "Of Ships"—economic facts and the American merchant marine. *Rev. of Rev.* 78 (2) Aug. 1928: 154-164.—A nation selling raw materials, often natural monopolies, operates in a seller's market and so is not concerned about the agency delivering the goods. The nation selling chiefly manufactures is in a different competitive situation, and to such the possession of a merchant marine is of great importance in the development of industry. The swing of American exports from agricultural to manufactured products has brought to the fore the need for an American merchant marine. It is in our trade with South America and Asia, to whom we export manufactured products almost exclusively, that we should struggle to increase the use of American ships. A subsidy, ultimately paid by the taxpayer, is needed to equalize American and foreign operating costs, but the benefits therefrom returned to American business would make it worth while.—*E. S. Moulton.*

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 1776, 1861, 1892, 1894, 1950, 1957, 1961, 1993, 2042, 2067, 2167, 2174, 2191, 2243, 2270, 2288, 2300, 2314, 2338)

1995. CHATIN-OLLIER, LEOPOLD. L'Europe et le protectionisme. [Europe and protectionism.] *Jour. des Econ.* 91 Oct. 15, 1928: 177-185.—In Europe, before the war, free-trade doctrine had prevailed among theorists but protective tariff barriers had been rising higher. During the war all belligerents concentrated productive power on national defence and resorted to import and export prohibitions. In post-war years extraordinary conditions pushed governments toward further protectionism—fluctuating exchanges, monetary instability, heavy fiscal demands, over-expansion of many industries and rise of new ones, and ideals of national self-sufficiency. Tariffs became higher and more unstable and long-term commercial treaties impracticable. Recent years have brought notable progress toward monetary stability and new orientation of economic policy is not only possible but imperative. Many of the post-war arguments for protection are no longer justified. Moreover, in the U. S. (with its rich and varied resources, customs unity, and assured home market), industrial enterprises are effectively organized for large-scale production at progressively lower prices while European countries are separated by high tariff barriers and lagging with small individual enterprises involving high costs. The commercial relations between Europe as a whole and the U. S. show a net balance in favor of the latter. This is the more significant since American exports consist no longer predominantly of raw materials but include an ever widening range of manufactures. The International Economic Conference at Geneva, May, 1927, declared against prohibitions of exports and imports and in favor of (1) free circulation of capital goods; (2) uniform nomenclature; (3) lower tariffs; and (4) treaties looking to these ends. This program was approved by representatives of 50 nations and confirmed by the League of Nations Council and Assembly, September, 1927. These recommendations have already exerted an appreciable influence on European commercial policy. This is evidenced by the large number of commercial treaties concluded subsequently by European nations. Many of these provide for most-favored-nation treatment and make for freer and more stable commercial relations. While present tariffs are in general higher than before May, 1927, (1) many of

these increases were incidental to return to monetary stability; (2) some were in preparation before the Conference; and (3) those adopted since that date are materially lower than those adopted before. The influence of the Conference is still more apparent in the work of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations. A convention has been signed by 27 states engaging to suppress within 6 months all export and import prohibitions with certain specified exceptions. To prevent defeat of the purposes of this convention by resort to export duties, the Committee has arranged conferences of representatives of countries specially interested in certain categories of goods, notably raw materials. Representatives of 12 countries have agreed to recommend to their governments that no prohibitions or other restrictions be imposed on the exportation of raw hides and representatives of 9 countries have signed a protocol for fixing a maximum export duty on bones and contemplating the progressive reduction of this maximum. These agreements are significant as precedents and as initial applications of the recommendations of the Conference. The League committee has also taken up the questions of international industrial ententes and of rationalization, with special reference to scientific organization of labor. The task ahead is the wakening of public opinion to the vital interest of these problems and the popularizing of the formula "rationalization, industrial ententes, free-trade" as a basis for the "economic demobilization" of Europe.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

1996. CHEN PING-TSANG. The economic interpretation of the Manchurian question. *China Critic.* 1(26) Nov. 22, 1928: 507-510.—The dominance of Japan's position in the trade of Manchuria is indicated by the fact that, in 1926, 43% of the total imports into South Manchuria were from Japan, 39% were from the rest of China, and 18% from other countries. The percentage of Japanese imports appears to be growing. For the same year, exports from South Manchuria to Japan constituted 49% of the total; the rest of China 31%; to other countries 20%. Since South Manchuria contributes 85% of the total trade of Manchuria, the position of Japan for the whole territory is evident.—*G. B. Roorbach.*

1997. HEYMANN, FRIEDRICH. Der Aussenhandel. [Foreign trade.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 7(4) 1928: 351-356.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1998. LAFON, ARTHUR. American wheat in France. *Foreign Trade.* 3(11) Nov. 1928: 23-26.—Previous to the World War France was able to satisfy her wheat demands from her own fields and those of the French possessions in North Africa. Disrupted production during and for several years following the war required heavy imports from foreign countries. Now, however, France has regained her place as a regular producer, her average annual production during the last 7 years being about 76 million quintals. Production has been affected recently by increased yields per acre and abandonment of low yield acreage; it has been stimulated by increasing duties on imports. Annual demand amounts to about 90 million quintals, leaving a paper deficit of about 15 million quintals to be made up by imports. Actual imports have been closer to 20 millions. During the last 5 years imports were derived as follows: Argentina, 24.5%; U. S. 23.5%; Canada, 21.5%; Australia, 10%; North Africa, 10%; Russia, 5%; British Indies, 2%; other countries, 3.5%. Consumption has been altered in recent years because the custom of mixing substitutes with flour has lessened demand for bread, due to the resulting inferior quality. The French composition of wheat fixed by decree is: native wheat 84%, foreign wheat 10%, rye 6%.—*Ralph F. Breyer.*

1999. LIEU, D. K. China's foreign trade and her industrial development. *China Weekly Rev.* Oct. 10,

1928: 99-103.—Five factors make industrial development in China by the Chinese difficult, if not impossible in some cases: (1) an inadequate supply of suitable raw materials; (2) transportation handicaps making such supplies as do exist difficult to obtain; (3) likin taxes and other trade barriers; (4) lack of adequate and scientifically arranged tariffs to give protection to developing industries; (5) lack of sufficient capital and convenient banking facilities for the conduct of industry. Most of the Chinese industries, as distinguished from foreign controlled industries, that have developed are extractive industries, dependent directly upon export trade, as e.g., vegetable oil pressing, and raw silk filatures. More complex types of industry and competitive industries, such as cotton textile, steel, and flour are especially handicapped by the factors mentioned.—*G. B. Roorbach.*

2000. MARTY, H. Chronik der französischen Handelspolitik seit dem Kriege. III. Die neuen Handelsverträge. [French commercial policy since the War. III. The new commercial treaties.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 28(2) Oct. 1928: 230*-269*.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2001. MENG, C. Y. W. Nationalists and the tariff problem. *China Weekly Rev.* Oct. 10, 1928: 130-134.—This is an argument from the Chinese Nationalist point of view for immediate restoration of Chinese tariff autonomy and an outline of a proposed tariff policy providing for a conventional protective tariff system on imports and a modified export tariff scheme.—*G. B. Roorbach.*

2002. NERON, EDOUARD. Vers une nomenclature douanière internationale. (Progress toward an international customs tariff classification.) *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 137(408) Nov. 10, 1928: 198-209.—The author, who is vice-president of the Tariff and Commercial Treaty Commission of the French Senate, expresses his appreciation of the efforts of the League of Nations to bring about the adoption of a uniform customs tariff classification (nomenclature). Recent years have witnessed a great growth in the complexity of customs tariffs, in the number of classes and subdivisions they contain. This complexity and variety makes it difficult for foreign trade merchants to know applicable rules of duty and for manufacturers to be certain of their protection. It also impedes commercial treaty negotiations. The League committees have made a thorough study of these tariffs, the results of which are given, and have drawn up a classification scheme which is described. Recognizing necessary limitations this scheme contains only basic divisions and formulae which will permit each country to introduce the special items and divisions made necessary by the character of its industries.—*H. Feis.*

2003. NOWNACKI, C. de. Le commerce extérieur de la Pologne en 1927. [The foreign trade of Poland in 1927.] *Jour. des Econ.* 91 Oct. 15, 1928: 186-190.—Both imports and exports represented greater gold value than in 1926; but imports showed a far larger increase than exports and a favorable balance was converted into an unfavorable one. The excess of imports was much less however than for the year 1924-1925. It was due mainly to the growing importation of raw materials and industrial equipment, and was largely covered by foreign loans inspired by public confidence in financial stabilization. Extensions of credit in 1927 were more conservative than in 1924-1925; markets for Polish exports were improving; imports of foodstuffs were less; and a moderate adverse balance due to importation of production goods should not be regarded as indicating an unsatisfactory situation. (There are tables analyzing Polish trade for 1926 and 1927, by months, by groups of commodities, and by countries.)—*Paul S. Peirce.*

2004. OHLIN, BERTIL. Equilibrium in inter-

national trade. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 43 (1) Nov. 1928: 184-188.—The analysis of the mechanism of adjustment in international trade set forth by J. W. Angell in *Quart. Jour. Econ.* May, 1928, has some serious weaknesses. Too much stress is laid in price variations following changes in the credit policy of central banks. Experience goes to show that increased or reduced purchasing power arising from shifts in central bank credit policy affects the volume of exports and imports directly without prior changes in the price level. This is most clearly seen in the case of countries on inconvertible paper standards and operates primarily through the effect on exchange rates rather than on general prices. Moreover, Angell's discussion of the trade balance of the U. S. since the war fails to justify the conclusion that the mechanism of adjustment is what he asserts it to be. But granting its correctness the treatment is defective in considering price changes in the U. S. only. The significant thing is the relation between prices in the United States and in other countries. If relative rather than absolute prices in the U. S. had been used as a criterion Angell's case would be much stronger than it actually appears to be.—*Frank D. Graham.*

2005. PAYEN, EDOUARD. *Le commerce extérieur de l'Afrique du Nord.* [The foreign trade of North Africa.] *Afrique Française (Comité Algérie-Tunisie Maroc et Comité du Transsaharien)*. 38 (11) Nov. 1928: 724-735.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2006. RASIŃSKI, WLADYSŁAW. *Grundzüge der polnischen Zollpolitik.* [An outline of Polish tariff policy.] *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 1 (3) 1928: 241-259.—The 1st Polish tariff law, in force Jan. 10, 1920, was based on the Russian tariff of 1903 under which Russian Poland had been industrialized. Owing to the fluctuation and later stabilization of the currency the tariff had to be revised repeatedly. Export duties and various prohibitions were removed gradually; only 7% of the imports is now under license. The provisions for retaliation against dumping and for the imposition of maximum duties have never been carried out. A new tariff, based on the recommendations of the International Economic Conference of 1927, is in course of preparation. Neither land nor labor is utilized sufficiently in Poland owing chiefly to lack of capital. Hence, a protective tariff policy is necessary to foster the development of production, improve the balance of payments, and provide means of defense. On the other hand, Poland, obliged to import many foreign goods and to export many of its products, seeks to regulate its commercial relations with other countries by treaties, thus contributing to the general economic pacification of the world. Special tariff treaties have been concluded with France and Czechoslovakia, and commercial treaties, with the most favored nation clause, with 24 other countries.—*J. J. Kral.*

2007. REGGIORI, CLAUDIO. *Gli orientamenti post-bellici della politica commerciale mondiale.* [The post-war orientation of international commercial policy.] *Riv. Pol. Econ.* 18 (7) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 803-813.—Moved by a spirit of nationalism and by the disturbances accompanying the post-war economic crises, the public clamors for more protection from foreign competition. Commercial treaties are numerous, but they are concluded for relatively brief periods, and the contracting parties insist on a retention of the right virtually to complete freedom of action. Shut off from European markets on the sale of their raw materials, and unable to purchase manufactured goods from Europe, non-European countries began to encourage the manufacture of commodities to replace those now unobtainable. The result is that Europe now has a smaller proportion of the world's trade. If Europe is to regain its former position, costs must be reduced, and

the effectiveness of industry be increased. Neutral countries adopted protective measures when the protection obtained from war conditions was lost with the result that in a period of increasing production, commerce has scarcely been maintained at its old level.—*S. E. Harris.*

2008. SIMPSON, H. C. *The commercial movement of silver.* *Mining & Metallurgy*. 9 (263) Nov. 1928: 486-487.—This article describes the methods by which silver finds its way from the American mine to its chief markets, namely, China and India. A growing demand from Africa is making itself felt.—*L. R. Guild.*

2009. UNSIGNED. *Commerce extérieur.* [Foreign commerce.] *Maroc (suppl.)*. Jul. 1928: Part 6, 100-109.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2010. UNSIGNED. *The silk export trade of China.* *Chinese Econ. Jour.* 3 (5) Nov. 1928: 942-964.—No accurate statistics of production of silk in China are available. An expert attached to the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has estimated it to be 2,993,881 piculs annually. The silk export trade centers chiefly in Shanghai and Canton, Shanghai's proportion being 60% and Canton's 40%. Silk which is exported from China is divided into 4 principal groups; cocoon silk, of which Hongkong takes 40%, France 30% and the U. S. 15%; wild cocoon silk, of which France buys 40%, and the U. S. and Japan a steadily increasing quantity until now they together require as much as half the total exports; cocoons, of which Japan buys 60% to 70% of the whole production; and residue silk and residue cocoons the leading buyer of which is France. Silk products which include piece goods, pongees, embroideries, ribbon, and thread are also sold for foreign consumption.—*Walter H. Mallory.*

2011. WEISFLOG, R. *Afrikas Stellung als Absatzgebiet.* [Africa's rank as a market.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 13 (35) Aug. 1928: 1421-1424.—Africa's share in the world's trade has not changed markedly since the war; it is about 3.5%, no larger than the share of Canada alone. Since the war Africa's importance as a source of raw materials has increased more than its importance as a market for manufactures. Before the war Africa had an annual excess of imports of about 300 million gold marks; in 1926 the exports (5,216 million marks) exceeded the imports by 338 million marks. About 90% of its trade is with Europe, as against 96-98% before the war. The U. S., Japan and India now compete with the European countries. The U. S. has quadrupled its exports to Africa since 1913 and now sells there more goods than Germany. Sweden, Switzerland, and Italy have likewise increased their exports to Africa. The United Kingdom still holds the 1st and France the 2nd place both in imports and exports, owing largely to tariff advantages in their colonies; the U. S. is 3rd, though enjoying no preference. The article contains tables showing the trade of the various countries and colonies for the years 1913 and 1924-1926, the trade of the U. S., France, Germany and the United Kingdom with the several countries, and details of imports into the Union of South Africa and Egypt.—*J. J. Kral.*

MARKETING

(See also Entries 1590, 1883, 1885, 1963, 1964, 2074, 2161)

2012. COVEY, MERTON L. *Market control vs. sound business management.* *Cooperative Marketing Jour.* 2 (5) Sep. 1928: 215-222.—Market control has been over-emphasized. It is desirable and will come in any given commodity when the management proves its capacity to handle problems wisely. Good business management involves sound financing, sound member-

ship relations, marketing skill, economical operation, competent grading and the building of new markets. The time is ripe for a forward movement in cooperative organization by the formation of large mergers of scattered cooperatives. Financial assistance from some governmental agency should aid in bringing about this development.—*H. E. Erdman.*

2013. HOLDEN, THOMAS S. What is the construction market? An analysis of the factors controlling specifications and purchases of materials and equipment. *Advertising & Selling*. 11(11) Sep. 19, 1928: 22, 82-87.—“Most products that go into a new building cannot be sold merely by selling the man who spends the money. Primarily one has to sell the consultants (architects, engineers and contractors) who tell him what he ought to buy.” Basing his analysis on estimates of the entire construction field, the author, who is in charge of the statistical division of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, analyzes the construction market in terms of the different kinds of consultants. He divides the entire market into 2 parts: (1) the primary market consisting of large projects, planned by architects or engineers, and erected by general contractors; (2) the secondary market, which consists of a large number of small projects, predominantly residential, and built largely from stock plans or plans made by owner or builder. For each of these he gives in charts the number of projects and the annual expenditures.—*F. E. Clark.*

2014. McNIECE, THOMAS M. Analysis of wholesalers' operating costs. *Harvard Business Rev.* 7(1) Oct. 1928: 20-34.—This study was prepared for the National Carbon Company concerning the relative cost of handling 4 of its products by 43 wholesalers in the electrical, hardware, automotive and drug fields. The records of expenses incurred in handling all products were obtained under 25 functional sub-heads. The difficulty of sub-dividing these joint costs for specific products, was met by allocating these general costs according to the most appropriate of 3 criteria—proportion of total value of sales, proportion of total number of items handled, and the relative rate of turnover. The results indicate wide differences in the costs and profit for the same product as handled in the 4 different fields, and differences among the 4 products within any one field. To a considerable extent, these differences can be accounted for by variations in the size of orders. Due to their failure to recognize that the average cost of doing business cannot be used as a guide to the profit or loss in handling any specific product or account, many jobbers carry products which are unprofitable, and many accounts which result in loss because of the smallness of the orders.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

2015. SCHOENING, H. Zur Psychologie des Verkaufs. [The psychology of selling.] *Werkstaats Technik*. 22(20) Oct. 15, 1928: 559-563.—The author takes issue with current German sales technique, which tends to emphasize price to the exclusion of other factors, such as quality.—*L. R. Guild.*

2016. STEFFLER, C. W. Retailing à la motor. *Commerce & Finance*. 17(47) Nov. 21, 1928: 2479-2480.—At the present time there is a noticeable trend towards the motorization of retailing. High rents and traffic difficulties met in shopping are stimulating the growth of organizations operating completely equipped grocery stores on wheels, or “mototerias.” These traveling stores cover regular routes on schedule and are so equipped as to supply the complete grocery requirements of the housewife. The Jewel Tea Company employs a variation of this plan in that its trucks do not carry a complete line of groceries. Its operations in selling to the consumer at her home have been very successful. Another illustration of the use of the automobile in retailing is the operation of a so-called

automobile market in Louisville. This grocery market is so designed as to permit the customer to drive through the store in an automobile, selecting the items desired and paying for them without leaving the seat of her car. It is reported to be doing a large business. Good roads and economical automobile transportation have promoted the growth of retail chains and seem also to point to an extensive development of the store on wheels and the store equipped to serve motorists conveniently.—*J. L. Palmer.*

2017. UNSIGNED. Operating expenses of wall paper wholesalers in 1927. *Bureau Business Research Bull.* 73. 1928.—The expense and profit data presented in this survey are based upon the experience of 54 wall paper wholesalers ranging in volume of sales from less than \$50,000 a year to over \$1,000,000, and located for the most part in the East and Middle West. As in other similar studies of wholesale and retail distributors the Bureau after working out a standard profit and loss statement form, obtained from each cooperating firm its complete income and expense data for 1927. On the basis of the reports received, average or “common,” expense and income figures were presented for the group. The Bureau also classified returns on bases of rate of stock-turn, sales volume, ratio of net profit to sales and proportion of retail business done by the wholesaler. Important findings of the survey were as follows: (1) the typical gross margin of wall paper wholesalers was 40.3%; (2) the typical rate of stock-turn was 2.7; (3) large firms had slightly lower gross margins and substantially lower operating expenses than small; (4) the firms with a high rate of stock-turn secured a substantially higher net profit ratio than those with low stock-turns; (5) the firms which made the best net profit showings obtained a higher gross margin than the others and also had lower expense ratios; (6) sales varied widely from month to month, a major peak being experienced in March, April and May, and a minor peak in October; volume in January, February and July was slightly in excess of $\frac{1}{2}$ that of the spring months. In addition to operating data the report presents a considerable amount of interesting information about the marketing practices of wall paper wholesalers.—*James L. Palmer.*

2018. UNSIGNED. Operating expenses of department stores and departmentized specialty stores in 1927. *Bureau Business Research, Harvard Univ. Bull.* 74. 1928.—The expense and profit data obtained in this survey are based upon the experience of 575 department and departmentized specialty stores with an aggregate 1927 sales volume of \$1,214,053,287. Detailed operating expense, profit, and merchandise data are presented by each group of stores, classified on bases of sales volume, rate of stock-turn, geographic location, percentage of mark-downs taken, and rate of profit or loss. For purposes of analysis stores are also classified as those whose sales are increasing and those whose sales are decreasing. The major findings of the survey are the following: (1) the operating expense ratios of both department and specialty stores increased in 1927; (2) the gross margins of department stores increased in 1927 while those of specialty stores declined; (3) department stores with a sales volume less than \$1,000,000 experienced no change in net profit in 1927 while those with sales over \$1,000,000 suffered a decline in net profit ratios; (4) specialty stores with a sales volume less than \$1,000,000 suffered a marked decline in net profit in 1927, while those with sales over \$1,000,000 experienced an increase in net profits; (5) neither department stores nor specialty stores showed an increase in stock-turn in 1927; (6) large department stores in 1927 had an expense ratio of 31.4% and a net profit ratio of 1.7% as compared with an expense ratio of 29.5% and a net profit ratio of

0.2% for small stores; (7) large specialty stores in 1927 had an expense ratio of 31.3% and a net profit ratio of 3.5% as compared with an expense ratio of 32.2% and a net profit ratio of 0.2% for small specialty stores.—*J. L. Palmer.*

2019. WHITE, CHARLES P. Hand-to-mouth buying. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 139 (228) Sep. 1928: 136-145.—Hand-to-mouth buying is partly the result of certain long-run factors, such as improved transportation and rapid communication, and partly a reaction from the disastrous deflation of inventories in 1920. Many advantages have been claimed for the new policy, particularly additional savings from reduced inventories, and elimination of over-production. Perhaps the most important result of the practice has been the throwing on the manufacturer of full responsibility for forecasting demand and adjusting production to consumption. To a certain extent this may result in increasing stability, since the manufacturer is often far better qualified to analyze market conditions and public demand than the retailer.—*E. Clague.*

2020. WHITE, CHARLES P. Shall we control demand or follow it? *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 139 (228) Sep. 1928: 126-135.—Many enterprising manufacturing concerns have established research organizations within the company which study the problem of future demand. No method of market analysis has yet approached perfection, but the results obtained by various corporations show how important industrial forecasting may be in stabilizing production and prices. White describes in some detail the methods followed by Graybar, Eastman, Walworth, American Telephone and Telegraph and other companies.—*E. Clague.*

2021. WHITE, WILFORD L. Cooperative retail buying in the drug and grocery trades. *Harvard Business Rev.* 7 (1) Oct. 1928: 59-67.—Cooperative retail buying associations have grown out of the prevalence of price-cutting. These organizations appear almost exclusively in the drug and grocery trades. Although these associations seem to operate at lower costs than the competing service wholesale houses, a part of the reduced cost is due to the shifting of certain functions to others involved in its transactions. The existence of real savings is yet to be proved.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

STOCK AND STOCK EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

2022. MILLARD, ARTHUR. Unlisted securities to have an organized market. *Mag. Wall Street.* Nov. 17, 1928: 114-115, 174.—This article presents a picture of the new stock exchange facilities to be offered by the New York Produce Exchange through the proposed opening of a stock and bond trading floor. It gives the purposes, methods of operation, and the services offered to securities not listed on any exchange at present.—*R. H. Richards.*

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

(See also Entries 2076, 2126)

PRIVATE INSURANCE

2023. HAUGH, CHARLES J., Jr. Recent developments with respect to the distribution of workmen's compensation insurance costs. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 14 (30) Part II, 1928: 262-284.—Application of the same manual workmen's compensation insurance rate

to all insured risks of the same class, regardless of size, does not effect an equitable distribution of costs. Experience indicates that there are certain fixed expenses for each policy written, and that loss costs per \$100 of pay-roll are usually less for large than for small risks. For certain jurisdictions these conditions have been met by adopting (1) a minimum expense charge applicable to all policies, plus a percentage-of-premium expense loading; and (2) a "loss constant," to be applied to all risks developing a premium of less than a stated minimum amount, rates on larger risks being discounted to offset the increase in premiums to be expected from the risks to which the constant is applicable. Tabulations of New York State experience indicate the basis for these new methods of rate calculation.—*R. H. Blanchard.*

2024. OKRASS, F. Der Stand der Familienversicherung in Deutschland. [The position of family insurance in Germany.] *Arbeiterschutz.* 39 (17-18) Sep. 1928: 207-208.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 2096, 2129, 2131, 2141)

2025. EPSTEIN, ABRAHAM. Prosperity or security? *Railway Clerk.* 27 (10) Oct. 1928: 473, 482-483.—Despite the fact that there has been unquestioned prosperity in certain quarters, "guesses on the extent of unemployment have ranged from 2,000,000 by Republican statisticians to 8,000,000 by Democratic bookkeepers." According to the Interstate Commerce Commission there were 1,843,652 railroad workers employed in April, 1923, 1,758,471 in April, 1927, and 1,658,708 in April, 1928. Between April, 1927, and April, 1928, there was a decrease in employment of 32,000 shopmen, 28,000 maintenance of way men, 11,000 clerical workers, and nearly 17,000 train and engine service employees. After studying practically all available wage statistics from 1920 to 1928, and contrasting actual weekly earnings with what government officials and even employers' organizations have declared necessary for a minimum health and decency family budget, it has been impossible to find a single extensive group of workers in this country earning such a minimum during the period of prosperity. Despite the great insecurity encountered by workers in this country we are the only industrial nation which has made no social provision against such emergencies as old age, illness, and unemployment. With the adoption of an old age pension law by South Africa in June, 1928, the U.S. is the only English-speaking country without such a law. Even Greenland has recently adopted an old age pension plan.—*Edward Berman.*

2026. GERBER, PAUL. Sozialversicherung und Heilstättenfrage. [Social insurance and the sanitarium question.] *Arbeiterschutz.* 39 (17-18) Sep. 1928: 195-197.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2027. KUHATSCHECK, O. Die Kranken- und Arbeiterpensionskassen, die Angestellten-, Unfall- und Arbeitslosenversicherung der Deutschen Reichsbahn im Jahr 1927. [Sickness funds, workmen's pension funds, accident and unemployment insurance and insurance for salaried employees of the German railways, 1927.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 1202-1264.—The author, a high official in the German railroad system, reviews and interprets the statutory and other changes in the social insurance organization of Germany, especially as affecting the employees of the railroad system. Besides the statistical analysis of the insurance experience there is offered an extended discussion of salient features in the experience, and of remedies for shortcomings.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

2028. MUFSON, ISRAEL. As labor sees un-

employment insurance. *Survey.* 61(2) Oct. 15, 1928: 87-88.—*E. E. Cummins.*

2029. NUTT, J. R. The invisible risks in banking. *Burroughs Clearing House.* 13(2) Nov., 1928: 7-9, 36-42.—To insure the safety of his loans and investments and to be in a position to assist his customers, the banker should keep abreast of changes in methods of distribution, in public taste, in industrial organization and should keep himself informed of new inventions and technological processes.—*B. H. Beckhart.*

2030. RUBINOW, I. M. Can insurance help the unemployment situation? *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 14(30) Part II, 1928: 373-383.—Rubinow answers this question in the affirmative. Unemployment insurance does not create any undue risks leading to malingering and fraud that could not be found in fire, burglary, theft, and other forms of insurance. Furthermore, unemployment insurance has been tried in many other countries, particularly in Great Britain, where it has been in existence for 17 years. The system was not a failure in Great Britain, as is often alleged. Despite enormous post-war unemployment, the insurance company did not go bankrupt; it is true that they had to draw on government credits, but these are being paid off. The scheme could be justified as a social measure alone, in that it probably saved Britain from a social revolution. Unemployment insurance is not a simple problem, but it can be worked out on a strictly economic basis.—*Evan Clague.*

2031. SCHÄFFER, HUGO. Leistungen der deutschen Sozialversicherung. [Accomplishments of German social insurance.] *Arbeiterschutz.* 39(16) Aug. 1928: 182-184.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2032. SINCLAIR, V. A. The importance of rehabilitation work for disabled workmen. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 2(7) Jul. 1928: 223-226.—Out of 61,078 cases allowed for compensation during 1927 (in Ontario), only 2,349 had any permanent disability, and a great percentage of these were minor injuries which did not disable the workman sufficiently to necessitate change of employment. In most cases of less than 25-30% of disability, rehabilitation is not necessary. There are probably not more than 100 cases per year where the provision as to rehabilitation can be advantageously employed, and this number is greatly lessened because of the inability of the workman himself to take advantage of rehabilitation.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2033. UNSIGNED. Retirement systems for police and firemen. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 27(4) Oct. 1928: 680-695.—This study is part of an investigation of the retirement systems of public service groups. All but one of the cities above 400,000 have plans for both police and firemen, usually under separate management, but with essentially the same provisions. More than half the systems include employee representation in the management, and, in a few cases, the employees dominate in the direction of the system. All of the systems are backed by funds raised in part by contributions of the employees, in some cases of a fixed amount, but in most cases by a percentage of the yearly salary, ranging from 1 to 4 per cent. In every case the city government contributes regularly as well as by special miscellaneous collections. In each case the conditions for retirement are not primarily age, though the required length of service may vary with the age of the employee. Disability incurred in the service in all cases carries with it a retirement pension. The allowance received varies, but is usually about half the salary of the employee at the time of retirement. In a few of the systems provision is made for dependents either by an annuity or by a fixed sum.—*W. Ellison Chalmers.*

2034. YOUNG, ARTHUR H. The present state and trend of industrial pensions. *Service Letter on Indus. Relations (N.I.C.B.).* 13 Jul. 5, 1928: 3.—This

article, based on the results of an investigation being made by Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., estimates that there are 550 retirement pension plans at present in operation in the U.S. and Canada. The author discusses certain problems which have arisen in connection with their operation, and concludes that the trend toward joint contributory pensions together with the effort to eliminate unreasonable pension allowance, to bring costs within range of definite calculation, to fund the accrued liability, to set reserves aside annually against the pension credits earned during the year, and the present interest in trust funds, all suggest that the industrial pension movement has reached a period of reconstruction.—*Margaret Loomis Stecker.*

MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

(See also Entries 1758, 2171)

MONEY

(See also Entries 1667, 1858, 1866, 2053, 2155)

2035. BRATIANU, VINTILA. Die Stabilisierung der Rumänischen Währung. [The stabilization of the Rumanian currency.] *Europäische Rev.* 4(7) Oct. 1928: 555-558.—Stabilization was impossible until the conditions produced by the war had been overcome. Rumania had to re-establish production by introducing agrarian reform and reorganizing transportation; by checking inflation through balancing of the budget and by re-establishing foreign credit; by progressive reorganization of the state and the new territories. No artificial means would have been of avail before these changes were accomplished. Now that the primary conditions have been met and an excellent harvest is in prospect, a foreign loan and stabilization can safely be undertaken.—*W. L. Langer.*

2036. BRATIANU, VINTILA. Stabilization de la monnaie roumaine. [Stabilization of Roumanian currency.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 29 Oct. 15, 1928: 327-332.—See entry 2035.

2037. CANBONE, PIERRE. La rehabilitation de l'or. [The re-establishment of gold.] *Jour. des Econ.* 91 Oct. 15, 1928: 134-145.—Before the World War many economists and statesmen had come to refer to the gold standard as an antiquated monetary system. Recently, however, in a period of great stress, many countries have by their reform measures come to reassert their allegiance to the gold standard. But this does not mean that gold has been permanently restored to its former position. Some banking systems, particularly the French, have not re-established all the conditions necessary to a sound money, even though they have returned to gold. The gold exchange standard, recommended for a great number of countries at the Genoa Conference, possesses certain weaknesses, and the annual production of the yellow metal cannot be counted on to provide the necessary addition to the world's gold stock except on terms of a fall in price levels. For European countries to base their currencies upon dollar credits as a permanent procedure would aggravate the dangers of "pyramided" or "duplicated" reserves.—*H. L. Reed.*

2038. DAMOUGEOT-PERRON, G. Notes sur la monnaie Mexicaine. [Notes on Mexican currency.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 3(3) Sep. 1928: 539-560.—A brief history of Mexican currency is given. The law of 1867 established bi-metallism but the currency in use was mostly bank notes. There were several banks of issue, some for the whole country and some for the separate states. The law of 1897, regulating the issue of bank

notes and creating a corps of bank inspectors, recognized this fact. In 1905 a law was passed legalizing the depreciation of silver with respect to gold by changing the ratio. Beginning in 1909 internal political troubles stopped the import of capital and stimulated the export of specie. An attempt was made to regulate this. In the end of 1914 new revolutionary troubles broke out and the privilege of issue accorded to the local banks was abolished. In December, 1924, an act was passed creating a central bank of issue. By the end of the first half of 1928 the Mexican peso oscillated about 24 pence, par being 24.58.—*C. Whitney.*

2039. EDIE, LIONEL D. Rate of increase of monetary gold stock of the United States. *Jour. Pol. Econ.* 36(5) Oct. 1928: 560-568.—The gold stock of the U.S. has not increased since 1913 at an unusual rate. Between 1896 and 1913 it increased at the annual compound rate of 6.9%; between 1913 and 1927 at 6.6%. While depending somewhat on the selection of a starting point, an annual pre-war rate of not less than 6.0% should be adopted. When rates of increase of gold stock are adjusted for changes in the price level, the rate of increase in the U.S. since 1913 has not been out of line with the rate before 1913. If the rate of increase of the past, with price inflation eliminated, were to continue during the next few years, the U.S. would require about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the annual new gold produced in the world and available as money, and would require net gold imports of about \$100,000,000 annually.—*Lawrence Smith.*

2040. HEINRICH, WALTER. Die Grenzen der Geldschöpfung. [Limits to the emission of money.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 129(5) Nov. 1928: 658-671.—Schumpeter is correct in believing that changes in the quantity of money take place before corresponding changes in the production of goods. Bendixen and the advocates of the banking principle, on the other hand, believed that the quantity of money should change along with changes in the production of goods under a properly regulated monetary system. Bankers have the power to make the final decision on new undertakings. Therefore the emission of money depends on the ability to forecast future production.—*C. Whitney.*

2041. LIVERSEDGE, A. J. Gold, money rates, prices, and the gold standard. *Bankers, Insurance Managers, Agents Mag.* 126(1015) Oct. 1928: 488-504.—Charts are presented and interpreted depicting the recent course of gold production, exchange rates, price indexes, imports, exports, unemployment, and gold reserves. To facilitate comparisons these charts are drawn in such a way as to permit the superimposing of the various curves upon each other. The author is pessimistic about the future of gold production, but at the present time "controlling hands" have in their possession almost twice as much gold as in 1914. "Famine in gold" possibilities are therefore largely due to the excessive accumulations in the vaults of the Federal Reserve banks. American authorities are not completely satisfied with the present situation.—*H. L. Reed.*

2042. MACROSTY, HENRY W. Trade and the gold standard. *Jour. Royal Stat. Soc.* 91 Part III. 1928: 303-336.—This article surveys the general course of British industry since 1922 in the endeavor to isolate the influence of the one factor, appreciation of sterling. The retarding influences of the return to gold have been overdrawn and many factors outside the realm of relative exchange values and banking policies account for the recent course of British prices, trade and production.—*H. L. Reed.*

2043. PIÉTRI, F. Le nouveau régime monétaire. [The new monetary régime.] *Rev. de Paris.* 35(14) Jul. 15, 1928: 347-371.—The author gives reasons for the revalorization of the franc. The most important

result is its effect on the relations of debtors and creditors. The modern debtors are the richer elements of society, not the poor as formerly. It is the debtors who pay for wars.—*C. Whitney.*

2044. SAVATIER, R. La stabilisation du franc et les clauses ayant tender à remédier à l'instabilité de la monnaie. [The stabilization of the franc and the provisions tending to compensate for the instability of the currency.] *Recueil Civil et Notarial.* 11(20) Oct. 20, 1928: 546-550.—Previous to the Monetary Law of June 25, 1928 the paper franc was legally equivalent in value to the gold franc though its value in exchange had depreciated below that of the gold in the gold franc. In the new law the depreciation of the franc in terms of gold has been legally recognized. But the assumption is still made with regard to domestic contracts that the franc has not altered, even when these contracts have specifically stipulated payment in gold. Only in the case of "international payments" which, prior to the promulgation of the present law, have been validly stipulated in gold francs is the debt payable in the old gold franc. The situation is somewhat contradictory and the rulings have not always been clear or precise. The author, who is on the law faculty of Poitiers, discusses a number of specific cases.—*W. R. Gardner.*

2045. SHIRRAS, G. F. The amalgamation of note issues. *Indian Jour. Econ.* 9 Part II(33) Oct. 1928: 209-219.—Monetary reconstruction in England since the Armistice is outlined step by step. The fundamental changes brought about by the Currency and Bank Note Act, 1928 are explained. The Act permits the issue of 1 and 10 shillings legal tender, provides for the reduction of the fiduciary issue, and power is given to increase the fiduciary issue under certain conditions. The Act follows the Report of the Cunliff Committee, 1918. The Act is more liberal than the Cunliff Report recommends. Earnings on securities in the issue department are paid to the Treasury and surplus gold thus converted into an earning asset. The Act follows closely the principles of the Act of 1844 with such changes as time has found necessary. The Treasury will now receive the profits on its own note issue and that of the Bank of England. The Currency and Bank Act in full is attached.—*Ivan Wright.*

2046. UNSIGNED. Russia today, VI: The currency. *Statist.* 112(2638) Sep. 15, 1928: 389-390.—Though the chervonetz is still quoted at its official parity of exchange against the dollar and the pound, its domestic purchasing power has been gradually dropping until it has reached about 47% of the external par value. The note circulation in the U.S.S.R. amounts to 1,600,000,000 roubles, issued against gold or first class commercial paper. As compared with last year the circulation has been increased by 26%, while the approximate increase in production has been 8% only.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

2047. VARVARESSOS, K. La stabilisation de la drachme. [The stabilization of the drachma.] *L'Europe Nouvelle.* 11(546) Jul. 28, 1928: 1032-1036.—In 1918 the National Bank of Greece issued notes against credits extended by France, Great Britain, and the U.S., payable 6 months after the end of the war. Notes were issued to cover the needs of the state until 1923, when a wiser financial policy was inaugurated. Stabilization plans were decided on by the cooperation of a financial committee of the League of Nations and the National Bank of Greece with the approval of the government. In 1927 a bank of issue was formed. Members of the government and public officials are forbidden to take part in the government of the new bank. It is allowed to make advances up to 6 months' duration if based on gold or discounted 3 months' commercial bills. Its notes are redeemable in gold or foreign exchange.—*C. Whitney.*

BANKING

(See also Entries 1596, 2078, 2161, 2172, 2185, 2187)

2048. AYRES, LEONARD P. Effect of gold withdrawals on banking and credit situation. *Trust Companies*. 47 (4) Oct. 1928: 403-404, 556.—During 1927 and 1928 the U.S. lost through export from its monetary gold stock half a billion dollars, about 1/9 of its total gold stock. Most of this loss is likely to be relatively permanent. If so, 1928 may well mark the end of an era of great credit expansion, based on gold imports and the more efficient use of gold reserves made possible by the establishment of the Federal Reserve System.—*Lawrence Smith*.

2049. BELL, J. P. Problems in Canada and New Zealand. *Jour. Canadian Bankers' Assn.* 36 (1) Oct. 1928: 29-38.—Since May, 1927, banks in New Zealand have been raising rates of discount due to intense competition for deposits. Taking of deposits by non-banking businesses has accentuated this. Lower rates might result in the demand for advances increasing unduly or deposits being reduced. The remedy of high rates would again be required. Such rapid fluctuation in bank rates is not desirable. Banks are not benefiting from high rates as they do not offset recently increased operating charges. In no case have losses incurred by the Bank of New Zealand during the year been attributable to payment by the borrower of high interest charges. With respect to farmers' credit, the last New Zealand Parliament set up a Rural Intermediate Credit Board to make loans to farmers on the security of farm produce and live stock. If the Board lends only on such security as the prudent business man would accept, this credit will go only to those who could get it elsewhere. The Board should lend to borrowers of satisfactory character and ability, but lacking in security of a high order, making up for the risk involved by a high interest rate. The government should help the farmer, depressed by the fall in values since 1920-21.—*Lawrence Smith*.

2050. BENITEZ, F. Chilean government pioneers in providing financial aid to mining industry. *Engin. & Mining Jour.* 126 (15) Oct. 13, 1928: 574-576.—On Jan. 12, 1927, the Chilean government passed a law establishing what amounts to a government owned bank for the promotion of mining enterprises in that country. The principal provisions of the organic act under which this mining bank operates are as follows. Its object is to foster by money loans the construction of plants and smelters to use established metallurgical processes or machinery where proved ore reserves are favorable. The capital of the bank is fixed at \$40,000,000 Chilean currency (about \$5,000,000 U.S. currency) and is obtained by the issuance of bank bonds which the state guarantees and which draw interest at 7% with cumulative amortization of 1% per year. To obtain a loan a company must show that its earnings as a whole will be sufficient to amortize the loan within 12 years. A survey of the ores of the company is first made by a bank engineer, it must then be approved by the council of the bank and the plants built under the direction of a bank engineer. Many other safeguards are thrown around the transaction. The control of the bank is vested in a council of 8, 2 appointed by the president of the Republic, 2 additional by the president from a list of 5 persons submitted by the National Mining Society, 2 by the Senate and 2 by the House of Representatives. The president and executive head of the bank is nominated by the president of the Republic from names submitted to him by the council. This is the third credit institution of this type to be established in Chile by the government, the others being an agricultural bank and an industrial bank.—*H. A. Van Dorn*.

2051. BRADFORD, FREDERICK A. Borrowed reserves and bank expansion. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 43 (1) Nov. 1928: 179-184.—In his book, *Bank Credit*, published in 1921, Chester A. Phillips concluded that borrowing reserves, by some such process as re-discounting with a reserve bank, does not enable a particular bank to increase its deposits much in excess of the amount of credit thus obtained. A number of Phillips' assumptions were recently challenged by J. S. Lawrence (*Quart. Jour. Econ.* Aug., 1928). Lawrence concluded that Phillips had considerably minimized the extent to which a dollar of increased reserves, obtained by borrowing, permits deposits of the borrowing bank to be enlarged and that consequently control of member bank activities by federal reserve rate measures rests upon rather shaky foundations. In this note, Bradford points out what he conceives to be several doubtful points in Lawrence's exposition.—*H. L. Reed*.

2052. DIOMÈDE, ALEX. N. La stabilisation monétaire en Grèce. [Monetary stabilization in Greece.] *L'Europe Nouvelle*. 11 (546) Jul. 28, 1928: 1028-1031.—A brief history of the National Bank of Greece is given. It was founded in 1842, chiefly as a land and agricultural bank. The legal note issue was exceeded several times, notably during the European war. The bank acquired the right to deal in foreign exchange in 1910. Recently a land bank was formed. This took over the agricultural business of the National Bank of Greece. Another new institution, the Bank of Greece, has taken over all the rights of issue of the National Bank of Greece since October, 1927, while the latter still cares for the public funds and deals in foreign exchange. There are some statistical tables.—*C. Whitney*.

2053. ERIDIA, GIACINTO. Gli ordinamenti della circolazione bancaria e la riforma monetaria. [The ordinances affecting bank notes and the reform of the currency.] *Riv. Pol. Econ.* 18 (7) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 786-789.—The provisions of the new stabilization law are examined. The gold content of the new lire, the conditions of note issue, the methods to be employed in maintaining and guaranteeing the value of the notes, are all discussed. In particular, the author points out that Italy's new monetary system is a step toward the gold exchange standard.—*S. E. Harris*.

2054. HECHT, R. S. Our unit banking system. *Comml. and Finan. Chron.-Amer. Bankers Convention Sect.* 127 (3304) Oct. 20, 1928: 94-99.—Branch banking is threatening the existence of unit banking. The type of banking which is to prevail will depend on the extent to which unit banks succeed in overcoming various inefficiencies, which are cited.—*H. L. Reed*.

2055. MILLER, A. C. The open market policy of the future. *Bankers' Mag.* 117 (2) Aug. 1928: 203-205.—When the reserve system was projected it was generally expected that the initiative in bringing reserve credit into use would be displayed by member banks. But after the difficulties of 1920-1921, re-discounting fell into some disfavor. Accordingly, in 1922 and 1923, open market operations were resorted to as a means of stimulating the recovery of business. In late years, however, partly as a consequence of the heavy stock market speculation, supposedly based on reserve activities, in part at least, open market operations have lost some of their earlier prestige. Therefore some effective means of preventing the diversion of reserve credit into speculative channels must be devised if open market policy is not to be handicapped by public disapproval.—*H. L. Reed*.

2056. SARKAR, B. K. Bengali banking in comparative bank statistics. *Jour. Bengal Natl. Chamber Commerce*. 3 (1) Sep. 1928: 1-16.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

2057. UNSIGNED. Responsibility of bank directors for imprudent credit policies—with emphasis

on country banks. *Harvard Business Rev.* 7 (1) Oct. 1928: 108-128.—This article is an analysis of legal decisions for the purpose of examining the degree of diligence required of directors in the exercise of a bank's credit activities. The following questions are considered: how closely should directors pass on loans? How much leniency should be granted officers? To what degree should directors acquaint themselves with the bank's affairs? What constitutes negligence in these respects? What liability attaches to directors granting excess loans?—for imprudent loans? The responsibility of bank directors in all of these respects is more severe than is usually realized, although somewhat vague because of diverging opinions of different jurisdictions. It is also pointed out that bank directors frequently feel a moral responsibility even greater than their legal responsibility, leading them to make contributions to avoid insolvency aside from what might have been required of them under the law.—*W. O. Weyforth.*

2058. WEI SHAW KINN. Chinese banking. *China Critic.* 1 (8) Jul. 19, 1928: 149-151.—*C. S. Shoup.*

2059. WOLFF, S. Die französischen Banken nach dem Kriege. [The French banks after the War.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 7 (4) 1928: 414-422.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

CREDIT

2060. McFADDEN, LOUIS T. Unified banking policy and control of credit. *Trust Companies.* 47 (4) Oct. 1928: 451-452, 530.—There is ample credit in the U.S. if it is properly used, but there is nothing to assure what experience has shown to be proper use. Unified control of credit is made difficult by the fact that banking is not subject to unified regulation and by the fact that only a part of our banks are members of the Federal reserve system. To permit Federal Reserve control of the total volume of credit may require giving it supervision of brokers' loans. The present speculative frenzy "was precipitated by the change of Federal Reserve policy last year to assist England and other central banking countries in their attempt to stabilize their currencies and return to a gold basis." Federal Reserve authorities, in trying to return to a normal basis, may unintentionally produce a business slump. Yet they cannot ignore such speculation, for a collapse might precipitate serious banking as well as industrial trouble. To carry out its duty the Federal Reserve System must be able to "control all the elements that enter into this credit situation." For this a revision of the laws may be necessary.—*Lawrence Smith.*

2061. UNSIGNED. The credit system of the Soviet Union in 1927-28. *State Bank U.S.S.R. Econ. Survey.* 3 (37) Oct. 31, 1928: 1-3.—The budget of the Union came up to the estimates. The gross receipts of the industrialization and agricultural improvement loans were 705 million roubles of which 299 millions went to repayment of other loans. At the time of harvest, the strain on the credit system was particularly felt, and the funds injected into the nation's industries by the credit system were derived from budget resources of the state, increased capital and profits, new note issues of the State Bank (323 million roubles, a large part of which will be retired after the harvest) and increases in bank deposits. It was the government's desire to improve the position of the heavy industries in which capital investments are of a long-term character and to grant short-term credit to the light industries. Accordingly, the Commercial and Industrial Bank and the Bank for Electrification were merged with a view to providing long-term credits for large-scale projects and the short-term business was transferred to the State Bank, which will henceforth handle

short-term credits for large-scale industries as well. Rationalization of the agricultural credit system was undertaken and elimination of unnecessary competition between banks was effected.—*L. R. Gottlieb.*

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 1970, 2022, 2044, 2050, 2191, 2192, 2197, 2303, 2315, 2339)

2062. HODGKINSON, WILLIAM, Jr. Preferred stock issues and redemptions, 1919-1927. *Harvard Business Rev.* 7 (1) Oct. 1928: 49-58.—Preferred stock issues included 13% of all public corporate security offerings during the period 1919 to 1927. Seldom appearing among new railroad issues, the volume of preferred stock used in public utility financing has advanced steadily until in 1927 it exceeded the industrial issues. The fluctuations in preferred stock offerings vary with business conditions, corresponding closely with the movements in common stock prices. Despite a marked decline in Moody's ratings for preferred stock during the period, the yield has declined. Redemptions of preferred stock were not significant until 1925, and in 1927 they were 60% of the offerings.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

2063. HOWE, FREDERICK C. Some overlooked dangers in foreign investments. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 19-25.—We are making a great mistake in our generous foreign loan policy. This capital should be used here, not exported to compete with our own goods in the foreign market. These loans will involve us in foreign politics and interference in the development of democracy among weak peoples. Foreign investments have become the background for English diplomacy, involving her in numerous wars. To avoid this concomitant of our present loan policy all foreign loan offerings should be registered with the Department of State and made public through the Foreign Relations Committees of Congress. An additional safeguard would be disavowal by the government of responsibility for the safety of foreign loans.—*G. K. McCabe.*

2064. KUCZYNSKI, ROBERT R. Foreign loans and American labor. *Amer. Federationist.* 35 (9) Sep. 1928: 1059-1061.—If American labor wishes to adopt a sound policy toward the loaning of money abroad it must remember that, regardless of the purpose for which a loan is made, the borrowing country uses the money largely to pay for imports. This may temporarily increase American exports and thus benefit American labor, but when the debtor nations repay the loans they must either increase their exports or restrict their imports, and this may injure American labor. Loans abroad would therefore probably be of temporary rather than long-time benefit to labor.—*Edward Ber- man.*

2065. LOUCKS, W. N. The Philadelphia building and loan association plan of financing by second mortgages. *Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 4 (4) Nov. 1928: 367-374.—The author evaluates the "Philadelphia Plan" for second mortgage financing. Under this plan the prospective home purchaser is required to invest his own funds, equal approximately to 20% of the purchase price of the home. Fifty per cent is borrowed on a first mortgage, the remaining 30% on a second mortgage executed with one of the various building and loan associations in Philadelphia which accept this type of business. The borrower is required to take out 1 share in the association for each \$200 of loan, which becomes paid up at the end of 11 to 11½ years. In this way the loan is eventually repaid. Six per cent is charged on the full amount of the loan until

maturity. The net rate paid for second mortgage money under this plan varies between 9.4% and 12.8%. This range of cost is found to be moderate in comparison with that found in other selected cities studied, where the net cost to the borrower for second mortgage money frequently ranges from 15% to 25%.—*R. E. Badger.*

2066. OHLIN, BERTIL. The future financial relations between the U. S. and Europe. *Index.* (3-4) Oct. 1928.—The post-war export of capital from the U.S. to extra-European countries has not been very much larger than that from England. American net advances have amounted to about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the American income derived from interest on capital previously invested abroad. Reparations and inter-allied debts have given rise to a movement of capital that mainly concerns Germany as the paying, and the U.S. as the receiving nation. The greater part of the interest payments received is being invested in Canada and Latin America, and it is likely that this policy will be continued, since the interest level in Europe is going down, and unless there is a like reduction in the U.S., European countries themselves will become the capital exporting countries for Europe. In this case the political influence of the U.S. in Europe will decline. Owing to the restriction on immigration, Latin America gets European workers and North American capital. In this way, we may expect more intimate economic and financial relations between North and Latin America on the one hand, and between the various countries of Europe on the other. There is need for a positive and far-reaching system of cooperation between European countries, especially in the international exchange of commodities. In this respect the U.S., by proving the advantages of a large market, has set a splendid example to Europe.—*James R. Mood.*

2067. PUTNAM, GEORGE E. Are we playing the game? *Atlantic Monthly.* Jul. 1928: 13-22.—A debtor nation must sell more than it buys, so a creditor nation must buy more than it sells. We have made determined efforts to negative this doctrine. By our high-tariff policy we have shown that we do not want foreign manufactured goods to compete on our markets. Deprived of the power to send us goods the debtor nations sent us gold which we did not use but stored. Had our bankers utilized this gold, matters would have righted themselves. Finally our gold stock became so large that arbitrary control broke down—any increase automatically became the basis for credit expansion. Our gold-storage policy also gave rise to a world shortage of gold which deflated foreign prices and made it more difficult for foreign debtors to pay interest on high-price debts out of low-price products. As a creditor nation we ought to receive payments in goods, but we are taking promissory notes and other pieces of paper. As our foreign investments have grown and will probably continue to grow, larger and larger interest payments will be due. We cannot take promissory notes in payment indefinitely. Having created the problem of international payments, we alone can solve it. One way is to ignore it. Another way is to reduce the tariff. Still another is to leave the tariff where it is and utilize more of our gold; the consequences would consist of credit expansion and inflation, which would eventually lead to a decline in our export balance.—*James R. Mood.*

2068. ROBINSON, LELAND REX. Investment trusts—prospect and retrospect. *Bankers Mag.* 117 (2) Aug. 1928: 191-198, 205.—The form of organization and the policies of British investment trusts are examined in the endeavor to uncover principles applicable to American institutions.—*H. L. Reed.*

2069. SMITH, JAMES G. Economic aspects of trust company service. An essential factor in business

and financial integrity. *Trust Companies.* 47 (2) Aug. 1928: 141-144.—Economic activity may be classified into (1) labor services or functions, (2) investment services or functions, and (3) enterpriser services or functions. The trust company performs all 3 types of functions to a degree. In particular, the functions of the trust company as conservator of private property, as a clearing house of equities, as a stabilizer of investment, and as a stabilizer of enterprise are of general economic significance.—*James G. Smith.*

2070. TAW, S. H. The financial policies of the United States in China. *China Weekly Rev.* Oct. 10, 1928: 110, 112, 114, 116.—Following an analysis of American financial policies in China for the past 30 years, the author characterizes the result as one of "much diplomacy and little investment." Including long-term credits to Chinese railways, American commercial investments in China are estimated at not over \$70,000,000 gold. The reasons given for the relatively small financial interests of Americans in China are: opposition by more interested foreign governments; treaties, agreements, and secret arrangements between China and foreign powers; the financial unreadiness and lack of experience of American investors in Far Eastern enterprises.—*G. B. Roorbach.*

2071. THORNE, WENDELL E. Foreign public utilities heavy borrowers in America. *Commerce Reports.* (39) Sep. 24, 1928: 763-764.—From 1914 to 1927, inclusive, foreign public utilities borrowed approximately \$723,000,000 in the U.S.—20% of all corporate financing done in this market during that period. Canada borrowed \$192,000,000 and Germany about \$149,000,000. Third and fourth places are occupied by Cuba and Japan, respectively. The article is accompanied by tables showing the countries which have borrowed and the total amount and purpose of all foreign public utility offerings in the United States during the period.—*Howard D. Dozier.*

2072. UNSIGNED. American investments in foreign corporate securities. Pre-war investments in branch plants—corporate loans exceeded government loans for past two years. *Commerce Reports.* (40) Oct. 1, 1928: 3-5.—Since the armistice there has been a steady growth in the financing of foreign corporations in the American market. Loans to foreign companies have risen from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the total of foreign loans floated in the U.S. In 1927 foreign governments borrowed \$820,000,000 here, as compared with 773 millions of foreign corporate securities sold. Of these corporate flotations 685 millions were bonds. There is a strongly marked trend toward American participation in common stock issues also. Fear of American stock control and distrust on the part of the American investor seem to be disappearing. The sales of this stock in the U.S. were 122 millions in 1926, 65 millions in 1927, as compared with a 5 year average of 45 millions. In the last 14 years 8 leading foreign industries have received 3,200 millions of the total corporate issues of 3,700 millions. In order of importance these industries are: Public utilities, 723 millions; Railways, 720; Banks, 493; Sugar companies, 348; Paper, 347; Mining, 240; Oil, 176; and Iron and steel, 136 millions. Much of this financing is devoted to the development of the foreign subsidiaries of American corporations. These were financed formerly by use of the credit of the American parent company.—*G. K. McCabe.*

2073. UNSIGNED. Defaults and repudiations of foreign loans. *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service.* 4 (11) Aug. 3, 1928: 235-249.—The importance of accurate information relating to defaults and repudiations is emphasized by the rapid extension of U.S. investments abroad which, during the past few years, have placed the U.S. in a new position as the world's greatest creditor nation. The past records of borrowing

countries and the details of the bankers' contracts, however, are not readily available. In some cases the investing public is not given full and accurate information. The repayment of principal is often a minor consideration; modern Governments have often taken recourse to the issuance of perpetual bonds. There are some 12 different forms of defaults against which 5 remedies are suggested. The first entails the creation of a Council of American Holders of Foreign Bonds (similar to organizations existing in Great Britain, France, etc.), and the second, the publication of accurate statistics relative to the economic and financial position of the borrowing country. (The article is supplemented by a table of foreign bonds listed on the London Stock Exchange and amounts in default and foreign loans in default with commentaries on the same.)—*James R. Mood.*

WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See Entries 1581, 1872, 1874, 2151)

PRICES

(See also Entries 2004, 2020, 2035, 2041, 2081)

2074. COLOMBO, PIERO. *Prezzi minimi di vendita e gradi di attività della fabbrica. [Minimum sale prices and the degree of manufacturing activity.] Riv. Pol. Econ.* 18(7) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 773-785.—The author discusses various attempts in America and Germany to arrive at minimum prices. The crucial problem is what proportion of the fixed (or proportional) costs should be included in the minimum prices. American and German theories differ here. He also discusses the problem of normal production along similar lines.—*S. E. Harris.*

2075. EDITOR OF THE STATIST. *Wholesale prices of commodities in 1927. Jour. Royal Stat. Soc.* 91 Part III. 1928: 394-411.—The article presents the Sauerbeck-Statist index numbers and underlying data with a brief statement of the method of constructing the index. The total index and the indexes by groups of commodities are given in annual, quarterly, and monthly form for various periods. There are included annual average prices and price-relatives for each of the articles in the index and for silver.—*C. H. Whelden, Jr.*

2076. HOFFMAN, G. WRIGHT. *Commodity price stabilization as a problem of insurance. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 139(228) Sep. 1928: 146-151.—The problem of price stabilization is primarily an insurance problem. Three methods of meeting price risks are available: (1) the business may bear the risk; (2) it may attempt to reduce or eliminate the price risk, or (3) it may shift the risk to some specialist in risk-taking. The third method, that of price insurance, will in the future probably solve many problems of price uncertainty.—*S. H. Nerlove.*

2077. TA CHEN. *Index numbers of retail prices in Peiping: a preliminary study. Chinese Econ. Jour.* 3(3) Sep. 1928: 727-762.—These index numbers have been constructed to show short-term fluctuations in living costs among working class families in Peiping (Peking). Preliminary results both in tabulated and graphic form, are here presented monthly, from Dec. 1926 to Jun. 1928. The base of 1927 was chosen both because Western countries are now using recent years as base years and because 1927 seemed to be a normal year for prices in Peiping. A combined index and 3 main groups, food, clothing, and fuel and

lighting, have been computed, generally on the simple arithmetic mean of price relatives. There are 21 articles of food, 15 of clothing and 2 of fuel and lighting for each of which about 6 quotations a month were obtained. Detailed statistics of the budgets of 48 working families revealed that different articles of food have varying degrees of importance. Accordingly, a weighted as well as unweighted index of 16 food prices has also been constructed. The price of fresh vegetables, although a disturbing element because of its "capriciousness," has been included in the food index, owing to the importance of these foods in working class consumption. Most other retail prices show rather mild fluctuations, somewhat seasonal in general character.—*Lucile Bagwell.*

2078. TAYLOR, AMOS E. *Relation of commodity prices to the price level. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 139(228) Sep. 1928: 166-174.—A study of commodity price trends in recent years shows that every advance in the rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve bank of New York was followed by a weakness in commodity prices. Inasmuch as open market operations tend to foreshadow changes in the rediscount rates one can say that reserve bank holdings of government securities are directly related to commodity price movements. The decline in the price level during the 1st half of 1923 came in the wake of a reduction of Federal Reserve holdings of government securities which began in Jan. of that year. Following the upward movement in security holdings at the beginning of the following year, commodity prices began to move upward during the early part of the summer. When in the fall of 1924 the reserve banks reduced their security holdings, a price decline set in during the early part of the following year. In May, 1927 security holdings increased and the index of commodity prices began to rise a month later. An analysis of the price level since 1923 shows a fair degree of regularity. The significance of Federal Reserve operations may easily be overestimated, however, in a consideration of commodity price trends. It is quite probable that the recent rise in rediscount rates will exert little influence on commodity prices, but it is significant that the relative stability of the commodity price level since 1923 has been accompanied by a gradual decline in individual price variations.—*F. M. Williams.*

2079. WHITE, CHARLES P. *The cause and extent of price fluctuations. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 139(228) Sep. 1928: 7-14.—Commodities differ decidedly in the extent to which they undergo variations in price. An analysis of some of these differences, based upon Mills' book on *The Behavior of Prices*, is made, showing the extent of monthly, annual and cyclical fluctuations. In practically all these respects farm products showed the greatest variability. Price changes are due to variations in either supply or demand. In the case of farm products the supply factor is more important, while, in the case of most manufactured goods, the demand factor is the more variable. Stabilization of prices involves, therefore, some degree of control over either production or consumption. Usually the former is more feasible and may be expected through cooperative action among producers. In the case of agriculture, however, there is little opportunity for such control, because of the large number of producers and because of the effect of weather conditions upon production.—*W. O. Weyforth.*

2080. WHITE, CHARLES P. *The meaning of stability. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 139(228) Sep. 1928: 1-6.—The term stability as applied to prices is used in various senses. Sometimes it refers to the price level, where our concern is whether a given sum of money will buy as many commodities as it did in some previous year. On the other hand, at times it may refer to the prices of individual commodities,

where our concern may be with the movement of the price of a single commodity over a period of time or with the relationship of the price of an individual commodity at any time with the prices of other commodities at the same time. So far as individual prices are concerned, a rigid fixity of prices is not socially desirable, but there should be enough flexibility to allow for variations in the general price level, changes in the cost of production and shifts in demand.—*W. O. Weyforth.*

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 1570, 1578, 1580, 1596, 1856, 1939, 1963, 2019, 2020, 2202)

2081. COLE, ARTHUR H. Statistical background of the crisis period, 1837-42. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 10(4) Nov. 1928: 182-95.—To the data already presented by the author in previous articles published in this *Review* (or by the author and Edwin Frickey) upon the course of land sales, commodity prices, and railroad-stock prices, are now added such material as exists upon the volume of trade in the period 1830-45—material on both annual and infra-annual bases. Monthly and quarterly data on internal and external commerce are too meager for the construction of a satisfactory index; but an annual index is presented based upon a fairly diverse group of series. Subsequently, indexes of railroad-stock values, commodity prices, and volume of business, and information on the movement of public-land sales and of interest rates in New York City are brought together and their relations to one another exhibited. Railroad-stock values and the volume of land sales were found to move together, as also commodity prices and the volume of business. Lags in cyclical movements were observed. In the culmination of an upward movement or in the recovery from a downward course, for example, railroad-stock prices turned first, then commodity values, and lastly interest rates.—*A. H. Cole.*

2082. WHITE, CHARLES P. The problem of seasonal variation. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 139(228) Sep. 1928: 100-108.—Seasonal variation originates from weather conditions, but it is often found in industries and areas far removed from the original cause. In agriculture nothing can be done to even up the production of crops throughout the year, but custom and tradition alone make a seasonal variation in building in the Southern states. The concentration of production into peak loads is wasteful and expensive, and much can be done by individual concerns to alleviate the situation. Hand to mouth buying is one of the most potent influences operating to produce or accentuate seasonal variation; the only effective remedy is the solicitation of orders far in advance of actual delivery. The establishment of a price differential has sometimes been successful in smoothing out the peaks and troughs of demand for a given product.—*E. Clague.*

LABOR AND WAGES

(See also Entries 1590, 1887, 1937, 2025, 2027, 2033, 2034, 2064, 2201, 2278, 2363, 2364, 2391, 2409, 2411)

GENERAL

2083. BALDWIN, CHARLES E. Time and labor cost of production in the woolen and worsted industry: United States, England, France, and Germany. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 27(3) Sep. 1928: 1-26.—Samples were procured of many different kinds of woolen and worsted cloths considered to be fairly representative of

the cloths manufacture in the U. S. Facts regarding the time and wage costs of producing each kind of material were obtained from the various manufacturers in the U. S. and foreign countries. In the latter many difficulties were encountered. (Tables showing a comparison of time and labor costs of 27 different samples are presented, also tables giving the corresponding wage rates in the countries studied.)—*E. E. Cummins.*

2084. BONNETT, CLARENCE E. The industrialization of the South in relation to labor. *Amer. Federationist.* 35(11) Nov. 1928: 1303-1314.—Southern agriculture has furnished the labor reserve for southern industrialism. Since the return to native farmers is low, industries can attract labor with a very meagre wage scale. Since labor shifts back and forth from farm to factory, labor organizations are unstable. Organizations have not been able to keep wages up in the face of an abundant labor supply—e.g., clerical workers on the railroads. In recent years northern capital and northern managements have come southward. To the southern mill-owner's paternalism is added the northerner's zeal for efficiency. Consequently autocracy in mill villages has been strengthened, while at the same time sanitary, and housing conditions and welfare facilities have improved. Closer supervision of workers is making even the Negro workers more efficient. Bonus systems have been effectively used to speed up the work of Negro gangs; changes in pay-day keep them more steadily on the job. The threat of discharge has acted as a spur. Nevertheless turnover figures show high increases among Negroes. While unions are weak or non-existent in the South, employers are effectively, even though sometimes informally, organized; their attitude towards unionization is belligerent, and they combat labor legislation.—*J. A. Flexner.*

2085. DE VYVER, FRANK T. Southern industry and the southern mountaineer. *Amer. Federationist.* 35(11) Nov. 1928: 1319-1325.—The mountaineers have benefited by transferring from their poverty-stricken farms and primitive cabins without modern conveniences to the mill villages where they have money to handle, electric light, running water, better schools, clubs, etc. The mountain whites can be trained to perform high grade factory work, as is shown by the establishment of a few fine cloth mills in the South, a great printing works at Kingsport, Tennessee, and others. Many Piedmont counties have not yet been tapped, and their farm workers will take factory jobs as soon as they are offered. When a registry was opened to recruit 2,000 workers for a new rayon plant in Covington, Virginia, 10,000 workers signed up.—*J. A. Flexner.*

2086. EHMKE. Zur Förderung der Berufsausbildung. [The development of vocational education.] *Reichsarbeitsbl.* 8(25) Sep. 5, 1928: II 407-411.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2087. FEHLINGER, HANS. Internationale sozialpolitische Übereinkommen. [International socio-political agreements.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahresschr.* 7(2-3) Jul. 1928: 179-187.—International attempts to improve the condition of labor throughout the world have long been made; but not until the establishment of the International Labor Organization, with headquarters at Geneva, was a permanent agency for this purpose created. The results of this organization, the procedure of which is prescribed in a statute, indicate that some progress has been made. From 1919 to 1927 inclusive conventions or agreements on 26 different phases of the labor problem were concluded by the international Conferences and presented to the 55 states that are members of the Labor Organization. In general the agreements aim to fix the hours of labor, protect health, prevent accidents and provide for various kinds of labor insurance. Up to Feb. 1, 1928, no state had

executed all of the agreements, but 29 states had executed some of them. Of these 29, 23 were European states, 4 were overseas states of the British Commonwealth of Nations, while Japan was the sole representative of the Orient and Chile of Latin America. Several causes are given to explain the reluctance on the part of so many states: with some, the nature of the subject (e.g., 8-hour day and 48-hour week); with others, (especially Latin America), lack of interest; and with still others, that their own social legislation is contrary to the proposals, or is left to the local governments and therefore not a question coming within the jurisdiction of the general government or its representatives.—*K. F. Geiser.*

2088. FREY, JOHN P. The heart of the injunction. *Shoe Workers' Jour.* 29(7) Jul. 1928: 5-8.—*Edward Berman.*

2089. HARTSON, L. D. Vocational stability of Oberlin alumni. *Personnel Jour.* 7(3) Oct. 1928: 176-185.—Information used in this study was received from all but 29 of the 2860 living alumni of Oberlin College. The summary, however, is confined to the classes between 1914 and 1922. Effort was made to determine the length of time the graduates had required to become settled in permanent vocations. Most students chose their permanent occupations soon after graduation—on the average less than a year and a half. In comparing "holding power" of the various occupations listed, it was found that physical education stands 1st with a record of retaining 85% of the graduates who entered it. Two-thirds of the women who have not married and half the men have remained permanently in the vocations 1st chosen.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

2090. JOHNSON, CHARLES S. The changing economic status of the Negro. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 140(229) Nov. 1928: 128-137.—This survey, based upon statistical analysis, reviews recent changes in the position of Negro labor as farm hand and skilled worker in the tobacco and cotton culture of the South. Soil exhaustion and changing agriculture caused movement to newer lands, west and south, and explain both the high Negro death rate and the cityward trend of a restless labor surplus. Four-fifths of the 2,000,000 Negro urban increase, 1890-1920, was in the South, with industrial development there. Intensified competition of white labor in the South preceded the marked northward migration, after 1916, to industrial areas from which the foreign immigrant labor earlier excluded the Negro. With the unskilled European flood halted, 1,200,000 Negroes moved north, between 1915 and 1928, to the same centers that had received the largest numbers of foreign immigrants. The movement was one of mass induction of the unskilled; but 10 years of industrial contact exposed the newcomers to semi-skilled and skilled work. The increase in numbers of such workers is reviewed, together with sweeping reductions in child labor and the employment of women consequent upon the shift from the South. Immigrant experience in the city of Buffalo is intensively analyzed to show the likely interplay with immigrant labor, and to prove that seeming occupational stratification is a constantly changing process. The trend is away from rough muscle jobs, as the unskilled feed higher levels. Attention is then directed to the differential occupational distribution of Negro workers, and to their massing in certain lines in which their marginal utility is high. Dual wage scales in the South are referred to. Relations with trade unionism, and numbers in the unions, are discussed. The good effects of the new changes on race relations in the South are pointed out. Increased demand for the Negro workers' services is predicted, as well as improvement in the character of the labor supply, with better health, literacy and a wider margin of existence.—*F. Tyson.*

2091. JONES, THOMAS E. Some problems of

Negro and white labor in the South. *Amer. Federationist.* 35(11) Nov. 1928: 1330-1333.—The South's great advance between 1910 and 1928 is measured by an increase in water power development from 9.7% to 24.3% of that of the whole country; an increase in expenditure for highway construction from \$57,000,000 to \$390,000,000; of bank clearing from \$14,000,000 to \$51,000,000. The number of farms has decreased by 78,000 within the last 5 years. There has been a decline in farm ownership and an increase in tenancy. A large part of the drift to the cities away from the farms is of Negroes. Negroes are regularly employed in certain industries, notably construction, and constitute a reserve supply for rush periods, or strikes, in others. The Negro death rate is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of whites; urban mortality, for whites and Negroes combined, is twice as great in the city as in the country, the chief causes being typhoid fever and tuberculosis. Increased attention to education, by both whites and Negroes, gives promise of remedying bad housing conditions. Elementary school enrollment has increased from 7,000,000 to 9,500,000, the number of high-school students has quadrupled, and college students have doubled since the war. Ninety-nine Negro colleges, enrolling almost 14,000 students are now in existence. (The author is President of Fisk University.)—*J. A. Fleener.*

2092. KLUGH, EOLYN C. Colored girls at work in Boston. *Opportunity.* 6(10) Oct. 1928: 295-299.—One hundred and sixteen colored working girls were studied by means of interviews and schedules. Twenty-eight occupations were included. Wages ranged from \$10 to slightly more than \$30 per week. Of the 4 receiving \$30 or over, 2 held temporary positions. Twenty-five per cent are office workers, but almost all under civil service. Thirty-one per cent of the group all having had at least 1 year of high school training and some even college training) are elevator operators at an average wage of \$13 per week. The data indicate that colored girls usually find employment by haphazard methods. Employment agencies, as a rule, do not aid them except in the case of domestic positions. Distributions of numbers of girls and wages by occupations and of occupation and educational training are included in the article.—*H. R. Hosea.*

2093. MASON, ALPHEUS T. The right to strike. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 77(1) Nov. 1928: 52-71.—"Neither the common law nor the 14th Amendment," declared Mr. Justice Brandeis in a recent decision, "confers the absolute right to strike." But it remains for the courts to determine whether a particular strike is motivated by a lawful purpose and is carried on by lawful methods; and to glean a knowledge of the legal rights of labor one must have recourse to decisions in damage suits and injunction cases. Recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court have a significant bearing upon the question of the extent to which the right to strike is legally curtailed. In the *Bedford Cut Stone* decision (47 Sup. Ct. 522), the Court majority read the Sherman Act literally, apparently ignoring the "rule of reason" laid down in the *American Tobacco* and *Standard Oil* cases. It should be a matter of concern to labor that the "rule of reason" is not applicable in its interpretation in labor cases as in those involving capitalistic interests. Also, the Supreme Court has indicated a disposition to give no further sanction to compulsory arbitration legislation. In holding the wage and hour regulation provisions of the law establishing the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations to be in conflict with the 14th Amendment (43 Sup. Ct. 620), the Court made it clear that a state may not provide a system of compulsory arbitration for the settlement of disputes in those industries which have become clothed with a public interest merely as a result of changed conditions, and it observed that the earlier decision upholding the Adamson Act (37 Sup. Ct. 298) "went

to the border line" of constitutionality.—*R. E. Montgomery.*

2094. ROBERTSON, C. J. The mobility of labor in Liverpool industry. 20(3) Jul. 1928: 233-245.—In this article are recorded the significant findings of a survey made of one extensive labor market. A considerable amount of drifting from one unskilled occupation to another was noted; but skilled workers rarely changed their trade. After the apprenticeship period is ended, the industrial career of the Liverpool artisan is determined. The importance of vocational guidance for young workers is clearly indicated. There is little emigration of unskilled or semi-skilled workers from the Liverpool area because this type is not wanted in the countries to which European emigrants go. On the other hand, a considerable group of skilled workers are emigrating to the U. S. and the British Dominions. Insofar as emigration is effective, it is drawing from England the types of workers most needed there.—*Frank T. Carlton.*

2095. UNSIGNED. Industrial profit sharing plans. *Service Letter on Indus. Relations (N.I.C.B.)*. 15 Aug. 5, 1928: 1-2.—An analysis of 40 profit sharing plans in current use in American industrial establishments is summarized. Wages and length of service were found to be the controlling features in distribution of the shares, which were usually given out annually in cash. There seems to have been but little gain in profit sharing as a device for stimulating employee interest in recent years.—*Margaret Loomis Stecker.*

2096. UNSIGNED. Labor banking in Belgium. *Irish Trade Jour.* 3(4) Aug. 1928: 142-143.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2097. UNSIGNED. Reasons for making loans to employees. *Service Letter on Indus. Relations (N.I.C.B.)*. 13 Jul. 5, 1928: 3.—In this article are itemized the reasons for 668 loans made to employees of a prominent manufacturing company by the company's credit union. Thirty-one and 1/10% were to but coal and nearly 1/3 for the care of health. Twenty other reasons are given.—*Margaret Loomis Stecker.*

2098. WORK, MONROE W. The Negro in business and the professions. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 140(229) Nov. 1928: 138-144.—The brief historical and statistical summary covers the experience of the Negro in the learned professions, and in the insurance and banking fields. Comparison of the numbers in the ministry, medicine, law, teaching and other professional activities, 1890-1920, is presented. Attention is drawn to the relatively excessive number of ministers, and the deficiency in the other groups; inadequacy of training facilities is referred to. Outstanding cases of successful business men in American Negro history are recounted, and the development of Negro business in mutual aid and beneficial societies during and after slavery is reviewed. The recent rise and growing scope of insurance, as the most extensive Negro business, is analyzed. Negro banking experience is summarized. The failure of the Freedmen's Savings Bank is viewed as a severe set-back. The 1st bank operated by Negroes was started in Washington in 1888; there have been 137; and 82, or 60% have failed. The present limited scope of banking, with operations necessarily restricted to real estate mortgages, is reviewed. Under the development of other businesses, barbering, and the successful extension of hairdressing under the vogue of beauty culture, by Negro women, are stressed. Summary material on the national professional and business associations from the *Negro Year Book*, is incorporated. The chief problems of Negro business are efficient management, and sufficient capital and credit. Lack of training is reflected in many failures. The present outlook for opportunity to acquire business experience is more hopeful, with the spread of college business courses and more chances to

secure employment. Negro business is likely to expand with the economic advance of the group.—*F. Tyson.*

LABOR MOVEMENTS AND ORGANIZATION

2099. GEMMILL, PAUL F. A union substitute for legislation. *Amer. Federationist*. 35(9) Sep. 1928: 1049-1051.—The history of the Actors' Equity Association illustrates the fact that organized labor may frequently solve certain of its problems most effectively by economic action rather than by seeking legislation. By incorporating certain provisions into the standard minimum contracts used by all theatrical producers and actors they have secured protection against Sunday work and are now hoping to protect themselves against the undesirable competition of foreign actors. Such action as this, to be effective, requires a strong union and a closed shop.—*Edward Berman.*

2100. LEE, H. W. Trade unions in India. *Amer. Federationist*. 35(9) Sep. 1928: 1073-1076.—Out of 5,000,000 workers in industry, commerce, and plantations—who represent the organizable of Indian labor—at the most 250,000 are enrolled in trade unions. The total population of India is 319,000,000. The number of unions is now about 167. The main organizations are those of the railwaymen—100,000 out of 700,000 being organized. The postal servants, 50,000; the textile operatives 33,000 out of 650,000 who come under the Factory Acts; seamen, 15,000; iron and steel workers, 9,000; general labor, 9,000. The greatest obstacle to organization is almost universal illiteracy. Hence, the highest degree of organization is found among government employees; and leadership comes from the leisured and professional classes who take an altruistic interest. Another obstacle to organization is the migratory character of the industrial population.—*Jean A. Flexner.*

2101. LEVER, E. J. A Russian auto factory. How the union functions in a Soviet plant. *Labor Age*. 17(7) Jul. 1928: 7-9.—There are 23 national industrial unions in the Soviet Union, each of which is based upon the factory local unions, presided over by factory committees elected annually by the members. The Metal Workers' Union, which has jurisdiction over automobile workers, claimed in 1927 a membership of 93% of all the metal workers in the country. The factory committee of the Amo Automobile Works has 15 members who elect for full time work a president, or business agent, a secretary, and a chairman of the sub-committee or the protection of labor. The wage and grievance committee, representing union and management equally, adjusts grievances arising under collective agreements. The production committee, elected by the workers, aims to increase plant efficiency. The cultural educational committee, in addition to its other functions, joins with committees from 5 nearby factories to operate a workers' club house. The subcommittee on cooperation promotes the activities of the cooperative society which operates a store and a restaurant near the factory. Each member of the union pays 2% of his salary as dues. The collective agreements, besides embracing ordinary matters, include provision for such details as the amount of milk to be given to apprentices, and the distribution of hot water at tea-time.—*Edward Berman.*

2102. MUSTE, A. J. The story of company unionism: I. What is a company union? *Railway Clerk*. 27(7) Jul. 1928: 320-321.—Small firms and corporations are making less use of company unionism, while large corporations, such as the railroads, are making more use of it. "More than 1/3 of the 1,500,000 company union members in the United States are on the railroads, chiefly among the clerks, shop crafts and maintenance of way men. No other industry in the country

has as many company unionists as the railroads." Company unions are of no importance outside the U. S.—*Edward Berman.*

2103. MUSTE, A. J. Company unions in the United States. II. The rise of company unionism. *Railway Clerk.* 27 (8) Aug. 1928: 370-371.—*Edward Berman.*

2104. MUSTE, A. J. Company unionism: III. An actual case. *Railway Clerk.* 27 (10) Oct. 1928: 468-469.—*Edward Berman.*

2105. SWABECK, ARNE. The "natural miners' union": a new conception of unionism. *Communist.* 7 (10) Oct. 1928: 622-627.—The author points out the desperate situation which has existed in the coal fields since the war—an overextended industry, introduction of machinery, and unemployment. With the failure of the long strike, accompanied by severe cuts in wages, left-wing radicalism increased, while the United Mine Workers union began to disintegrate. In spite of the opposition of the latter, the discontented elements met in a convention in Pittsburgh and outlined a program for organizing the coal industry. The new union set forth its platform as follows: (1) to preach the doctrine of the class struggle, (2) to organize all workers, black and white, in the coal fields, (3) to restore union conditions of work, and particularly to protect the miners in the use of machinery, and (4) to assist all other trades throughout the country to organize. This union has as yet made merely a beginning, but the plan is to wage an aggressive campaign against both the employers and the United Mine Workers.—*Ewan Clague.*

UNSIGNÉD. The progress of organization among intellectual workers. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 18 (4-5) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 529-551.—This survey, written by an anonymous expert in the International Labor Office, points out the proletarian development which has taken place among intellectual workers. Behind it lies an "over-production of intellectual workers," an overcrowding of the liberal professions, and reduction in governmental staffs. A theoretical definition of intellectual workers seems unobtainable. A practical definition may be obtained by listing types of work admittedly falling within the scope of intellectual work. Despite difficulties of definition and the psychology of individualism, organization has increased steadily. There are over 50 international organizations; some not of great importance. The principal ones are the International Federation of Intellectual Workers, founded in 1924; the Pen Club, an international association of writers, journalists, and poets; the International Critics' Association; the International Literary and Artistic Association; the International Committee for Popular Theatres; the International Society of Contemporary Music, etc. There are well established and well developed associations of doctors, journalists, and teachers. Among the less developed ones are those of engineers, lawyers and architects. In the scientific field, the International Medical Association has 20 national sections. In most countries the associations of intellectual workers are distinct from the trade union movement as such; in Russia the intellectual workers belong to the various unions of wage earners where they are given a certain section responsible for their interests. Thus, doctors in Russia belong to the union of public health workers. There is no definite program of demands common to intellectual workers as such. The dramatic artists and the musicians are the chief groups which have formulated a definite program of demands. A common point in which all programs seem to converge has been the question of unemployment. "It is becoming clearer every day that the social problems that call for attention are the same for all workers and that the only differences lie in the degree of acuteness and the solutions." This has led to much closer collaboration between the regular trade union movement and

that of the salaried employee and official. Collective agreements are becoming more common among the latter group. It is this growing "unity in fundamental demands" which has brought the intellectual workers more closely in touch with the International Labor Office. The International Labor Office now has an Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers.—*Leifur Magnússon.*

2107. UNSIGNED. Industrial research work by organized labor. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 27 (5) Nov. 1928: 874-879.—Emphasis is laid upon recognition by the unions of the value and importance of data necessary in collective bargaining with employers, and also upon the increase in research or statistical departments within the labor unions to study cost of living, wage rates, and economic conditions affecting the industry and employees. In order that the membership may be kept informed labor periodicals have regular departments devoted to the latest developments in methods and machinery in the trade, and some unions have even established schools or courses to teach apprentices and journeymen the best methods in the trade, while other unions cooperate with employers or public school authorities in providing educational facilities for their members. Special reference is made to the research or statistical departments of the International Typographical Union, the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; to the trade education bureau of the Brotherhood of railway Carmen; to the trade schools of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and the Amalgamated Lithographers of America; and to the correspondence courses of the International Typographical Union. The growth in labor "institutes" is also discussed, such as that of the railroad employees, the electrical workers, and the textile workers.—*F. J. Warne.*

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entry 2129)

2108. COWDRICK, EDWARD S. Labor's stake in American industry. *Coal Age.* 33 (11) Nov. 1928: 676-678.—Among the causes of the movement which has led employed workers to subscribe for more than \$1,000,000,000 worth of stock in their companies, are the increased prosperity of wage earners, the habit of investment surviving from the Liberty Loan drives during the war, and the desires of employers to help workmen save money, to enlist the interest of the wage earners in the business, and to secure a wider distribution of stock. Employee stock ownership indicates a tendency of labor toward capitalism, but probably does not forecast a transfer of control to the wage earners. The most serious danger is that of selling unsound securities to workingmen.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

2109. DAVIES, A. M. HUDSON. Machinery and the workman. *Jour. Natl. Inst. Indus. Psychol.* 4 (4) Oct. 1928: 228-236.—In the small family-owned concern, where relationships are personal, the introduction of labor-saving machinery causes little friction. But in the large corporation, where the worker has relatively little security of the job, new machinery nearly always arouses resentment among the workers. Bitter experience has taught laboring men that machinery destroys craftsmanship and throws large numbers of men out of work. Although union labor in England now makes no official objection to the use of machinery, nevertheless the attitude of the workers is hostile. In the U. S. where labor is in demand and there are plenty of jobs available, the situation of the laborer displaced by a machine is much less serious than in England where the discharged employee simply helps to swell the ranks of the unemployed. Probably the most essential thing is that employers recognize their obligation to share

with their men the benefits obtained from labor-saving devices.—*Ewan Clague.*

2110. HARPER, J. GARNETT. Problems of profit sharing. *Accountants' Jour.* 46 (546) Oct. 1928: 461-465.—The problems of profit sharing are 3 in number, namely, to ascertain the profit, to determine how it is to be shared, and to decide how the plan is to be administered. Taxes, depreciation, and interest on capital are all to be deducted before the profits to be shared can be ascertained. Furthermore, both depreciation and interest are, for this purpose, to be calculated upon present replacement values of the capital assets whenever these values are greater than cost. Profit sharing is a device for correcting the hasty bargain which must necessarily be made by capital and labor at the outset in some ignorance of the facts. Land, labor, capital, and management all have a right to share in the excess of sales over costs, and will share in this originally according to their bargaining powers. The balance remaining ought properly to be distributed among the 4 factors of production in the degree in which each has contributed beyond the originally expected proportion toward creating a surplus. The administration of the plan should not be entirely within the hands of the managers of the business, but, whatever method is followed, it should be within the reach and understanding of the workmen. The educational element in a profit sharing scheme is of great importance. Such plans, if fairly administered, are important aids to industrial peace.—*Edward J. Filbey.*

2111. OLIVETTI, G. Employers organizations in Italy. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 18 (4-5) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 483-508.—Historically, employers' organizations in Italy arose out of the industrial committees set up to aid the war administration as well as in response to growing trade union strength and influence. The Fascist Confederation of Industry, by the Act of Apr. 3, 1926, became the exclusive representative of all industrial employers in Italy. The Confederation and its constituent bodies are incorporated. So, also, are the trade unions. The 2 are then linked through a so-called "Corporation" which constitutes an administrative organ of the state. Through reform of the Chamber of Deputies, the General Confederation becomes "an essential element in the new electoral system." "In no modern state does the action of industrial workers operate within the limits and in the form prescribed and established by the law in an equally vast field and with equal legal efficacy." The Confederation of Industry consists of (1) mixed provincial unions, territorial in form of organization and dealing with employment relations, collective bargaining, proceedings before the labor courts; (2) national federations dealing with economic interests affecting production, etc. These latter form the representative groups of particular industries. The 2 interests—geographical and functional representation—are brought together by the division of the provincial groups into sections, one for each branch of industry and regrouping these in the national federations. There is a further special type of association among enterprisers and near-enterprisers, difficult to organize along provincial or geographical lines. The total number of workers and employers controlled by the Confederation in Jun., 1928 was 3,127,110. The General Confederation of Industry, as a supervising agency of these groups, has a 3-fold function: (1) directing, stimulating, coordinating; (2) regulating employment relations; (3) administrative supervision. Supervision is affected through improving and controlling the financial estimates and auditing the accounts of each organization. According to Fascist doctrine, the state, as "the imperishable expression of the race," controls and directs the process of production. The Act of Apr. 3, 1926, laid down the principles for regulation of collective labor agreements which are

made binding upon all persons legally represented by the association. Labor courts are the ultimate tribunals which interpret such agreements. Strikes and lockouts are criminal offences. While the organization of employers, as a result of legal action, extends to every form of activity and every problem in this industry is concerned, it cannot interfere in internal matters of individual undertakings without their consent. An appendix contains an analysis of 15,000 collective agreements contracted in Italian industry from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1927. The Confederation publishes a semi-monthly survey of internal activities; a summary of legal decisions relating to private employment; a welfare publicity magazine; an economic news bulletin; a monthly review of economic policy; a monthly business and financial report (in English) for circulation abroad; and a scientific management review. The Confederation has also published a large number of studies dealing with theoretical and practical problems.—*Leifur Magnusson.*

2112. PURKIS, S. Mondism and the railway settlement. *Labour Monthly.* 10 Sep. 1928: 553-557.—The acceptance of the wage reduction by all the railway unions "marks the harvesting of the first fruits of Mondism by the owning class" and "the struggle to retain existing wage-standards for railworkers will be, from now on, a revolutionary struggle." Purkis points out the disastrous effects to the workers of "economies of management." "The charge against Mondism is that it sets to work to make the Trade Unions a part of the machinery of Capitalism." The elements in trade union circles "hostile to Mondism" are referred to. "The railway crisis is just developing."—*F. J. Warne.*

2113. SELEKMAN, BEN M. Recent trends in industrial relations in Great Britain and Germany. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 13 (5) Oct. 1928: 178-186.—This survey of current trends of industrial relations in Great Britain and Germany finds its outstanding characteristics in both countries to be an increasing consciousness, among all parties, of the importance of applying scientific methods to industry, and the acceptance of a policy of cooperation by the trade unions. In Great Britain the initiative came chiefly from the trade unions, and has developed in many individualistic, separate efforts. The new emphasis upon joint cooperation in industry to increase the volume of product has extended the realm of interest of the Whitley councils and works councils; it has stimulated plans for joint fact-finding as a basis of cooperation; it has won trade-unions' assent to piece-work systems and means of technical improvement. Despite the hardships of British industry, industrial peace has prevailed outside of the mining industry due to this newly strengthened will to work together. In Germany the initiative has been taken by the employers under the provisions of the German constitution which established an organized régime of collective bargaining, and an approach to compulsory settlement of industrial disputes. Shop committees exist generally and collective agreements possess the force of law. Under these arrangements all matters that might affect greater and cheaper production are brought into view; the trade unions have tended to fall in with plans of scientific management when they have appeared sufficiently just. The author is hopeful of the results of these tendencies.—*H. Feis.*

2114. THOMAS, A. J. The union management cooperation plan on the Canadian National Railways. *Personnel.* 5 (3) Nov. 1928: 219-225.—The author describes a plan of union management cooperation which has been in effect since 1925 on the Canadian National Railways. A system of committees, composed of representatives of management and representatives of trade unions, is provided and handles matters of local shop policy. A regional committee takes care of recommendations and suggestions which affect more than one shop or the entire railroad. The article explains the

advantageous results which have been secured since the plan was put into effect and gives 2 tabulated summaries showing the various subjects brought up at meetings and the disposition of the cases.—*M. Richter.*

2115. UNSIGNED. Cooperation of trade unions with employers. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 27 (4) Oct. 1928: 657-679.—This is a summary of various formal plans of cooperation between trade unions and management to improve the operation of plant or industry for mutual benefit. The most notable efforts of this kind are found in the pioneer plan worked out (1) in the shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (and now adopted by the Canadian National Railways, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad); (2) in the responsibility undertaken by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to aid employers to reduce costs, maintain standards of production and strengthen their business; and (3) in the International Printing Pressman's Union endeavor to perform a similar task through an engineering service. In addition, a general tendency is observed on the part of the unions to increase the trade knowledge and to settle disputes peaceably. Among the useful results of the operation of the Baltimore & Ohio plan (as recorded by Mr. Beyer) are better working methods and conditions, stable employment, more product, and mutual financial benefit.—*H. Feis.*

2116. UNSIGNED. General strike in the textile mills in Bombay City. *Labour Gazette (Bombay).* 8 (2) Oct. 1928: 147-166.—Beginning in Jan., 1928, there was a series of small strikes in Bombay textile mills caused by the decision of the owners requiring the workers to operate 3 looms instead of 2, and 2 sides of a spinning frame instead of one, with accompanying discharge of workers, wage cuts, and lengthening of hours. The old-line leaders of the Bombay Textile Labour Union refused, however, to call a general strike. In Mar., a new union, the Bombay Mill Workers' Union, was founded under Communist guidance. Demonstrations under the new leaders from Apr. 15 to 26 caused a gradual closing of mills until 150,000 hands were out, stopping practically every mill in the city. Seventeen demands were made, covering wages, hours, discipline, joint negotiation for fixing working conditions, restriction of the 3-loom system, standardization of rules, and right of the members of the "depressed classes" to work. Most of these demands the employers answered evasively or in the negative. The International Conference to Textile Workers contributed \$5,000 to the strike, the International Federation of Trade Unions \$2,500, and Russia \$6,300. The employers at first refused to meet the joint strike committee unless it excluded its Communist members, which it would not do. The police attempted to prohibit picketing, but later allowed 2 pickets at each mill. Agreement was finally reached to resume work on Oct. 6, wages for the most part to be restored to the old levels pending the report of a government committee of inquiry on all questions involved.—*S. De Leon.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entry 1591)

2117. ANDERSON, V. V. The problem employee: his study and treatment. *Personnel Jour.* 7 (3) Oct. 1928: 203-225.—A psychiatrist employed by R. H. Macy & Co., New York, describes some of the "problem" cases arising in the personnel of a large department store. Illustrations are given from the experience of the author in dealing with individuals whose mental attitudes range all the way from mild maladjustments to serious pathological conditions. The conclusion is reached that 19% of the salespeople and 23% of the non-sales force were "problem individuals." Many of these

persons could be readjusted to their work and to their social surroundings through psychiatric diagnosis and treatment.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

2118. BERRY, WALTER S. and GATES, A. B. An employee training program. *Personnel.* 5 (3) Nov. 1928: 226-230.—A group of American Management Association members studied the subject from two angles, discussing, first, whether it pays to train employees, whether all employees or only limited groups should be trained, whether trade training and job training meet present-day needs, where the responsibility of training lies, and the problems which arise in connection with training; and, secondly, various problems in administering an employee training program. Selection, practical experience, instruction, standards, compensation, and follow-up are pointed out as important features of a training program.—*M. Richter.*

2119. BINGHAM, W. V. Industrial psychology. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 13 (5) Oct. 1928: 187-198.—This is part of an American report on fundamental relations in industry presented at the First Triennial Congress of the International Industrial Relations Association, Cambridge, England, July, 1928. Though admitting the meager contributions to industrial psychology in America, W. V. Bingham, Director of the Personnel Research Federation, presents data showing that individual relations have been influenced by psychology in 3 ways: 1st, in interpreting individual differences and correlating abilities; 2nd, in emphasizing the necessity of understanding the deep-lying motives and of working with the current of human nature rather than counter to it; and 3rd, in insisting on the importance of controlled experiments. That industry has a place for a psychologist is more than evident in the summary of the psychological problems of industry, including the worker's relation to his work, his fellow-workers, his supervisor, the management and group relations. In summarizing the agencies furthering industrial psychology, major credit is given to the universities, though the writer laments earlier that the ablest psychologists have been drawn into education. In addition, there is the research work of a few individual firms and the Personnel Research Federation.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

2120. BOLT, R. Eignungsprüfung und planmässiges Anlernen von Glasbläserinnen für die Herstellung von Elektrolytzählern in den Siemens-Schuckwerken, Nürnberg. [Aptitude tests and systematic training of female glassblowers in the Siemens-Schuckwerken, Nuremberg.] *Indus. Psychotechnik.* 5 (9) Sep. 1928: 249-263.—The article describes methods of selecting and training female employees for glassblowers. The company requires a relatively small and seasonally fluctuating number of glassblowers, and formerly found difficulty in recruiting them. It was therefore decided to train a selected group of women workers from other departments of the plant. Between April, 1925 and September, 1926 a total of 109 employees were tested, and 48 who were found suited to the work were put through a training course which qualified them for glassblowing. The tests, which are described in the article, are of the type designated in this country as "trade aptitude" tests. The applicants were tested for physical, mental and temperamental characteristics and particularly for manual dexterity. The article describes in detail the training process used for the employees who passed the tests. The training was thorough and comprehensive and included systematic grading on the quality of the work done.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

2121. FORSTER, WILLIAM. A test for drivers. *Personnel Jour.* 7 (3) Oct. 1928: 161-171.—The author, an engineer and technopsychologist, of Prague, Czechoslovakia, describes a series of experiments in testing

the motor reactions of chauffeurs, drivers of electric tram-cars, trainmen, aviators, and others. Efforts are made to determine how the subject will act under conditions approximating those existing in emergencies growing out of actual driving. The experimenter believes that safe operation of automobiles and other rapidly moving machinery depends upon "a due proportion of concentrated to distributive attention." The article describes the apparatus used in the tests and recounts some of the results secured.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

2122. HISCOX, W. J. Foundries must train workers. *Foundry.* Nov. 15, 1928: 935, 939.—If foundries making iron castings in sand are to compete with other methods of fabricating, more attention must be given to apprentice training. Some employers believe that sand-molded iron castings will soon be a thing of the past due to the development of forgings, stampings and products made by other methods of fabrication. The author compares the work of the foundry man in the U.S. with that in Great Britain and brings to light the fact that in both countries there is a shortage of skilled men. Little attention has heretofore been given to training apprentices in foundry work. In order to attract young men to the industry, more attention must be given to the matter of wages and to systematic advancement to higher positions.—*M. Richter.*

2123. LAMB, J. J. Relation between the employment department and the foreman. *Personnel.* 5 (3) Nov. 1928: 236-242.—The author discusses the activities of the foreman in the days before the establishment of the employment department and then describes the present-day functions of a centralized employment department which is organized to be of assistance to the foreman. The employment manager can be of help to the foreman in such matters as keeping production records, labor turnover records, rating of men, selection of employees, etc., thereby enabling the foreman to give more time to supervising the work of his department. Further, the employment manager can be of help to the foreman in interviewing employees who leave the service of the company or who, for various reasons, are absent from work. By cooperating with each other the employment manager and the foreman can handle the problems of employees in a way that will establish harmonious relations between the company and the employee. The outstanding principles which are of importance in adopting a policy of mutual understanding are listed.—*M. Richter.*

2124. MARKS, A. M. Placement, transfers, and dismissals. *Personnel.* 5 (3) Nov. 1928: 243-248.—The employment manager, in order successfully to place an applicant for a position, should have all the facts available regarding the applicant, and, having given careful consideration to the right man for the job, should have a perfect understanding with the man regarding wages, hours, kind of work, etc. Then, if it is later discovered that the man does not fit the job he can be transferred. Transfers, however, are made for various other reasons, such as promotion, stabilization of employment and training. The author mentions several examples to illustrate methods of handling transfers. In discussing dismissals from work, the author urges the importance of having complete data about the case and that the foreman, employment manager and head of department should be in full agreement about the decision.—*M. Richter.*

2125. UNSIGNED. Foreman training is a live issue with the industry. *Aera.* 19 (8) Aug. 1928: 486-488; (9) Sep.: 552-554; (10) Oct.: 621-624.—In an article published in 3 installments, the official magazine of the American Electric Railway Association outlines the progress made in the last 3 years in organizing training of foremen on city and interurban

railroads. In October, 1927 a foreman's training course was put on at Cleveland and nearly 50% of the companies that had representatives in that course conducted foreman training schools for their own men in 1928. Detailed information is given in regard to the foreman training activities of the Boston Elevated Railway, the Utah Light and Traction Company, the Georgia Power Company, the Kansas City Public Service Company, the South Shore Line (Chicago), the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company, the Chicago Surface Lines, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, the Louisville Railway, and the New Orleans Public Service, Inc. The writer of the articles concludes that important progress has been made in the training of electric railway supervisors.—*E. S. Cowdrick.*

2126. UNSIGNED. International Association of Industrial Accidents Boards and Commissions: its accomplishments 1914 to 1928. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 27 (5) Nov. 1928: 889-896.—The early history, objects and conventions of this association (which includes the U.S. and Canada) and some of its accomplishments in the field of workmen's compensation during its existence of 15 years are discussed. Special subjects treated include industrial accident prevention, standardization of industrial accident statistics, workmen's compensation legislation, medical problems, standard permanent disability schedule, method of rating eye injuries, social insurance, claim procedure, legal aid, American remarriage table, and occupational disease. References are given to important publications of material through the influence of the association.—*F. J. Warne.*

2127. VERTREES, J. H. Survey of foreman training in New Jersey. *Personnel.* 5 (3) Nov. 1928: 230-232.—Questionnaires were sent out to more than 100 plants in New Jersey in an effort to secure information as to the experience and attitude of companies with foreman training. Replies showed that a majority of the companies favored organized foreman training. Of the total number of employees represented in the group surveyed, 80% worked in plants favorable to foreman training. Information as to the type of training and the various methods used was also collected. The survey indicated that various methods of instruction were applied, covering subjects which usually dealt with human relations. Community foreman training stimulated a marked degree of interest in plants having organized foreman training.—*M. Richter.*

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 2032, 2087)

2128. BERSCH, GLADYS M. Health problems of the apple harvesters. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 20 (10) Oct. 1928: 215-217.—Hundreds of transient workers come to the Hood River Valley in Oregon to harvest the apple crop each autumn. They come from berry or hop fields in every kind of vehicle, hire out to the ranchers, camp in the orchards, the open fields, remain from 1 to 3 weeks, and then go away. Most of the workers bring their families. The council of church health nurses to work among harvesters, to supervise the children, get them to school if possible, and protect the stable communities from the outbreak of epidemics. No child can enter the Hood River School unless he or she has been in the community 2 weeks and can present a doctor's certificate. Some of the transient harvesters' children seemed anxious to go to school, but were never in one place long enough to do so.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2129. BLOOMFIELD, M. The national conference on mutual benefit associations. *Law & Labor.* 10 (9) Sep. 1928: 194-196.—A movement has developed for

a national conference on employee mutual benefit associations. Regional meetings are projected; some have already been held. The basic plan is an exchange of ideas and a comparison of methods and plans among the hundreds of such associations as are already in operation. Tentatively, the objects of such a national conference should be to emphasize preventive measures rather than remedial; to formulate constructive programs of health maintenance; to inaugurate insurance features; and to enlist employers' interest in mutuality of effort. To build industrial good-will on industrial good-health is basic to all such plans. Such work is growing so rapidly that the time has come for reviewing through a national conference the prospects for constructive development of employer-employee relations.—G. G. Groat.

2130. BRUÈRE, ROBERT W. Lost \$44,000,000, or the human cost of speeding up production. *Amer. Federationist*. 35 (10) Oct. 1928: 1202-1205.—Casualty insurance companies reporting to the New York Insurance Department showed a discrepancy of \$44,000,000 between premiums available for losses and losses incurred in their workmen's compensation business in the U.S. during the years 1923-1926. The American Engineering Council investigated this situation and published a report entitled, *Safety and Production*. This shows that while there has been an actual increase in accidents in per man hour, production per man hour has so greatly increased that accidents per unit of output have been decreased. The Council urges the further introduction of mechanical safety devices. Bruère asserts that even more important is the worker's intelligent cooperation, a necessary condition of which is that the worker shall have a fair share in the rewards of increased production.—Edward Berman.

2131. EVANS, DAVID. Death benefits. *Internat. Engin.* 54 (4) Oct. 1928: 385-387.—At the end of the fiscal year 1928 the system of death benefits conducted by the International Union of Operating Engineers had been in operation for 3 years. During that period 902 death claims, totalling \$128,650, had been paid to the beneficiaries of deceased members. Forty-nine claims were rejected during this period because the requirements that deceased members be in good standing 6 months immediately preceding death and that dues be paid up to and including the month of decease had not been met. At the end of July, 1928, the death benefit fund amounted to more than \$208,000, of which \$206,000 was invested at 6%. The union began to pay death benefits of \$250, beginning in July, 1927, to beneficiaries of members of 2 years standing. Beginning July, 1930, the payments will be \$500 in case of members of at least 5 years standing. About 50% of the deaths occurring were due to heart trouble with cancer as the principal cause among the remainder. The average age at death was 55 years. The death benefit system is credited with a reduction of 62% in the number of suspensions due to non-payment of dues in the 3-year period. It is also given as a reason for the increase in union membership.—Edward Berman.

2132. HAMILTON, ALICE. The lessening menace of benzol poisoning in American industry. *Jour. Indus. Hygiene*. 10 (7) Sep. 1928: 227-234.—In 1922 the author wrote an article entitled *The growing menace of benzene (benzol) poisoning in American industry* which gave the results of an inquiry into the industrial use of benzol at the time. After 6 years there has been a marked decrease in its use. Credit for this reform is largely due the National Safety Council investigation. Sanitary cans using benzol-rubber sealing compound are rapidly being replaced by rubber latex, and the same substance is being substituted in cord fabric for tires, cement, shoes, making dipped rubber and spread-rubber goods. Toluol is displacing benzol in many

coatings and lacquers, and naphtha or "Stoddard's Solvent," in dry cleaning. Several painters' unions have carried on successful agitation against the use of benzol in quick-drying paints, etc. In the remaining industries where benzol is used, such as patent leather, artificial leather, and rubber heel production, bottle sealing, tire building, paint and varnish removing, etc., it is believed substitutes for benzol will eventually be found.—E. R. Hayhurst.

2133. HANCK, K. Gesundheitsgefährdung und Unfallgefährlichkeit bei der Ziegeleiarbeit. [Dangers to health and industrial accidents in brick manufacture.] *Arbeiterschutz*. 39 (20) Oct. 15, 1928: 240-242.—R. M. Woodbury.

2134. HAZLETT, T. LYLE. Practical results of physical examinations in industry. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 2 (7) Jul. 1928: 220-222.—Industry demands one class for strenuous muscular work, another for medium muscular work, another for very light work, and another for work of varying degrees. Workers in all groups should have a yearly physical examination for various and obvious reasons (stated). In particular many conditions detrimental to health give no perceptible evidence of their existence until found upon examination, hence such examination should be compulsory. The group plan presents the most economical and practical method. (Dr. Hazlett is Medical Director of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.)—E. R. Hayhurst.

2135. HOFFMAN, FREDERICK L. Mule-spinners' cancer. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 27 (3) Sep. 1928: 27-45.—Most of the cases of mule-spinners' cancer have occurred among textile workers in England, where it is estimated that "approximately 1 in 2,000 mule spinners die each year from cancer of the scrotum." A committee of inquiry appointed by the British Home Office reported "that the evidence is strongly in favor of this disease being due to the prolonged action of mineral oils" and recommended: (1) an attempt to find innocuous lubricating oils; (2) development of a nonsplash type of spindle bearing for new mules; (3) prevention of oil splash from existing mules by means of some form of guard; (4) periodic medical examination of the workers; and (5) education of the workers by means of leaflets. The Manchester Committee on Cancer is at present studying the precise constituents of the mineral oils used for lubrication in the cotton mills. (Tables give comparative occupational death rates from scrotal cancer and the age incidence of the disease.)—E. E. Cummins.

2136. HUTTON, R. M. Development of industrial hygiene in Canada. *Jour. Indus. Hygiene*. 10 (8) Oct. 1928: 255-260.—Industrial hygiene is not quite a decade old in Canada. Before that time, as at present, a factory inspection department had looked after the enforcement of the laws and regulations pertaining to working conditions. The emergency of the war brought out the new development which is especially interested, 1st, in intensive research upon the ill-effects of industrial processes, and, 2nd, upon the minimization of these effects. The Canadian committee on industrial fatigue, established in 1919, built up a valuable library and started studies in industries. After a year and a half it became the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Ontario Department of Health. Also, during the past year, a somewhat cognate development has occurred in the Province of Quebec in connection with McGill University. Similar developments may be expected. The Ontario Division has concentrated on library and publicity work, the promotion of medical service in industry, and the study and control of occupational diseases (each of which is briefly described). The McGill activities are of 3 kinds: hospital or industrial clinic, university courses, and field work in medical services. Legislation bearing directly upon

industrial health is very scanty in Canada. Only Ontario has any specific laws—those governing mining and compressed-air work. No provinces require the reporting of occupational diseases, but the same are compensated in 6 provinces and not in 3. There are very limited laws giving protection to women and children, but minimum wage laws for women are enforced in all provinces save Nova Scotia.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2137. LUNDRIGAN, JOHN. Accident experience, 1917-1927. *Internat. Paper Monthly.* 5 (12) Aug. 1928: 25.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2138. MacKINNON, K. R. Executive responsibility for accidents. *Electrical World.* 92 (15) Oct. 13, 1928: 735-737.—While every employee and every department in an industry must have a part in accident prevention they are, individually, only cogs in the machine. A solution of the accident problem must involve the discovery of a method whereby all of the various cogs can be reached so that they will respond with a maximum interest in safety work, instead of having the good work of some departments blocked by the poor work of others. Only executive responsibility and executive insistence upon safe practices can accomplish this result.—*R. L. Forney.*

2139. MAGNUSSON, LEIFUR. Safety movement and the international Labor Conference. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 27 (4) Oct. 1928: 696-698.—The International Labor Conference approaches the safety movement from the legislative and administrative point of view rather than from the point of view of general discussion and information. Its purpose is to standardize safety practices in law and administration. The safety movement has long been a matter of legislative concern in Europe because of the early adoption of workmen's compensation legislation. It has been effective because factory inspectors have been technically trained. Another reason for the rigorous and undramatic treatment of safety in the International Labor Conference arises from the official character of the organization.—*Leifur Magnusson.*

2140. MAYERS, MAY R. Clinical and laboratory manifestation of lead absorption. *Indus. Hygiene Bull.* 5 Sep. 1928: 9, 11-12.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2141. MAYERS, MAY R. The compensation law and its appliance to lead cases. *Indus. Hygiene Bull.* 5 Sep. 1928: 13-15.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2142. UNSIGNED. Das Grubensicherheitswesen in Preussen im Jahre 1927. [Mine safety in Prussia in 1927.] *Zeitschr. f. Berg-Hütten- u. Salinenwesen in Preuss.* 76 (3) 1928: B136-B257.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2143. UNSIGNED. Safety of life at sea. *Seamen's Jour.* 42 (10) Oct. 1, 1928: 306-307.—*R. L. Forney.*

2144. WESTMEYER, F. H. Minimizing the danger of accidental injuries. *Contractors & Engineers Monthly.* 17 (5) Nov. 1928: 294-297.—Construction must be undertaken with careful provision for handling accident cases. Careful preparation, together with interest on the part of employees, will reduce the consequences of accidents.—*R. L. Forney.*

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

2145. MUSSEY, HENRY RAYMOND. Law and a living for women. *Survey Graphic.* 61 (3) Nov. 1, 1928: 156-158, 194-195.—The U.S. Women's Bureau has recently issued a report entitled, *The Effects of Labor Legislation on the Employment Opportunities of Women*, which is the result of a study of 1661 establishments. Out of 312 establishments studied with respect to hour restrictions, 2 hosiery plants were found where men had been substituted for women because of the 9-hour law; resulting in 9 out of 24,000 women being discharged. In Massachusetts, which has a strict 48-hour week for women, employers in 82

concerns estimated that 500 more women might be employed if there were no such restriction. These firms now employ 10,391, the possible increase being less than 0.5%. Ohio and Illinois have no night work laws, yet diligent search in the former showed only 2,695 out of 409,970 women employed at night, while in the latter the figure was 259 out of 540,938. There is evidence that here and there restrictive legislation has deprived women of jobs as in the case of printers and pharmacists. Yet Washington, the state which has the greatest proportion of women pharmacists, applies an 8-hour law to them. The Women's Bureau study indicates that, although protective legislation rarely restricts women's opportunities, it is unwise to apply the blanket prohibitions suitable for factories to all pursuits without careful preliminary studies.—*Edward Berman.*

CHILD LABOR

2146. SAUZÈDE, ALBERT. La protection de l'enfant-ouvrier. [The protection of the child worker.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 184 (22) Nov. 15, 1928: 181-185.—This article calls attention to the weakening of the barriers against child labor in France today. Rising costs of living tend to exert continual pressure on poorer families to put their children out to work, while the scarcity of manual labor in France in recent years has led to a relaxation of official vigilance in enforcing the law against child labor. The Government should at least exercise special care to see that children are not employed in positions dangerous to their health and morals and that all night work shall be prevented. Particular attention is called to the labor permit system used in so many states in the U.S. In New York, for example, in 1926 more than 12,000 children out of a total of 51,000 applicants were denied permits to work on the ground that they were not physically capable. Another safeguard is to be found in the Pennsylvania law which provides for double penalty on the employer in case of accidents to illegally employed children.—*Ewan Clague.*

WAGES

(See also Entries 1945, 2025)

2147. JANSEN, R. E. Incentives cut handling costs 9% to 50%. *Manufacturing Indus.* 16 (6) Oct. 1928: 415-418; 16 (7) Nov. 1928: 525-528.—The general dispatcher of the plant transportation department at the East Pittsburgh Works of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company describes incentive wage payment plans, based on the "standard time" method, for employees engaged in moving material. Each man or group of men is given a standard task set by time study. If the standard is equaled or exceeded, the employee is paid a "high" hourly rate, which is about 11% above his regular wage scale. If he fails to meet the standard he is paid only his regular rate. The author gives specific examples of economies effected through use of incentive plans.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

2148. JORDAN, J. P. Incentive remuneration. *Annalist.* 32 Oct. 19, 1928: 605.—The incentive which is best adapted for the major executives of a firm is a reward according to the profits of the firm. For key men and heads of departments, incentive remuneration should be based, not on the firm's profits, but upon the savings each achieves according to a budget. The firm first determines its costs of production according to its departmental budgets, and the lesser executives are then promised a definite percentage of all saving. This is profitable to the company whether the whole business makes profits or not, for only a small portion perhaps 10%, of the savings are paid in bonuses. The

value of this plan is its psychological effect upon the men. It indicates that the firm is aware of and is rewarding them according to their ability, and they are therefore eager to take increased responsibility in their own departments.—*F. Tyson.*

2149. OLIVER, E. L. Ghost of labor board still haunts wage hearings. *Railway Clerk*. 27(10) Oct. 1928: 471, 481-482.—Under the Transportation Act of 1920 one of the relevant factors to be considered in setting wages was that of "rates paid for similar work in outside industry." In recent arbitration cases on the railroads under the new law, this factor, as well as that of rates of pay on other railroads, has been taken into consideration, and railway employees have suffered thereby. The union itself has used these arguments in seeking higher wages, despite the unsoundness of their application to the fixing of wages for such workers as railway clerks and freight handlers. In cases where an individual railroad pays wages hopelessly out of line with others in its territory, the use of comparative wage rates has some justification, but even here the principle and the data should be subjected to very careful scrutiny. The desire to standardize wages has 2 bases. In the first place it seems just that workers doing the same work should get equal pay. Secondly, it is desirable that competing employers should operate under equal labor costs. These 2 principles are, however, often inconsistent with each other, and especially so in the case of railway clerks and freight handlers. When widely scattered workers get the same money rates real wages, because of local differences in the cost of living, are not the same. Furthermore, the services of these workers are not at all uniform, do not require uniform skill or responsibility, and thus do not permit practicable standardization of wages. Finally, the cost of their labor is not reflected in the price of the service of any one railroad to the public. This is true because uniform freight rates are set for competing carriers, and because there are differences in the degree of efficiency with which labor is utilized by the different roads. Though much can be done to eliminate unjust inequalities in wages on individual jobs, the union should not use the principle of comparative wages as an argument for wage increases, especially since its use may often be turned against the organization's demands.—*Edward Berman.*

2150. UNSIGNED. Entrance wage rates for common labor, July 1, 1928. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 27(4) Oct. 1928: 95-98.—A survey was made of 13 important industries which require numerous common laborers. The number of common laborers employed in these industries on July 1, 1928 was 157,673. The weighted average hourly common-labor entrance rate for the several industries combined on July 1, 1928 was \$.449.—*E. E. Cummins.*

2151. UNSIGNED. The money value of education. *Conference Board Bull.* (22) Oct. 15, 1928: 179.—This article partially summarizes a study of the educational background, occupation, and income of 7,396 business and professional men throughout the country, made by Everette W. Lord, Dean of the School of Business Administration of Boston University, with the cooperation of Alpha Kappa Psi Fraternity. The results show that in each age period, the more education a man has, the larger his income.—*Margaret Loomis Stecker.*

2152. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in cotton-goods manufacturing, 1928. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 27(4) Oct. 1928: 89-95.—Average earnings per hour increased from an index of 87.5 in 1910 to one of 323.5 in 1920; they dropped to 222.4 in 1922, increased again to 250.7 in 1924, and then decreased to 221 in 1926 and 218.3 in 1928. Average full-time earnings per week followed somewhat the same course as earnings per hour. (Tables show average hours and earnings with index numbers, 1910 to 1928; average hours and

earnings by occupation, 1926 to 1928; average hours and earnings for 4 selected occupations, 1928, by sex and state; and number of establishments and of wage earners, and average hours and earnings, 1926 and 1928 by state and sex.)—*E. E. Cummins.*

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 1868, 2025, 2028, 2030)

2153. GRÜNTHALER. Öffentlicher Arbeitsnachweis und Fachvermittlung im Hotelgewerbe. [Public employment information and personnel service in the hotel industry.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. 8(27) Sep. 25, 1928: II 436-439.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2154. HAN. Arbeitsvermittlung, Berufsberatung und Erwerbslosenfürsorge im Saargebiet. [Employment exchanges, vocational guidance, and unemployment relief in the Saar.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. 8(27) Sep. 25, 1928: II 433-436.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2155. HILL, BERTRAM A. Inflation and unemployment. *Accountant's Jour.* 46(545) Sep. 1928: 328-335.—*Edward Berman.*

2156. HUGHES, D. E. R. A comparative study of unemployed and employed boys. *Sociol. Rev.* 20(4) Oct. 1928: 310-321.—Proceeding on the assumption that inborn intelligence can be measured, the investigators studied 111 unemployed and 138 employed boys in Liverpool by means of the Otis intelligence scale and questionnaires on the social backgrounds of the boys. A sampling of the unemployed boys of Liverpool was secured at the Unemployment Center, while the employed boys were tested in various factories all boys being drawn from an area including a circle with a 2 mile radius and varied populations from those of the slums to the well-housed. Employed and unemployed members of boys' clubs were also studied. Boys at the Unemployment Center sat voluntarily for the tests which were motivated by certain money prizes, while the employed boys were motivated by promises of promotion to those most successful in passing the tests. Results were scored by means of index of brightness and percentile rank. Six tables are presented on the basis of material acquired and indicate the following conclusions: that employed boys have superior intelligence ratings; that there is a certain amount of selection on the part of various firms; that both the employed and unemployed boys tested fell far below secondary school boys of certain grade; that boys who are members or have participated in boys' club activities were found in fewer numbers among the unemployed; and that the employed boys had slightly better housing accommodations and were more frequent borrowers of books and attendants at the movies. The investigation indicates for further study possible hypotheses as to the causes of unemployment among boys. Certain changes in school systems are indicated as a result of the investigation. The director of the study is connected with the University Settlement, Nile Street, Liverpool, England.—*Frederic M. Thrasher.*

2157. SPANJER, A. Staatsfinanciën, werkloosheidsbestrijding en konjunktuur. [State finances, the war on unemployment, and economic conditions.] *Tijdschr. v. Nederland Werkloosheids-Raad*. Sep.-Oct. 1928: 344-358.—The measures to combat unemployment, suggested by Wesley C. Mitchell in the report on Business Cycles and Unemployment, are practical, but naturally incomplete as regards government initiative. In Europe the activities of the government are more extensive than in America. The experiences of the last years have shown that a government cannot combat unemployment effectively unless proper measures have been taken under prosperity. In prosperous times the government should increase taxation, gather large revenues, reduce its personnel, limit borrowings

and the construction of public works. In times of depression the government should lower the taxes, employ its reserves on public works, enlarge its personnel, borrow money, invest in stocks. The approach of a crisis should be determined by experts. The legislature should authorize the executive to increase or lower taxes and to invest in stocks. The introduction of the several measures will require care, and when a number of countries have attacked the problem it may be handled internationally by the League of Nations or the International Bureau of Labor.—*J. J. Kral.*

2158. UNSIGNED. Decasualization of dock labour in Italy. *Ministry of Labour Gaz.* 36 (10) Oct. 1928: 357-358.—The vexing question of dock labor has been dealt with scientifically in Italy by a series of enactments beginning in October, 1923. The Commissioner for the Mercantile Marine Services has been empowered to limit the number of transport workers in ports and the number of contractors, to regulate the registration of transport workers and their distribution among employers, and to fix wage scales and hours of labor in ports for work of a public utility character. For administration, dock labor offices attached to the harbor authorities and under the supervision of the harbor master are set up by the Minister of Commerce. They are assisted by councils of labor. These offices and councils are functioning in nearly every port. Provision is made for the formation of associations among registered workers with the expectation that they will be coordinated with the general organization of trade associations and that they will form companies under the control of the provincial trade union of dock workers. This method of organization has been carried out in the port of Genoa.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 1579, 1875, 2077, 2167)

2159. UNSIGNED. Changes in the "cost of living" 1909-1928. *News Bull. Natl. Bureau Econ. Research.* 29 Sep. 10, 1928.—Existing retail index numbers typifying chiefly movements in the prices of goods used by urban employees are not necessarily representative of the budgets of other sections of the population. Covering the period 1909-1928 other index numbers have been computed representing (1) agricultural laborers, (2) farmers, (3) families spending \$5000 a year for consumption goods, and (4) families spending \$25,000 a year for consumption goods. Prices of goods consumed by the wealthy have fluctuated less than those of goods consumed by the poorer classes. Owing largely to the low prices for agricultural products, index numbers for the farmers and agricultural laborers have been running much lower than the index numbers for urban residents. The 5 index numbers are averaged to obtain 1 index for all classes of consumers. (There is a chart giving indexes of the prices of the goods used respectively by the 5 classes of consumers.)—*E. E. Cummins.*

2160. UNSIGNED. The cost of living for Americans in foreign countries. *Conference Board Bull.* (22) Oct. 15, 1928.—This article presents evidence to answer the question whether or not it costs less for an American to live abroad than in the U.S. at the standard to which he is accustomed at home, or at the standard required by his official or business position abroad. The investigation summarized was made by the U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and relates to the relative cost of living in 12 Latin-American countries (large cities, presumably) and Washington, D.C. Costs were found to be greater in each of the 12 countries than in Washington, for each major item in the family budget, varying, for the total cost of living, from 42% higher in Porto Rico to 85% higher

in Argentina. "A family of two living in the United States on a salary of \$3,000 a year would require \$4,500 in Mexico, or \$5,500 in Argentina." The Conference Board gives reasons for believing that the Bureau's conclusion regarding Latin-America is also valid in large measure for other parts of the world.—*Margaret Loomis Stecker.*

COOPERATION

(See also Entries 1590, 1860, 1883-1885, 1890, 2012, 2095, 2101, 2108, 2110, 2211)

2161. BUCKLES, WARD M. Factors to consider in lending to cooperatives. *Cooperative Marketing Jour.* 2 (5) Sep. 1928: 234-238.—Five principal factors guide the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank in making loans to cooperatives: (1) the bank asks evidence that the association is on a non-profit basis and with a pooling arrangement for handling the commodity. It also considers the kind of commodity handled and the caliber of the membership. (2) The bank investigates the association's history as to membership, management, efficiency, benefits to members, periods of success and present general standing and methods. (3) The management must be of the highest integrity, of exceptional ability and of inspiring and convincing leadership. The directors must be men of sound judgment and loyalty to the association. (4) The bank requires scientific merchandizing and considers it wise to begin the season with fairly low prices which may be raised gradually as the commodity is absorbed by the market to safeguard against carryover. (5) Adequate warehousing arrangements are necessary. Receipts issued under the U.S. Warehousing Act or the equivalent of such receipts are required.—*H. E. Erdman.*

2162. ERDMAN, H. E. Types of cooperatives. *Cooperative Marketing Jour.* 2 (5) Sep. 1928: 239-244.—Organizations may be classified from 4 points of view: (1) size of organization. There are local, regional, and national organizations. (2) Membership affiliation. Two general groups are federated and centralized types. In the truly federated type the local association is the controlling element out of which the central grows. In the centralized type control of operations and ownership of property all lies in the central organization. This type involves difficult membership problems. (3) Financial and legal structure. There are unincorporated associations, ordinary capital stock associations with no cooperative features, capital stock associations with cooperative features and non-stock associations. (4) Commodities handled. Usually one or a group of closely related commodities are handled as determined by (a) feasibility of the combination and (b) common interest of the growers in the several commodities combined. It is not so important that a specific type of organization be adopted as it is that the group do the best it can in a given situation.—*H. E. Erdman.*

2163. HSU, PAUL C. Rural cooperative societies. *China Weekly Rev.* Oct. 10, 1928: 180-182.—The University of Nanking in cooperation with the China International Famine Relief Commission in 1923 inaugurated an experiment in rural cooperative societies. Up to 1927, 20 societies had been organized, either for credit purposes or for credit protection and marketing among the small agriculturalists. Although operated on a small scale the experiment appears to have given promise of successful operation.—*G. B. Roorbach.*

2164. NOURSE, E. G. The evolving idea of co-operation in the United States. *Cooperative Marketing Jour.* 2 (5) Sep. 1928: 223-226.—Present day American

cooperation stresses business efficiency rather than social reform. The cooperatives have entered into an era of aggressive advertising campaigns and centralized control. The latter does not educate the members in cooperation. Cooperation is a means of organizing the members of an industry to conduct and adjust its affairs in the common interests of the group and no amount of beneficent despotism or pure efficiency of a remote management will take the place of continued activity and studious participation of members in the formulation and carrying out of plans and policies. There is a shift in cooperative development from the drag-net or inclusive type of organization of 1920 towards a more exclusive or selective type of organization of that part of our agricultural groups most fitted to organize and operate a democratic type of economic organization.—*H. E. Erdman.*

2165. SAPIRO, MILTON D. Withdrawal features of cooperative contracts. *Cooperative Marketing Jour.* 2(5) Sep. 1928: 227-233.—The withdrawal privilege affects not the nature but the term of the agreement. A withdrawal clause is desirable in an established organization but in a new organization it may be disastrous. A withdrawing member should be permitted to obtain the full value of his property in the association except as to intangible assets. However, the grower should not be permitted to withdraw his capital in a way that would cripple the association.—*H. E. Erdman.*

2166. WILSON, M. W. From the legion of the lost ones. *Cooperative Marketing Jour.* 2(3) Jul. 1928: 207-212.—In the failure of the Tri-State Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association the gains to farmers outweigh the losses. The association was organized against a background of slavery and farm tenancy in a section untrained in cooperation—obviously adverse conditions. The association maintained tobacco prices for several years in the face of general price declines and in addition brought about benefits of permanent value. It won a legal foothold for cooperative association in its states and taught farmers about cooperation and modern marketing methods. With such education the farmer has gained a better bargaining position, can obtain money more cheaply than in preassociation days, and is even now taking part in various community enterprises of a cooperative nature. Moreover, the towns have learned that good business practices among the farmers mean greater profits to them.—*H. E. Erdman.*

CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

2167. JACKY, WILHELM. Der Konsum von Gefrierfleisch in der Schweiz. [The consumption of frozen meat in Switzerland.] *Zeitschr. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 64(3) 1928: 387-396.—Frozen meat was introduced into Switzerland in 1906, but without much success. In December, 1910, a desire to lower the then rising cost of living brought about certain changes in importation and sanitary regulations and large importations of frozen meat were made in 1911. In spite of the fact that the tariff on frozen meat was at first 25 francs per 100 kg., market prices were relatively low. Petitions from consumers resulted in a reduction of the tariff to 10 francs per 100 kg. as of January 1, 1912. Importations of frozen meat into Switzerland reached their peak in 1912 at 2,480,000 kg. Importations were entirely cut off in 1915, 1918, and 1919, recovered in 1920 to 320,000 kg., but fell in 1922 to 11,000 kg. A slight recovery in 1923 was followed by importations amounting to 261,000 kg. in 1925, and 192,000 kg. in 1926. The main difficulties in marketing frozen meat in Switzerland have been the lowering of

quality resulting from transshipment, the high tariff, and the legislative prevention of the use of frozen meat in the making of meat and sausage products. At present an energetic campaign is being conducted in Switzerland in favor of frozen meat by societies interested in reducing the cost of living. A society for furthering the consumption of frozen meat was founded in Zurich in April, 1926, and a marketing organization was created the next month to handle its importation and distribution. In recent years great improvements have been made in its transportation and handling.—*F. M. Williams.*

STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entries 1944, 2195, 2434)

2168. ALLIX, EDGARD. Le monopole des tabacs. [The tobacco monopoly.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 136(406) Sep. 10, 1928: 417-434.—By a law passed Aug. 7, 1926, the French tobacco monopoly was reorganized and strengthened. There are grave defects in the administration of the tobacco monopoly. It suffers primarily from the pressure of 3 powerful corporations whose interests conflict with its welfare—namely, the Federation of Tobacco Planters, the Federation of Retail Dealers and the Federation of State Factory Workers. Each of these represents an electoral force and controls several seats in Parliament. The state is obliged to purchase all home grown tobacco at a price higher than the cost of foreign tobacco. This is justified on the ground (1) that the planter deserves market security in compensation for the restrictions under which he labors (mostly imposed to prevent fraud) and (2) that tobacco culture enriches the soil. The output is less than in private industry even though wages are higher. This is due to a shorter working day (6½ to 7 hours of effective work) and the irregular attendance of the employees. It is difficult to discipline employees because they can appeal to the director general and, with the backing of the local federation, they may even take it to a minister. Another difficulty is the disregard of technical requirements in giving priority to disabled veterans. The difficulty of discharging an employee has created since the war an excess of about 4000 workers. In spite of these drawbacks a government monopoly is preferable from the standpoint of the state to private exploitation. Tables of comparative statistics indicate that the return to the state is greater and the cost to the consumer less in those countries having a direct or indirect state monopoly than in those which merely place a tax or a tariff upon tobacco products. In the former class are Spain, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Jugo Slavia, Japan, Portugal, Turkey, Sweden, the new states of central Europe and Poland. In the latter class are England, Switzerland, Denmark, Belgium, Holland and the U. S.—*H. A. Van Dorn.*

2169. UNSIGNED. Russia today, X: Regulated production. *Statist.* 112(2642) Oct. 13, 1928: 533.—According to the Russian conception of government regulation, not only production proper but everything connected with it, from the financing of the industrial establishment to the ultimate disposal of the goods produced, is to be directed from one center under a detailed pre-arranged plan. A large Government Board, the *Gosplan* (the State Plan), collects and coordinates all data relating to production, the requirements of industry and commerce, the output capacity of works, the goods available for export and the raw materials and the articles that must be imported. The *Gosplan* operates under the direction of the Supreme Economic

Council, and, together with the Council and the *Narkomtorg*, (the Commissariat of Commerce) regulates every detail of production as well as the fixing of imports and thereby, as well as through the fixing of imports and exports, also determines consumption.—*C. C. Kochenderfer*.

2170. UNSIGNED. Russia today, XV: The five year program and foreign trade. *Statist.* 112 Nov. 17, 1928: 722-723.—The Russian State Plan Commission, the so-called *Gosplan*, has worked out a 5-year program for the period 1926-1927 to 1930-1931, mainly devoted to the industrial development of the country. Comparatively little attention is paid to agriculture, though the extension and improvement of the latter would be of the greatest importance. The Russian intention is to increase imports for heavy industry and decrease imports of semi-manufactured goods. The prospects of exports to Russia by European firms are not very good under the 5-year program, and they are further overclouded by the grain crisis in the Soviet Union. Imports from Germany, England, France and Italy have declined. The Soviet government is making efforts to attract American manufacturers, and the terms on which orders are placed with them are more favorable than those conceded to European suppliers. The object seems to be to obtain *de jure* recognition from Washington through the creation of an interest profitable to American nationals. Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, and Latvia also have relatively favorable trade prospects with Soviet Russia.—*C. C. Kochenderfer*.

PUBLIC FINANCE

(See also Entries 1592, 1858, 2213, 2214, 2216, 2236)

GENERAL

2171. DE OCA, L. MONTES. New era in Mexican finances. *Latin-America.* 4(8) Oct. 1928: 16-17.—The fiscal year August 1st, 1927 to July 31st, 1928 shows an improvement in Mexican public finance. The period was one of financial crisis for the government and of general economic depression for business. National income during 1927 decreased as compared to 1926 although expenditures increased in 1927. The Minister of Finance announced that the extraordinary powers, hitherto held by the President of the Republic in financial matters, have been relinquished and this has led to better administration. The Banco de México, the only bank of issue, has continued its discount and interest rate of 10%; other banks have consequently been obliged to operate loans and discounts at from 10 to 15% per annum. Monthly rates have run from 2 to 3%—rates which have predominated in previous years. This report maintains that progress has been made during the year in (a) balancing the budget; (b) improving the status of foreign indebtedness; (c) reorganization of the national railways.—*H. T. Collings*.

2172. SCHNEIDER, FRANZ. The financial future of Mexico. *Internat. Investor.* 4(2) Nov. 1928: 8-10, 27-28.—An efficient budget system has been achieved by the outgoing administration. In the first half of 1928, receipts were 7% larger than estimated while expenditures were kept down to the budget figures. Out of a total of 290,000,000 pesos, 230,000,000 are required for the running of the government and the remainder is evenly divided between debt charges and public improvements. Compensation for land seizures are, however, not included in these figures. The floating debt situation has vastly improved. In the first 6 months of 1928, all arrears of salaries and of the 1927 supply bills were paid and the government has been

recently engaged in liquidating arrears on 1926 supply bills and 1927 arrears of foreign debt payments. An attempt has been made to modernize the tax system consequent upon the sharp falling off in the oil tax receipts. A gasoline tax was introduced and a low-rate income tax was put into operation, which is scheduled to yield 16,000,000 pesos in 1928 or $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the total revenues. The actual receipts from this source in the first half of the year were 10,000,000 or $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ of total revenues. In the field of credit, advances have been made. In 1925 the Bank of Mexico was established with an authorized capital of 100,000,000 pesos of which 62% was paid in by the end of 1927. It was designed to serve as the central bank and act as fiscal agent, with the right to issue bank notes, rediscount commercial paper, do a general deposit and discount business and regulate the currency and foreign exchanges. Thus far the bank has not, however, attracted a large volume of deposits or secured much in rediscounts. Also, the National Bank of Agricultural Credit was established in 1926 with a capital of 40,000,000 pesos (of which 40% was paid in by the end of 1927), designed to work with cooperative agricultural credit associations. Currency stability has been maintained since 1917. The maximum depreciation attained in this interval having been only 7%. A source of uneasiness has been the large volume of foreign claims for damages, amounting to about a billion dollars, but some observers believe that only 10% of this amount will be ultimately allowed. The author suggests that a single claims commission be appointed, authorized to make direct settlements, to replace the 7 commissions now at work. A report by 2 American students has recently been prepared which will furnish a basis for an arrangement as to the foreign debt. The author holds that the National Railways should be returned to its owners in order to relieve the government of further burdens and that the national telegraph system and the government's equity in the National Bank and land banks should be sold to private interests.—*L. R. Gottlieb*.

2173. SPALDING, GEORGE. Public finance—its trend. *Tax Digest.* 6(11) Nov. 1928: 365-376.—This study by the tax commissioner of the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company deals with certain features of public finance in the mountain and Pacific States. These States with the exception of New Mexico, are among the States where the per capita net debt is highest. Comparisons of data from Colorado, Oregon, Washington, California and Arizona show that in each of these states since 1919 taxes have increased at a rate which far exceeds the growth of population or assessed valuations. The large amount of tax exempt property, federal, state and local, is a contributing factor to the high level of taxes in the mountain and Pacific States. Income, as revealed by the yields of the federal income tax in these states, is low. Lack of equality in assessments makes the general property tax fall unevenly on property located in them. Lack of uniformity in accounting methods, however, makes accurate detailed comparisons among the states and among the subdivisions within the states impossible. (Nineteen charts illustrating various features of the tax situation in the Mountain and Pacific states.)—*Whitney Coombs*.

2174. TS'AI KO-HSUAN. Financial reform in China. *Chinese Soc. & Pol. Sci. Rev.* 12(4) Oct. 1928: 567-581.—The advantages of tariff autonomy over the *Likin* system are illustrated and discussed. The foreign and domestic debts secured under the customs revenue and surplus may be paid off over a period of years up to 1960; the unsecured debts by the issue of a new government bond, the interest and amortization of which could be met from the increased revenue. A division between central and local government revenues is necessary to avoid confusion in collections, and a

proper budget system is indispensable. The standing army should be reduced by $\frac{1}{3}$. The present system of taxation, which is mostly indirect, must be reformed and national industries developed. (The article contains several tables.)—*James R. Mood.*

TAXATION

(See also Entries 1776, 2006)

2175. BAILEY, BEULAH. Tax legislation for 1928. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 14(2) Nov. 1928: 36-39.—This article discusses the tax legislation in the comparatively few states in which legislatures were in session in 1928.—*M. H. Hunter.*

2176. BORGATTA, GINO. La nuova inchiesta sulla pressione fiscale delle Società Azioni. [The new inquiry into the fiscal burden on the joint stock company.] *Riv. Pol. Econ.* 18(7) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 743-753.—The fiscal burden on Italian joint stock companies has become heavier since 1916. Taxes introduced during this period, the excess profits duty in particular, are especially repressive. A measurement of their tax burden is difficult because the incidence of the many taxes levied on companies is not easily traced. Although important taxes are levied on the assumption of perfect mobility of capital and labor, such conditions do not exist. In a study of tax burdens, it is important to distinguish (1) taxes paid by corporations in behalf of others, (2) taxes that vary with the employment of certain factors of production, (3) taxes levied on corporations as such, thus, registration fees, insurance fees, and the like, (4) taxes that are to be passed on to consumers.—*S. E. Harris.*

2177. BROWN, HARRY G. Should bare land values be taxed more heavily? *Jour. Land. & Pub. Util. Econ.* 4(4) Nov. 1928: 375-392.—A tax on economic rent cannot be shifted, and since the value of land depends upon its yield capitalized at the current interest rate, a tax will reduce the selling value of land. The value of a capital good depends mainly on its cost of production and a tax on it will not, as a long run proposition, reduce its value. If then we contrast 2 systems of taxation, both designed to obtain the same revenue for the government, but one based upon land values, the other upon property in general, it will be found that under the former the net return to the investor of capital will be considerably higher. Therefore, in a region which has a system of taxation based upon land values, accumulation should be faster, improvements in production should be facilitated, the productivity of labor should be greater, and rents should be lower. No other system of taxation holds out equal promise, and a trial of land value taxation in a few fair-sized cities would be a worth-while experiment.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

2178. KENDRICK, M. SLADE. The collection of general property taxes in towns, townships and counties in the United States. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 14(1) Oct. 1928: 8-14.—Can the general property taxes now collected in towns, townships and counties in the U. S. be collected more cheaply? The town unit of collection is found mostly in the New England states, while the county treasurer is the most common tax-gathering official. After a careful study of costs, the conclusion is that the county unit of collection makes possible economical, efficient methods of collection. With the treasurer as collector, there is a saving due to a better use of the treasurer's time. A salary reward for the treasurer-collector introduces the needed elasticity in the system in the sense that with it payment can be adjusted more closely to service rendered. At its worst a fee system of collection means a permanent closing of a certain powerful and ready source of economy in tax collection.—*M. H. Hunter.*

2179. KURILO, C. Indirect taxation. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 3(11) Nov. 1928: 236-240.—Indirect taxes are the source of the greater part of the revenue from taxation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Such taxes formed 67% of the tax revenue in 1924-1925 and 70% in 1926-1927. The 3 major forms of indirect taxation are tolls, customs duties and the net income from the monopolies, including tobacco, salt, petrol, matches and cigarette paper. (Tables of total receipts from monopolies and tolls, 1920-1927, and from individual monopolies and tolls, 1925-1927.)—*Whitney Coombs.*

2180. LIESSE, ANDRÉ. Le budget et les valeurs mobilières. Le régime des valeurs étrangères. [The budget and the securities. The regulation of foreign securities.] *L'Econ. français.* 2(41) Oct. 13, 1928. 449-451.—The heavy taxes on securities should be revamped, especially taxes on foreign security issues, which find it difficult under present conditions to enter the French market. Immediate relief should be given French investors whose money is in foreign enterprises which are *filiales*, or subsidiaries, of French firms. Revenue from these securities is taxed twice in France—as French securities and as foreign securities—and in addition pays taxes abroad.—*C. S. Shoup.*

2181. LOLINI, ETTORE. Un sofisma finanziario: la doppia imposizione del reddito risparmio. [A fiscal fallacy: the double tax on income saved.] *Economia.* 2(11) Nov. 1928: 403-419.—Fisher and Einaudi are interested in a system of income taxes that aims to encourage savings and to attain political equality in taxation by subjecting equal incomes to equal taxes. Hence they would tax income as consumed and would thus exempt savings. In the opinion of the author the state should not distinguish between income saved and income spent. The only possible fiscal criterion is the income earned over a productive period, generally a year. What the individual does with his income is a factor subsequent to the acquisition of the income and, should the state attempt to take cognizance of that fact, rough equality would be lost, and heterogeneity be introduced in tax administration.—*S. E. Harris.*

2182. LONG, HENRY F. The motor excise tax of Massachusetts. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 14(1) Oct. 1928: 6-8.—Massachusetts has shown the way to solve a most vexatious tax problem occasioned by the attempt to tax motor vehicles under the general property tax. Under the new law every motor vehicle, if registered and customarily kept in Massachusetts, will be freed from the local property tax. In lieu of this, every registered vehicle will pay an excise tax in the village or town where the vehicle is kept. The excise is laid on the privilege of operating the vehicles on the highways. The value of the vehicle is the same in each city and town and the rate is the same as that laid against public service corporations. The valuation is a percentage of the list price, and decreases with the age of the vehicle. The proceeds from the tax are to go into the local treasuries. If the success of the tax approaches what is hoped for it, many other states will follow the example of Massachusetts.—*M. H. Hunter.*

2183. LUTZ, HARLEY L. Tax simplification and the constitution. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 14(2) Nov. 1928: 39-45.—The taxation provisions and references in our state constitutions are too numerous, complicated and rigid. Legislative freedom to enact, repeal and change tax laws is absolutely essential to sound and equitable taxation. States should be free to modify their tax systems quickly in response to any changes which Congress or the federal courts may introduce.—*M. H. Hunter.*

2184. MacCHESNEY, NATHAN W., et al. Retroactive relief for trusts in subdivision projects. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 6(11) Nov. 1928: 405-409, 434-435.

—The Revenue Act of 1928 (§704) contains provisions extending retroactive relief to trusts created and operated for the sole purpose of liquidating real property as a single venture. Such organizations may, under certain conditions at the option of the trustee, be considered as trusts, the income of which is taxable to the beneficiaries and not as associations. This provision does not apply subsequent to January 1, 1928.—*Whitney Coombs.*

2185. MYLANDER, CHARLES H. Taxation of banks compared with competing industries. *Amer. Bankers Assn. Jour.* 21 (4) Oct. 1928: 303-304, 403-405.—Quasi-banking institutions which compete with banks include investment bankers, building and loan associations, the so-called finance companies, the real estate mortgage companies, and the investment trusts. The average national bank last year paid in taxes 21.7% of its net profits as figured before taxes are deducted. This is above the average tax on profits in 35 states. In nearly every case quasi-banking institutions are being taxed less than are national banks in those states. Since the tax is upon the value of the shares, the bank which is adequately capitalized is at a disadvantage. Each year finds the number of quasi-banking institutions increasing.—*M. H. Hunter.*

2186. NICHOLS, PHILIP. State taxation of national banks. *Comml. & Finan. Chron. Amer. Bankers' Convention Sect.* 127 (3304) Oct. 20, 1928: 84-86.—The author discusses the 4 methods of taxation permitted by Section 5219 and concludes that the existing act of Congress affords ample means for the states to impose just and adequate taxes on national banks.—*M. H. Hunter.*

2187. SAXE, MARTIN. Practical application of excise taxation to banks. *Bankers' Mag.* 117 (5) Nov. 1928: 715-720.—The soundness of the state excise tax on banks from the standpoint of fair taxation and good and good banking principles is unquestionable and states concerned with bank tax problems can find a solution through this method. New York and Massachusetts are the only states thus far which have taken advantage of the bank excise tax alternative.—*M. H. Hunter.*

2188. WHITE, CHARLES P. Effect of the 80 per cent credit clause of the Federal Estate Tax Law on state inheritance tax laws. *Jour. Pol. Econ.* 36 (5) Oct. 1928: 625-633.—The Revenue Act of 1924 introduced a new idea in federal estate tax legislation by including a 25% credit clause. This clause was enacted as the result of a compromise between the opponents and supporters of a federal estate tax. Its purpose was to foster uniformity in inheritance tax laws among the various states and to prevent excessive duplication of taxes between the states and Federal government. The Revenue Act of 1926 increased the credit clause rate to 80%. Under the higher rate, the credit clause has proved quite advantageous in accomplishing the object desired, while in some measure it has promoted uniformity of rates. The principal effect has been to cause some states to increase their inheritance tax rates, as applied to heirs of the first class and on estates of a larger order. It is significant that, when viewed in relation to the annual income from property, the total levy of state and federal taxes under the 80% credit clause has not made the tax burden excessive.—*Tipton R. Snively.*

2189. WILCOX, CLAIR. The trend in state revenues. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 14 (2) Nov. 1928: 45-48.—The past quarter of a century has brought far-reaching changes in the revenue systems of American state governments. The total revenues in 1926 were nearly 9 times as great as in 1903 and more than 3 times as large as those of 1916. In 1926 the general property tax had declined in relative importance to second place, affording 22.7% of the revenue while

business and non-business license taxes afforded 37.2% of the revenue. The evidence indicates a decided tendency on the part of state governments to release the property tax to their local subdivisions and to place increasing reliance on other sources for their own purposes. The yield in the inheritance tax has increased steadily year by year. Taxation seems to be declining while other sources than taxation seem to be increasing in their relative significance as revenue raisers.—*M. H. Hunter.*

PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entry 1867)

2190. KIENBÖCK, VIKTOR. Zehn Jahre österreichische Staatsfinanzen. [Ten years of Austrian finances.] *Nord und Süd.* 51 (11) Nov. 1928: 981-983.—Looking back on the Austrian Republic's 10 years, the Finance Minister sees the turning point, in state finances, in the latter part of 1922, when the League of Nations granted a stabilization loan, and Austria renounced the printing-press method of raising revenue. The psychological effect of these decisions on the krone exchange was immediate and marked. Since that time Austria has put large sums of money into rebuilding state enterprises, and is now facing the question of another loan, necessary to carry on the railroad, postal, telegraph and telephone improvement program. Such a loan would require the consent of the Reparations Commission and other bodies.—*C. S. Shoup.*

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 1971, 2073, 2303)

2191. AULD, GEO. P. The mythical transfer Problem. *Engl. Rev.* 47 (5) Nov. 1928: 538-547.—The alleged difficulty in transferring reparations and internally debt payments from the debtor to the creditor countries is a "doctrinaire hobgoblin," and this not because the transfers will be made easily but because they need not be made at all. The obligations of the debtor countries will be offset by loans from the creditor countries and the total of these loans will increase indefinitely. The annual increment in the total will furnish foreign funds to the debtors and will take the place of the excess of merchandise exports which a certain school of economists has declared to be at once essential and impossible. The present creditor countries will not show an excess of imports until they cease to be creditors and are in need of foreign capital. This capital the excess of imports will supply.—*Frank D. Graham.*

2192. MYERS, DENYS P. How long will reparations last? *Nineteenth Century.* 104 (621) Nov. 1928: 595-606.—The most definite time limitation in the reparation system—one specifically stated and not subject to financial anticipation is the limit of the life of the Reichsbank as fixed by the Experts Plan and the Reich Law of Aug. 24, 1924 is 50 years. The time indications in the present situation are: The German external loan of 800 million gold marks is to be paid off in full in 1949. 2. The Treaty of Versailles provides that the entire debt shall be secured or discharged (acquittée) by May 1, 1951. 3. The railroad bonds and industrial debentures (totaling 16 billion gold marks) are to be liquidated by sinking fund by 1965 or thereabouts. 4. The central pillar of the reparation system, the Reichsbank, will not be available for use later than Aug. 30, 1974. So far as the total sum is concerned, George P. Auld, formerly Accountant General of the Reparation Commission in his book, *The Dawes Plan and the New Economics*, figures that the payments according to the Dawes Plan will be 37,800 million gold marks or roughly 9 billion

dollars payable in an initial period of 25 years but actually extending 40 years. Adding the interest the total capital and interest would amount to 19,225 million dollars or 72,745 million gold marks which could be met by the standard annuity payments of 2½ billion gold marks in 28.18 years. Auld's figures are practically the equivalent of the series of B bonds issued and now ready for conversion.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 2062, 2071, 2262)

2193. LECKIE, R. B. The thermal basis of charge of charge for gas. *Gas Age-Rec.* 62 (9) Sep. 1, 1928: 263-266.—This article discusses, for the benefit of American gas producers, the British system of pricing gas upon a thermal rather than volumetric basis. Under the British system, gas companies are allowed to supply the quality of gas which they find to be most economical to produce in each specific case, rather than be required to produce gas of a certain b. t. u. content as is common in this country. Because of the varying quality which inevitably results from this policy, it is only fair that the British consumer pay for heat units rather than cubic feet of gas. The practice encourages experimentation in economical gas production, which is prevented in this country by the establishment by regulating commissions of specific standards of quality.—D. W. Malott.

2194. PETROCCHI, CARLO. La legislazione sulle derivazioni delle acque pubbliche e sulla trasmissione, distribuzione e vendita dell' energia elettrica. [The legislation on the diversion of public waters and on the transmission, distribution, and sale of electric power.] *Riv. Pol. Econ.* 18 (7) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 754-759.—S. E. Harris.

2195. UNSIGNED. Municipal systems in the United States. *Electrical World.* 92 (20) Nov. 17, 1928: 985-988.—An analysis based on the 1524 municipal stations listed in the *McGraw-Hill Central Station Directory* for 1928 shows that 94% of the municipal systems are in towns of 10,000 population. Nebraska leads with 157, followed by Kansas, Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Indiana. The population served constitutes 6% of the national total; nearly half is in the 24 largest cities, i.e., those exceeding 25,000 population. The total of municipal stations shows a decline of 451 over figures published in *Electrical World* for March 17, 1928; this shrinkage results from gradual absorption of small stations, and exclusion in this present study of some small stations not mentioned in *McGraw-Hill Directory*. A detailed table by states shows number of systems, population served, and whether electricity is purchased or generated. This material by states is segregated into 4 groups depending upon population of the towns served.—D. W. Malott.

2196. WHITE, FRED. The state road bond issue. *Amer. Municipalities.* 53 (1) Oct. 1928: 19-27.—The first part of the article outlines the present and proposed road-building program of the state of Iowa. The improvements will undoubtedly come through bond issues, and the proposed issue by the state will be much more satisfactory than the present method of county issue. The state bond issue will cause no increase in property taxes because the receipts from the gas tax and motorist will leave a sufficiency above current needs to redeem the bonds.—M. H. Hunter.

2197. WINAKOR, A. H. A study of utility financial structures: capital investments and sources of capital. *Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ.* 4 (4) Nov. 1928: 393-404.—The property investments of utility com-

panies show considerably similarity. Although current assets vary more than 100%, no great difference occurs in the typical ratios when analyzed in different classifications of data. On the whole, the proportionate investments in fixed capital have been decreasing over a number of years, with an increase in the proportion of working assets. The manner of securing capital and the financial structure pyramided differ according to type, size, and location of the company. Large companies use a smaller portion of stock, especially in the East, and in large industrial centers. The question of whether such companies are over-extending their trading on the equity can be answered only in the light of capital turnover and net earnings on the capital. Most companies tend to maintain a balance between creditors' and owners' capital. As population and demands for service increase and revenues become more regular, however, it is probable that greater use will be made of borrowed capital. (Charts and tables).—D. W. Malott.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See also Entries 2179, 2193, 2194)

2198. WATKINS, MYRON W. The Sherman Act: its design and its effect. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 43 (1) Nov. 1928: 1-43.—The Sherman Act, by placing big business *a priori* on the defensive, checked many of the evils which Ripley attacked in his *Mainstreet and Wallstreet*. The Act has not prevented combination in industry by means of trade associations and trade institutes for the cooperative safeguarding of common interests from destructive attack. Potential producers are protected, since the Act prohibits monopolies, contracts and combinations which would unduly interfere with the free exercise of their rights by those engaged or who wishing to engage in trade and commerce. Unfair methods of competition, trade boycotts and labor combinations to restrict the market of employers have been suppressed. The protection of consumers was the most important reason for the enactment of the anti-trust law. How far has the act succeeded in protecting consumers through preventing organizations designed to curtail production and raise prices? Two types of organizations of this character must be distinguished: business confederacies (cartels) and mergers. The 1st involve agreements among independent producers upon particular aspects of their business policy; the 2nd involve complete unification of property. There has come about a much greater liberality of the courts towards comprehensive corporate consolidation than towards associate activities of independent concerns. Experience has shown that "big business" is on the whole responsible, conservative, honest and efficient business. The courts have not been impressed by any evidence of a similar degree of self-restraint and public responsibility among trade associations. As a basic declaration of policy, the Sherman Act appears today more justified than ever. It has permitted the expansion of large scale production and large scale distribution to whatever extent they are economically warranted or feasible. But it has prevented the use of uneconomic and illegitimate pressure derived from the mere size of business, for the extermination of rival producers. It has also prevented, or at any rate hindered, uneconomic and artificial arrangements for obtaining marketing advantage upon other bases than the merit of the goods offered. It is only by the gradual and elastic process of the growth of traditions and standards in business, and the tentative extension and restriction of governmental authority in the correction of specific abuses,

that the ideal regulation of the industrial mechanism can be approached.—*Robert M. Weidenhammer.*

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 1704, 1874, 1886, 1944, 1947, 1962, 2101, 2170, 2177, 2242, 2333, 2386)

2199. BANDMANN, EGON. Ein sozialistisches Weltwirtschaftlichesprogramm. [A socialistic program of world economic policy.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 13 (36) Sep. 7, 1928: 1463-1464.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2200. PERROUX, FRANCOIS. La dictature du prolétariat chez les marxistes. [The dictatorship of the proletariat among the Marxists.] *Questions Pratiques*. 24 (3) Jul.-Aug.-Sep. 1928: 115-136.—The war, based on mass discipline, gave the Marxian idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat new intensity. Two tendencies exist in socialist thought. One, the Bolshevik, led by Lenin, holds the idea of dictatorship strictly. The other, the opportunist or Social-Democrat, led by Kautsky, considers it only a symbol. According to the former, the state is born not of a differentiation of functions, but of class antagonisms. Its function is to assure the domination of one social category over the others. Zinoviev identified the dictatorship of the proletariat with that of the Communist party. To Lenin and Stalin, the dictatorship is to be exercised by the proletariat as a whole, directed by its advance guard. It is illusory to expect the ballot to overcome the existing order. The armed people and the Bolshevik functionaries will have to expropriate the bourgeoisie, take over their technical skill, and overcome their ideology. Liberty will then be gradually restored. According to Kautsky, Bernstein, and Vandervelde, on the other hand, dictatorship of the proletariat means only political power, and the democratic state is its appropriate form. They hold that the Bolshevik dictatorship does not conform to an orthodox interpretation of Marxism, nor is it desirable. They declare that in practise it has not benefited the workers.—*S. De Leon.*

2201. Roy, M. N. The colonial policy of the L. S. I. *Labour Monthly*. 10 Sep. 1928: 544-552.—The attitude of the Brussels Congress of the Labour and Socialist International towards the colonial problem is essentially "the acceptance of imperialism" as a "beneficial agency of economic and cultural progress." The author describes position of the Social Democratic and Labour Parties in the leading imperialistic countries with colonial possessions in regard to self-government of subject peoples, taxation of dependencies, exploitation of backward races, land ownership, extension of colonial markets, and disarmament. The theory that the backward races must have the protection and guidance of capitalist nations to come out into the light of civiliza-

tion is "scientifically untenable" in the light of the recent experience of backward races who were oppressed by Russian imperialism until 1917. "The real character of the colonial resolution of the Second International" is "an endorsement of, apology for, and a frantic scheme for the perpetuation of, imperialism."—*F. J. Warne.*

2202. ZAGORSKY, SIMON. L'économie soviétique. [The soviet economy.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 136 (406) Sep. 10, 1928: 435-450.—To evaluate the present economic crisis in Soviet Russia one must understand the earlier crises occurring almost annually in recent years. Following the depression of 1923-24, came the inflation of 1925-26 and the further inflation of 1926-27 which was due to the soviet policy of active industrialization by state subsidies, which developed a distinct cleavage between soviet employees having plenty of ready money for luxury expenditures and the extremely numerous peasantry who suffered new extremes of poverty. At the same time the actual number of small peasant farm holders has risen from the pre-war figure of 16,000,000 to the 1927 figure of 25,000,000. For the most part these peasant farmers were without tools or even beasts of burden. Where production was at all possible the grain was practically confiscated through the soviet rules of controlled sales. Before the war some 70% of the total farm yield (financial) went to the state controlled agencies; now only 50% goes thus and the rest goes to a newly arisen social class. Those few peasants who were so situated as to be able to seize their advantage have succeeded in corraling the grain, hoarding it and profiting personally by raising the price charged the government agencies. These "middlemen" are called "rich peasants" or *koulaks*. Their function now is more economic than political but they are fast seizing also the political advantage. They prey on their less fortunate farm neighbors and by reason of their hoarding of the grain are also in position to claim favors from the politicians. Thus it is clear that out of the rupture between the new industrial communistic classes and the suffering peasantry is arising this new social class of agricultural barons whose existence serves to augment the constant economic turmoil, and annual crises result. Russia of the Soviets has reached an economic impasse. New concessions must constantly be made to this *koulak* group else agriculture is impossible of continuance; without agriculture and its income from exported grain the soviets cannot carry on with their new state industries, state commerce, state cooperatives. But these concessions to the *paysans aisés* (*koulaks*) bring in train a novel development of private economy whose elements bid fair to be the destruction of the communistic party policy, given the least failure of the state economy. (Incidental statistics, *passim* the text.)—*E. T. Weeks.*

POPULATION

(See Entries 2368-2375)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 1719, 1753, 1783, 1802, 1820, 2111, 2332)

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

2203. ALLEN, CARLETON KEMP. The young Bentham. *Law Quart. Rev.* 44 (176) Oct. 1928: 492-508.—*R. Emerson.*

2204. KOHN-BRAMSTEDT, ERNST. Über die Strukturidentität von Weltanschauung und Staatsauffassung bei Spinoza. [Concerning the structural identity of the concepts world and state in Spinoza.] *Logos* 17 (3) 1928: 348-360.—Spinoza's concept of the state is intelligible in terms of *Gestalt* rather than in terms of his milieu. Hobbes and he were contemporary. Yet to Hobbes, God and state are both transcendent, to

Spinoza, both are immanent. To the indefectible network of causality in the world correspond a concluded legal unity and an equality before the law in the state. The former is without *telos*, the latter has human freedom as its *telos*. Spinoza's fundamental view of the fallibility of the individual makes him consider the strong and unified state a necessary protection of the citizens from bondage to their affections. His faith in human reason leads him to regard democracy as the form of government most likely to possess unity and provide equality. The dictator corresponds to chance in metaphysics, to the marvellous in religion: all are dialectical impossibilities.—*S. Baldwin.*

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 1613, 2093, 2221, 2263, 2269)

CANADA

2205. CIMON, J. M. HECTOR. The rivers of the province of Quebec in their legal aspect. *Engin. Jour.* 11 (10) Oct. 1928: 519-524.—The author presents a compendium for engineers, bankers and others who may be interested in timber, pulp, and hydraulic developments in Quebec. It is a collection of extracts from the Quebec Code, from cases in common law, and from special legislation, with attention to declarations of navigability, floatability, and their reverse; and to such decisions as that concerning the Gatineau River.—*J. B. Brebner.*

GERMANY

2206. HENSEL, ALBERT. Art. 150 der Weimarer Verfassung und seine Auswirkung im preussischen Recht. [Article 150 of the Weimar Constitution and its relation to the laws of Prussia.] *Arch. d. Öffentlichen Rechts.* 14 (3) Jul. 1928: 321-421.—This study proceeds upon the theory that article 150 of the Weimar Constitution was intended by its framers to constitute in and of itself an independent system for the promotion of culture. Sections I and II of this article provide that "monuments of art, history and nature, including landscapes, are to be protected and fostered by the State" and that "it is within the power of the Reich to prevent the departure of German objects of art to foreign countries." This *Denkmal-schutzartikel* differs from the other "Fundamental Principles" in that it does not, at least directly, create personal rights. Neither citizen nor subject is guaranteed the enjoyment of his possessions or the objects of his own creation or invention. In fact, a study of the application of the article shows that it is primarily directed against the owner; only occasionally, and rather as a by-product, do the measures taken to carry the article into effect favor the possessor of a monument of art. Neither is article 150 directly related to those parts of the Constitution which protect "lawful institutions," such as education, religion and religious societies; nor should it be confused with article 142 which reads: "Art, science and instruction therein shall be free. The State shall protect them and take part in their promotion." Here protection is clearly a personal one and of a different nature. The position of article 150 in the German fundamental law is also determined by a study of the use of the word "State"

which is used in a wide sense and includes not merely political organizations but the individual and society as well. However, the protection is limited to that art which tends to promote the general welfare and is administered, together with the Reich, by the separate states, communes, churches and cultural societies. Historically considered, protection to art goes back to the Romantic movement, but political protection is of comparatively recent origin—the French Revolution roughly marks its beginning—and until the formation of the present Constitution was primarily a function of the states, cities and communes.—*K. F. Geiser.*

UNITED STATES

2207. DICKINSON, JOHN. Administrative law and the fear of bureaucracy. I-II. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 14 (9) Oct. 1928: 513-516; (10) Nov. 1928: 597-602.—The increasing number of governmental agencies with "regulatory functions" and the increasing discretionary quasi-judicial activities of these bodies are two outstanding developments within the last 50 years. The doctrines of the supremacy of law, of judicial immunity, and of the American political theory of the separation of governmental powers leave the court in an uncertain position, doubtful of what course to pursue. "To meet this situation there has been a widely enlarged application of injunctions and certiorari to control administrative acts." The most vexatious problem is: which questions shall the courts decide for themselves, and which shall they accept as final from the decisions of these administrative bodies. There is a conflict between the theory of narrow review and that of broad review. The United States has an intense distrust of government. We have never outgrown the habit of colonial and Revolutionary days of regarding the government as something unfriendly. Pioneer conditions strengthened this feeling and resulted in a contempt for governmental institutions. "Our traditional hostility to government leads us passively to accept governmental incompetence as if it somehow formed a part of the natural and inevitable order of things." Then we expect the court to "repair all the shortcomings and deficiencies of incompetent government." But the courts have neither time nor strength to do over again the work which administrative bodies have done, and furthermore, such a policy destroys the advantages of a sound division

of labor. The incompetence of the government is no argument in favor of either a "broad" or a "narrow" theory of judicial review. "The purpose of judicial review is to subject discretion to law—to ensure that government shall not act capriciously and arbitrarily, but subject to known rules of stable and general character." It is not too much to suppose that some day these administrative bodies may become "assimilated to courts, employing truly judicial processes and hedged about with proper judicial safeguards," resulting in a great system of courts of specialized jurisdiction.—*Agnes Thornton*.

2208. McCLEARY, G. A. The constitutionality of primary legislation in Illinois. *Illinois Law Rev.* 23(3) Nov. 1928: 265-275.—No state has had so much difficulty in the enactment of primary legislation as Illinois. Seven different primary laws have been enacted within the last 20-year period. All of these, except the last, have been declared unconstitutional by the Illinois Supreme Court. Some of the features of these primary laws found objectionable by the courts have been of a technical or relatively unimportant character, relating to the title of the act, registration of voters, and provisions for filing fees and for unit representation in the party committees. Of more importance and of greater difficulty have been the attempts on the part of the legislature to devise a special primary system for Chicago, held by the courts to be special legislation; and to avoid or make workable the application to the primary of the cumulative voting provisions of the Illinois constitution. The Illinois Supreme Court has at all times adopted the view that the primary is an election, and that therefore all the constitutional provisions relating to elections, including the provisions for cumulative voting, apply equally to the primary. Any attempt by the legislature to avoid the use of cumulative voting in the primary has therefore been held invalid, and attempts to make these provisions applicable to the special conditions of the primary have been objected to by the courts as involving an improper delegation of legislative power and as denying "free and equal elections." In several cases the legislature appears to have ignored previous judicial objections in its later enactments, but it is also apparent that the courts of Illinois have not been so discerning of the public interest in this field of primary legislation as have the courts of other states.—*Clarence A. Berdahl*.

2209. MONTAGUE, GILBERT H. Recent developments in trade association law. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 139(228) Sep. 1928: 38-43.—This article is divided into virtually 3 parts. The 1st quotes the rules of law laid down in the Cement and Maple Flooring cases. The 2nd quotes certain codes of ethics and offers a few observations on them in the light of the 2 decisions mentioned. The 3rd quotes the Group I and Group II provisions of the Trade Commission's Trade Practice Conference on the Shirting Fabrics Industry and a statement of the Commission differentiating the 2 groups of practices. The author concludes that concerted action need not be written or expressed, but may be implied from a course of dealing or other circumstances. Resourceful prosecutors are usually able to provide enough testimony or exhibits so that the jury or court may find, if so disposed, a violation of law. The seriousness of this arises, in his opinion, from the fact that it is settled law that the federal appellate courts will not upset a

court or jury finding as to the existence of agreements or concerted action if any evidence whatsoever can be implied from a course of dealing or other circumstances which can support the finding.—*W. H. S. Stevens*.

2210. STONE, HARLAN F. Fifty years' work of the Supreme Court. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 14(8) Aug.-Sep. 1928: 428-437.—*Agnes Thornton*.

2211. TOBRINER, MATHEW O. The constitutionality of cooperative marketing statutes. *California Law Rev.* 17(1) Nov. 1928: 19-34.—The courts have been very reluctant to consider the constitutionality of state cooperative marketing statutes. Some have held that cooperative associations do not reduce competition and so are legal without statutory exemption. Others hold that these associations are not within the prohibition of anti-trust laws because they do not (as now operated) harm the public. Some courts have faced the question of constitutionality and have evaded *Connolly v. Union Sewer Pipe Co.* by resting the classification not upon the uniqueness of farmers but upon the special nature of cooperative marketing associations, which is unsound. The Supreme Court has upheld classifications similar to that based upon the difference between farmers and all other members of the community, and the sound course of action is to recognize that the Connolly decision was predicated upon economic conditions quite different from the present and that it has in effect been overruled by *International Harvester Co. v. Mo.* and *National Fire Insurance Co. v. Wanberg*. Separate classification of farmers is now reasonable.—*A. R. Ellingwood*.

2212. TREADWELL, EDWARD F. Modernizing the water law. *California Law Rev.* 17(11) Nov. 1928: 1-18.—California needs to make the highest possible use of a comparatively limited water supply. The obstacle in the way (Sep. 19, 1928) is the claim that the riparian owner is entitled to the full flow of the stream past his land, no matter how extravagant and wasteful such use may be. The courts have held that since the legislature in 1850 adopted the common law in its entirety, and in 1872 specifically attempted to safeguard the rights of riparian proprietors and as late as 1887 took pains to protect "any rights already vested," they have no authority to change the old riparian doctrine by judicial decision. This is the explanation for the decision in the famous Herininghaus case of 1926. The legislative problem presented is whether the state, under the police power, can limit the right of the riparian owner to such water as may be diverted and applied economically. Or again, the state might try to undertake such a limitation under its authority over navigable streams. Another possible solution might be in the right of eminent domain. All of these possible solutions present difficulties. The author, therefore, suggests a proceeding *in rem* in the Superior Court to settle and determine all rights in a particular stream. Riparian owners might in lieu of riparian rights accept a certain quantity of water per acre with the proper priorities. In case of refusal, rights over and above such an amount should be valued, condemned, and their value paid. (*Note*—Mention should be made of Constitutional Amendment No. 27 passed since the above article was written, which attempts to solve the question under the authority of the police power. The validity of this enactment is a question for the courts. Treadwell's plan for a judicial determination of the quantity of water reasonably required thus may become necessary.)—*Clarence A. Dykstra*.

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 1776, 2111, 2206, 2253, 2257, 2258, 2283, 2284, 2298, 2306, 2307, 2309, 2321, 2325, 2328)

FAR EAST

2213. CHEN PING-TSANG. The nationalist policy toward China's national indebtedness. *China Weekly Rev.* Oct. 10, 1928: 20-21; 194-198.—Borrowing has been the bane of republican China. The Chinese Government began to borrow in 1913, an effort which since 1916 has been principally in the home market. Efforts to meet these loan obligations of the Peking Government after 1921 were without success. The problems which now confront the Nationalist Government in the matter of China's national indebtedness, aside from the raising of revenues to pay them, are principally two: the determination of the amount of these obligations, and the adoption of a policy with respect to their payment or liquidation. China's total national indebtedness (domestic and foreign), exclusive of provincial indebtedness, is estimated to be over \$2,210,000,000 (presumably Chinese currency). Of this amount foreign loans to the end of 1925, according to the Peking Ministry of Finance published in July, 1927, totaled \$407,156,308.63, or somewhat less than the figure presented by the foreign delegations at the Peking Tariff Conference in 1926, the difference being due probably to the inclusion in the latter of provincial loans and obligations of commercial firms. It is in this latter category that controversy is likely to develop with foreign creditors. But China's per capita national indebtedness is but \$5 or \$6, far less than that of the United States or of Great Britain. The Nationalist policy is to recognize in principle the legitimacy of all international loan obligations, while leaving for diplomatic settlement those loans which are "regarded by the Chinese people as infringing on China's sovereign rights."—*C. Walter Young.*

2214. CHEN PING-TSANG. The past and future of nationalist finance. *China Critic.* 1 (12) Aug. 16, 1928: 227-230.—T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance of the new Nationalist Government, outlined to the Fifth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang the difficulties met in raising funds to finance the northern expedition of the Nationalists. From June 1, 1927 to May 31 1928, the total receipts were \$148,256,001.12, of which 95% was spent for military purposes. When current tax yields proved insufficient, future tax revenues were pledged to support bond issues. The Surtax Treasury Notes, e.g., are now back at par, and the Cigarette Tax Treasury Notes are nearly so. Apparently victory came just in time to avert financial disaster. At present the central government can count on only 2½ provinces for revenue. Centralization of finances and the adoption of a budget are the two reforms most needed at present.—*C. S. Shoup.*

2215. SOKOLSKY, GEORGE E. The new government of China. *Far Eastern Rev.* 24 (10) Oct. 1928: 443-446.—On Oct. 10, 1928, the anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China, a government, new in constitution and in personnel, was set up in China. When the country first became a republic in 1911 her constitution was similar to those of France and the United States. It never became effective, however, because it lacked continuity with the political traditions of China, and it resulted in a sort of military feudalism. Sun Yat-sen, who was in constant revolution against the dictatorial position assumed by Yuan Shih-kai, proposed a 5-power form of government. In addition to the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government, he provided for a Board

of Examinations and a Board of Censorship. In 1923, unable to achieve his aims without outside assistance, he formed an alliance with Soviet Russia, the only foreign country willing to aid him. In return for military advisors who reorganized his army, munitions, and instructions in the use of mass propaganda, the Russians asked that the Kuomintang form an alliance with the Third International and that the members of the Communist Party in China be admitted to membership in the Kuomintang. The Soviet system of government which dissipates power through committees proved to be too complex and resulted in a confusing system "in which those who had authority had no responsibility and those who had responsibility had no authority." After numerous conferences of the leaders, who were determined to reconcile their differences, a promulgation of the Organic Law of the Nationalist government of the Republic of China has been issued, which is based on the 5-power principle. (A translation of the Organic Law is presented in full in this article.)—*E. B. Dietrich.*

2216. UNSIGNED. The national financial conference. *Chinese Econ. Jour.* 3 (3) Sep. 1928: 763-773.—The National Financial Conference was convened by the Nationalist Government of China on July 1, 1928. There were more than 100 delegates present representing national, provincial, municipal groups and military factions, as well as economists, bankers, and industrial leaders. The conference lasted 10 days and held 5 plenary sessions. The more important conclusions of the conference have been embodied in the program of the Ministry of Finance for the fiscal year 1928. This program includes the demarcation of national and provincial revenue and disbursements, the unification of financial administration, an improved system of taxation, the improvement of national credit, the determination and reduction of military expenditure, the adoption of a budget, and the development of productive industries. Among the economic policies agreed upon were currency reform, the adoption of a banking system, the expansion of communications, the utilization of soldier labor, and the protection of trade.—*Walter H. Mallory.*

2217. YOSHINO, SAKUZO. Sumitsuin Kaizo Mondai. [Reforming the Privy Council.] *Chuo Koron.* 43 (8) Aug. 1928: 49-56.—The Privy Council should be reformed. It has undue power, thus making the responsible cabinet meaningless. It is also reactionary and out of harmony with the progress of political circumstances. It might be reformed either by the introduction of new members, or by making the responsible ministry strong enough to check the power of the Privy Council.—*Masatoshi Matsushita.*

FRANCE

2218. BOUCHERON, LOUIS. La décentralisation régionaliste: formation de la région. [Regionalist decentralization: formation of the region.] *Notre Droit Régional.* 2 (1) Jun. 1928: 30-45; (2) Jul. 1928: 123-141.—It is admitted that decentralization is necessary in France and that, the Department being too small, Regions must be established. From a careful study of all documents, objections and divergences must be reconciled. In general, the law on the General Councils must be followed for the Regional Council, but there must be a separation of regional and national affairs and the abolition of rigid central control. Professional representation is impossible at present in the Regional Councils, but professions must be organized within the Region. Finally, answers are necessary to the questions of principle and of opportuneness involved in the con-

trovery concerning Departments and Arrondissements as subdivisions of the Region. Thorough historical investigation and technical study of local financial conditions show that the Department must be maintained, the Arrondissement abolished, and the Canton strengthened.—*R. K. Gooch.*

2219. BOUCHERON, LOUIS. *Droit coutumier et usages locaux.* [Customary law and local practices.] *Notre Droit Régional.* 2(4) Nov. 1928: 309-315.—The rivalry in France between the sacrosanct principle of national unity and regard for a more free and productive local life, in which regionalists take the latter side, is centuries old. Hence, results attained must be carefully considered. Thus, since customary law, however attractive to regionalists, was destroyed by the *Code civil* more than a century ago, it would be folly to attempt to revive it in the near future. On the other hand, local practices were admitted by the *Code civil* and even by the Roman Law. However, both old practices and those now in formation tend to be of little use to the judges. Only the future regional assemblies seem calculated to check this unfortunate tendency.—*R. K. Gooch.*

GERMANY

2220. LINDEMANN, HUGO; ZIELKE, WALTHER; and NEUBERGER, OTTO. *Die sozialpolitische Gesetzgebung des Jahres 1927.* [The socio-political legislation of the year 1927.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahresschr.* 7(2-3) Jul. 1928: 188-204.—The year 1927 marked a further increase in the number of laws aiming at social welfare in Germany. The general tendency has been away from state aid to voluntary philanthropic associations, and toward a more complete and compulsory control by the state. There has also been a marked tendency to transfer social welfare aid from the local to the central authorities. An elaborate law passed by the Reich in 1922, but, on account of inflation, not put into effect until July 14, 1927, empowers the central government to increase the salaries of government employees and the wages of workers in various industries. Accidents in the coal industry of Saxony led to the creation of a new office for the prevention of accidents to miners. Even more characteristic, however, of her regard for the protection of all classes is the fact that Germany was the first great industrial state to accept and enact into law the conclusions of the Washington Conference of Nov. 29, 1919, concerning the employment of women before and after confinement. But labor has not received the only consideration, for the Reich also passed a law permitting employers to hire laborers, under certain conditions, for a longer day than that fixed by law, but with an increase in wages of 25% for overtime. A law providing for unemployment insurance supersedes the law which merely provides aid; another changes the election laws for state insurance officials, and a third under this head modifies the sickness insurance code. In the marketing of labor 2 important laws are noted: one places discharged soldiers, having been in service 4 years, on the same level with laborers, and another unites the employment and the unemployment offices under one control, and transfers their administration to the central government.—*K. F. Geiser.*

2221. MECKBACH, W. *Das öffentliche Schulwesen in der Reichsverfassung.* [The public schools in the constitution of the Reich.] *Zeitschr. f. Pol.* 18(3) 1928: 184-192.—The author explains from the juristical point of view Art. 146 of the constitution of the German Reich. Instruction in the public schools of all degrees is common for children of all religious denominations, except the instruction in religion, which is separated. The schools of the first degree only can be divided for the children of the various denomina-

tions or for those whose parents or guardians desire to have them educated on a non-religious basis.—*Zd. Peška.*

IRISH FREE STATE

2222. KENNEDY, HUGH. *Character and sources of the constitution of the Irish Free State.* *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 14(8) Aug.-Sep. 1928: 437-445.—Hugh Kennedy, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Irish Free State, traces the significant historical events leading up to the Treaty of Dec. 6, 1921, when Ireland entered the British Commonwealth of Nations as a co-equal member. Although a new state, she is an old nation, with history and traditions, a common law, and a racial identity. According to the Treaty agreements, there are certain constitutional limitations: the Crown as mouthpiece of the Executive; the provision regarding harbors and other facilities for British forces; the appeal to the King in Council; protection of the rights of political and religious minorities, and the right of the 6 northeastern counties of the province of Ulster to go out of the jurisdiction of the Free State Parliament, and subordinate their parliament to the parliament at Westminster. A committee of 7, selected by the Provisional Government, drafted a constitution in a month. They were largely influenced by the written constitutions of the United States of America, Germany, and Switzerland, and by the unwritten constitution of Great Britain. (The details of the plan conclude the article.)—*Agnes Thornton.*

POLAND

2223. RAPPAPORT, EMIL S. *The works of the commission for codification in Poland.* *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 1(1) 1928: 16-22.—On recovering independence Poland was faced with the necessity of unifying her law to replace the German, Austrian, Russian and French law previously in force. This task was intrusted in 1919 to a codification commission empowered to formulate modern national legislation harmonizing Polish traditions with post-war conditions. In 8 years the commission has prepared special legislation on international private law, copyrights, unfair competition, bills of exchange, promissory notes, checks and patent rights. Legislation on juvenile courts has been deferred for financial reasons. Drafts on formal unification of civil and criminal procedure, after undergoing administrative and legislative revamping, are being progressively promulgated by decree. Progress on the code of obligations and the penal code has been slower. Special problems regarding family and property rights, marriage and divorce, and the agrarian reform will be left to a smaller commission. The whole is "a work of codification without precedent" founded on the principles of "equality of rights for all, freedom of conscience and freedom of property."—*M. W. Graham.*

RUSSIA

2224. COOPER, HUGH L. *Observations on present day Russia.* *Ann. Amer. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* Jul. 1928: 117-119.—The revolution in Russia was an inevitable reaction from centuries of oppression and mismanagement. The new regime has brought order out of chaos. The United States should recognize Soviet Russia on condition that the Russians stop the activities of the Third International in this country, pay the American debt, and compensate American citizens for property which was confiscated during the revolution. The author states on authority of Prime Minister Rykoff that Soviet Russia is ready to agree to these conditions. (Cooper is associated in the construction of an \$80,000,000 water power project for the Soviet Government

on the Dnieper river and has spent considerable time in Russia).—*Samuel Cahan.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See Entries 2183, 2189, 2208, 2212, 2233, 2263)

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 2248, 2260, 2264)

FAR EAST

2225. HOH CHIEH-SHIANG. The Shanghai provisional court. *China Weekly Rev.* Oct. 10, 1928: 162-165, 193, 195-198.—As an adjunct to the growth of foreign interests in Shanghai there developed during the early treaty days the curious legal anomaly familiarly known in China as "the Mixed Court" of Shanghai. The Court was established on May 1, 1864 on a plan proposed by Harry Parkes, then British consul in Shanghai, and was accepted, but without treaty basis, by the now defunct Manchu dynasty. After 1869 the Mixed Court had jurisdiction in "mixed cases" as well as in purely Chinese cases the nature of which affected foreign interests or the peace and order of the municipal settlement of Shanghai. The history of the Court had been characterized by a progressive increase in the power of the foreigners through the presence of the foreign assessor in the Court. After inconsequential efforts of the Chinese to regularize this institution and bring it more effectively within the Chinese judicial system, an agreement between foreign consular representatives and the Peking Government which became operative on Jan. 1, 1927 provided for the "rendition" of the Court to the Chinese. Rendition meant the abolition of the old character of the Mixed Court and the substitution of the Kiangsu Provisional Court, the arrangement now in effect to terminate according to the agreement on Jan. 1, 1930. The present court has been unsatisfactory both to the foreign officials in the Shanghai municipal settlement and to the Chinese Nationalists. Merits of the court consist in those provisions which enable foreign interests to receive protection during this transitory stage. Regarded as defects, from the Chinese point of view, are the presence in the new court of foreign deputies, though with curtailed powers, the independence of the municipal police from the complete jurisdiction of the court, the provision that a foreign chief clerk shall have custody of the finances of the court, and, finally, the exceptions made in practice to the application of Chinese law.—*C. Walter Young.*

FRANCE

2226. DISQUÉ, GÉRARD. Le port de Strasbourg. [The port of Strasbourg.] *Notre Droit Régional.* 2 (2) Jul. 1928: 151-175; (3) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 251-268; (4) Nov. 1928: 343-361.—*R. K. Gooch.*

GERMANY

2227. ELSAS, FRITZ. Gegenwartsfragen der Kommunalpolitik. [Present questions of municipal politics.] *Zeitschr. Kommunalwirtsch.* 18 (16) Aug. 25, 1928: 1267-1274.—The trend of the times is not favorable to local self-government, which, in fact, is often undervalued or held unnecessary in democratized post-war Germany. This is a mistake, for local self-government is the true foundation of democracy in the nation. Since 1914, the *Reich* and the states have steadily encroached upon the sphere of local autonomy, imposing greater and greater burdens upon municipalities. Eighty per cent of the municipal expenditures are now mandatory. Of the remaining 20%, little local discretion exists, since, owing to the Ver-

sailles Treaty and the Dawes Plan, local revenues are rigidly curtailed and local autonomy in raising revenue is narrowly limited. How can local self-government be maintained with an increase in mandatory expenditures and a decrease in the amount and control of local revenue? The central problem of German internal politics is finance. A division of revenues more favorable to the municipalities is needed and with it a better division of functions between the *Reich*, states and municipalities.—*R. H. Wells.*

2228. HIPP. Die deutsche Mittelstadt. [The German middle-sized city.] *Städtetag.* 22 (8) Aug. 18, 1928: 821-828.—The problem of the middle-sized city today is, first, psychological. The middle-sized city developed gradually from the small city, but the small town emphasis upon the individual citizen and his ancient privileges persists. The governors of such cities must try to overcome this and develop a conception of general public needs. The city government must steer between those who desire rapid city expansion and those who wish to maintain the calm of days gone by. Economically, the middle-sized city is in an unfavorable position. Its limited resources do not permit it to do as much for the citizen as the great city can, and, since its industries are few and less diversified, it feels the effects of economic depression more than the great city. Because of the tremendous effort which the latter must make to regain Germany's economic place in the world, the middle-sized city (such as Weimar) becomes the indispensable bearer of the true German cultural inheritance; hence it must guard against provincialism.—*R. H. Wells.*

2229. NAUMANN and STEIN, eds. Sachsen: Kultur und Arbeit des sächsischen Landes. Mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Kommunalwirtschaft und Kommunalpolitik. [Saxony: its culture and work, with especial reference to municipal administration and politics.] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 18 (15) Aug. 10, 1928: 841-1255.—(This special number—a book in all but form—is published with the cooperation of the Saxon League of Municipalities, the Saxon Union of Counties, and the Society for Municipal Administration and Politics. It contains 52 general articles—see separate abstract of article by Georg Schmidt—on economic and political conditions and institutions in Saxony, together with numerous illustrations. There are also 48 special articles dealing with individual Saxon cities, towns, and counties.)—*R. H. Wells.*

2230. SCHMIDT, GEORG. Die sächsische Gemeindekammer. [The Saxon municipal chamber.] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 18 (15) Aug. 10, 1928: 867-870.—The unique Saxon municipal chamber was established in 1924 to assist the Minister of the Interior in his supervision of local government and to serve as an administrative court of appeal. The president of the court is appointed by the Minister; the remaining 10 members are elected every 3 years by the state legislature from among the aldermen and councilmen of Saxon municipalities. The Minister may amend or annul the decisions of the chamber but in practice there is close cooperation between the two. The chief kinds of questions handled by the chamber are local appeals from decisions of the state supervisory authorities, disputes between the municipal legislative and executive organs, and advisory opinions to the minister on various matters. The chamber has been successful in its work. In 4 years, it has held 30 sessions and disposed of about 1,000 cases. (This article is one of many printed in Naumann and Stein, eds., "Sachsen," special number of the *Zeitschrift für Kommunalwirtschaft*.)—*R. H. Wells.*

2231. STEIN, ERWIN, ed. Baden: seine Schönheit, Kultur, und Arbeit. Mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Kommunalwirtschaft und Kommunal-

politik. [Baden: Its beauty, culture, and work, with especial reference to municipal administration and politics.] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 18(17) Sep. 10, 1928: 1337-1596.—(This special number is published with the cooperation of the Badenese Union of Cities, Badenese League of Cities, Union of Badenese Towns, and the Society for Municipal Administration and Politics. It contains 25 general articles on historical, cultural, economic and political conditions and institutions in Baden, together with numerous illustrations. There are also 35 special articles dealing with individual Badenese cities and towns.)—*R. H. Wells.*

UNITED STATES

2232. BEARD, CHARLES A. The city's place in civilization. *Amer. City.* 39(5) Nov. 1928: 101-103.—Antagonism between town and country marks the long trail from the beginning of civilization to the latest political campaign. No small part of the rivalry springs from the ancient contempt of the fighting landlord for the trader who supplied him with luxuries. Vigor, love of liberty and virtue are the signs of rural superiority, according to tradition. But now county, not city government, is the most conspicuous failure of American democracy. Cities are, however, justly criticized as being machine-mad, and lacking in the older forms of art and beauty. But we have a new art—that of living. Our tasks are to master the machine, to nourish the imagination, and to encourage bold and imaginative thinking about the potentialities of the city.—*Harvey Walker.*

2233. PFIFFNER, JOHN M. The city manager plan in Iowa. *Iowa Jour. Hist. & Pol.* 26(4) Oct. 1928: 520-590; 27(1) Jan. 1929: 3-82.—This is a study of the city manager plan in 13 Iowa cities and towns varying in size from 1,800 to 41,000, all but 2 having less than 10,000 population. Three of these have adopted the charter city manager plan by vote of the people. The others have created the office of city manager by ordinance. The article contains a description of the statutes authorizing the 2 types of city manager governments, followed by a detailed study of the operation of the plan in each of the 13 municipalities which have adopted it. There is also a brief account of abandonments and rejections in other cities and towns. From his study the writer draws the following conclusions: the plan, on the whole, is working well; in many cases taxes have been reduced; public utilities are efficiently managed, and purchasing is done more economically through a central office; the charter plan is superior to the ordinance plan; the engineering profession seems to offer the best source from which to recruit city managers; non-resident managers seem to be, on the whole, more successful than managers selected from residents; and municipalities with a population of 2,000 or over can afford to pay as high as \$3,000 per year for a full-time professional city manager.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

GERMANY

2234. JARRES. Grosskreise? [Super-counties?] *Städte tag.* 22(9) Sep. 20, 1928: 941-950.—For about a year, the new slogan "super-counties," has been discussed especially by the county authorities who are unfavorably affected by the separation of smaller cities from counties and by the territorial annexations of the great cities. Various proposals for super-counties have been made and the Prussian Minister of the Interior seems to favor the general idea. Such pro-

posals have been frowned upon by the cities, particularly by the executive committee of the Rhenish Union of Cities, for the following reasons. Super-counties would be like cities but without the advantages of city government. They would annihilate the local autonomy of cities and towns remaining under the county jurisdiction. The centralized authority of such counties would lessen the feeling of local self-government and would complicate and make more expensive all local administration. Existing local government units should be made more efficient through reform of areas and powers, and not by imposing a new local authority upon the present ones, thus confusing urban and rural elements.—*R. H. Wells.*

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 1787, 1789, 1795)

FRANCE

2235. PASQUIER, M. Conférence sur l'Indochine. [Conference on Indo-China.] *Rev. Indigène.* 23(236-237) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 137-144.—French Indo-China includes Cochinchina, Anam-Tonkin, Cambodia, Duang-Prabang, Daos, and Quang Tchateau Van. Ethnically, the groups are as diverse as the religions, which include primitive animism, Confucianism, and Buddhism. The status of each colony can be found only in the annexation acts and in diplomatic conventions. The policy to be applied in administration must take the social and political differences into account. Development demands the adoption of a financial and economic program applicable to the whole federation. Certain other basic principles are being introduced into the administration; admission of the natives to the public service and to university titles, medical assistance to all the people, gradual modification of morals and manners without too great a change in native laws and customs, reforms in administration of justice, efficient development of natural resources, stabilization of credit, introduction of local police systems, and the establishment of means of bringing together all of the elements in the country for defense. Even with the undisputed sovereignty of France as the one indispensable bond, the soul of the people can be developed into a national unity only by skilful and farseeing statesmen as directors of affairs. (The author is the present governor-general.)—*Esther Cole.*

THE NETHERLANDS

2236. STEINMETZ, B. J. F. Leeningpolitick der Indische gemeeten. [Debt policy of the Indian local jurisdictions.] *Koloniale Studien.* 12(5) Oct. 1928: 37-63.—The Netherland's realm and its local units follow different debt policies. The realm follows the policy of paying out of capital-funds only such expenditures as produce an immediate income at least sufficient in amount to cover the interest of the proposed debt. The local units contract debts for all permanent expenditures in general, however, subject to the proviso that the debts be retired within the duration of the profitableness of the expenditures. In a circular to the local units the Dutch Government strongly urged the local units to follow the policy of the realm, and even threatened to withhold approval from all loans not in accordance with this policy. The order encountered so much opposition that the Government has practically withdrawn it. Between the debt policy of the East Indian Government and that of its local jurisdictions there are less marked differences. The debt policy of the central government is in conformity with that of the realm in Europe. While the local jurisdictions follow the rule in general, they do not adhere to it

rigidly. There is a rather general agreement that there should be uniformity of policy between the central and local governments, but there is a large group which desires the realm to shift over to the policy of the local units. There is present danger that the East Indian local units may be permitted to follow generally the freer debt policy of the local units of the homeland. A careful examination shows clearly that the debt policy of the realm is sounder and more economical. The Dutch local units should abandon and the Indies' local units never enter upon the policy now followed by

the local units in the homeland.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

2237. VOLLENHOVEN, C. van. *Regeling van de inheemsche rechtspraak.* [Regulation of native jurisprudence.] *Koloniale Studien.* 12 (5) Oct. 1928: 1-9.—The ordinance submitted to the Indian Peoples' Council in Jun. 1928, for the regulation of native jurisprudence in the directly governed territories, while laudatory in purpose, fails utterly to meet the requirements of such a project, namely, of intelligibility, legalization of the existing rules, and prudence.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 1835, 2213, 2307, 2313, 2326)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

2238. GLASGOW, GEORGE. *Ten years of Czechoslovakia.* *Contemp. Rev.* 134 (751) Jul. 1928: 101-109.—The writer visited Czechoslovakia in the spring of 1928. Masaryk granted him an interview and detailed the emergence of the republic from the political and economic chaos of 1918. Milan Hodža, at present Minister of Education, but formerly Minister of Agriculture, furnished the writer with data concerning the sequestration of the estates of the nobility, which provided land for 450,000 people. The machinery of the state, which had to be newly constructed, now works smoothly and efficiently. Security and prosperity prevail. The German minority which would not at first give its cooperation is now represented in the portfolios of Justice and of Social Welfare in the Svehla cabinet. In view of the existing animosity between Czechoslovakia and Hungary the British attitude of friendliness toward the latter country, especially expressed in the pro-Magyar articles appearing in the newspapers controlled by Lord Rothermere, caused displeasure. However, a magnificent reception was given to Seton-Watson (who had written sympathetically about the Slovaks) when he visited Bratislava in May, 1928, with a hope that he would counteract the impressions spread by the Rothermere press.—*Livingston Porter.*

FAR EAST

2239. DEVARANNE, THEODOR. *Der Geisteskampf um China.* [The spiritual war for China.] *Zeitwende.* 4 (9) Sep. 1928: 193-202.—Three spiritual forces meet and mix in China: Nationalism, Nihilism, and Christianity. When China observed the Western peoples and became aware of her own special inheritance, the development of an intense nationalism was her only recourse. Triple aid came from the outside; the enthusiasm of youth, the development of the national consciousness by the Kuomintang party under Sun, and the financial and military aid of Moscow, whence came the factor of Nihilism with its full Russian connotation. The Chinese received some real assistance from Moscow, only to find the Russians intent on promoting a communist rather than a political revolution. Though the Kuomintang party has been purged of communists under the leadership of Chiang Kai-Shek, Chinese students in Russia, native Chinese communists, Red peasant organizations, and 7 communistic newspapers still constitute an active influence. Nationalism regards the Christian revelation as a foreign influence. Educational legislation to diminish foreign religious control, emanating from Peking, has become more severe in South China, where the law requires mission schools to teach the "testament" and principles

of Sun Yat Sen. Even Christian Chinese are considering the purification of Christianity by restoring its original Asiatic character. The future of Christianity in China depends upon the adjustments made between the missions and the church under Chinese control. Almost all Lutheran missionaries are nationally registered today and most of the Lutheran foundations are self-supporting. Chinese Christians share equally in their control.—*Elizabeth M. Lynskey.*

GERMANY

2240. HULA, ERICH. *Max Weber, scholar and politician.* *Contemp. Rev.* 134 (754) Oct. 1928: 478-483.—Max Weber's fame rests upon his achievements in the social and historical sciences. But he himself considered scholarship a secondary occupation rather than his main interest. At heart he was a politician, a patriot seeing his country on the wrong road, wishing to take the lead. But existing conditions prevented the achievement of his wish. Throughout his life he adhered to the ideals of liberalism. He advocated social politics as a guarantee of national power. Some of Weber's political propositions were adopted in the Weimar Constitution, as for example the direct election of the president.—*Erich Hula.*

RUSSIA

2241. DAVIS, JEROME. *Soviet Russia in the light of history.* *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* Jul. 1928: 110-116.—Although the government of Russia is a dictatorship, there are thousands of workers participating in the tasks of government and there are as many in Russia exercising the voting franchise as there are in the United States. The author quotes Paul Douglas of Chicago University as saying that there is more industrial democracy in Russia than in America. The trade unions, which have 10,000,000 members, exercise an important influence in the political, cultural, and economic life of the country. Communism seeks to substitute service to society for private profit as a standard of success. Conditions in Russia at present should be compared with those under the Czarist regime and not with conditions in other countries. Under the old regime the peasant hungered for land. The petty officials were arbitrary, inefficient and corrupt. The church was allied with the government and aided it in the struggle with the people who were deprived of political rights, economic opportunities and of the advantages of education. The provisional government which followed the overthrow of the dynasty failed to gain the confidence of the people by its delay in relieving the land hunger of the peasants and bringing the war to a close. The Bolsheviks, on the other hand, brought about the desired reforms promptly. Since militant communism has been replaced by the New Economic Policy, Russia is swinging toward state socialism and is becoming more conservative.—*Samuel Cahan.*

2242. UNSIGNED. Some past history of the Communist Party. *Communist (London)*. 3(9) Sep. 1928: 487-497.—The program of the Communist International is very much akin to the Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels in that it is both international and revolutionary in character. It goes very much further, however, in furnishing a detailed analysis of the world system of capitalism, of its development and decay, as well as presenting the experiences of the U.S.S.R. The Gotha and Erfurt programs of the German Socialist Party represent distinct retrogression from Marxian socialism. The former revised the Marxian theory of value and followed Lassalle in separating the problem of distribution from that of production; it reasserted the petty bourgeois demand of Lassalle for "Producers Associations"; it repeated after him the reformist phrases about the Free State; and it receded from the internationalism of the Manifesto. The Erfurt program of 1891 was purged of all revolutionary Marxism and completely ignored the workers of China, South Africa, etc. A real step forward was evident in the program of the 2nd congress of the Russian Socialists. It laid stress on the social revolution and the proletarian dictatorship and emphasized the role of the party in the revolution. Following Lenin, it recognized the peasant problem as the pivotal point of the bourgeois-democratic revolution, and land nationalization as the fundamental economic slogan of the revolution. The first real communist program was outlined by the 8th congress coinciding with the 1st congress of the Comintern. It gave a detailed analysis of the last stages of capitalism-imperialism, an analysis of the collapse of the Second Internationale, and it expounded a program of proletarian dictatorship, not only generally, but as applied to the experience of Russia.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

UNITED STATES

2243. CASSIDY, HARRY. The South and the tariff. *New Republic*. 56(726) Oct. 31, 1928: 295-298.—The South, which has traditionally championed a free-trade or low-tariff policy, gave unmistakable evidence in the national platform adopted by the Democratic Party in 1928 that it has in large measure abandoned these views. This change in sentiment has occurred with a decline in the importance of cotton-growing relatively to an increasing movement toward industrialization: Whereas prior to 1900 the demand for protection was limited to a few commodities, such as cotton-goods, iron-ore, sugar and lumber, it has through the diversification of industry grown steadily stronger in recent decades. The industrial development of the South has been especially rapid since the close of the World War. In the South Atlantic states from 1880 to 1925 the population increased 103%, while in the period from 1879 to 1925 the number of wage-earners engaged in manufacturing increased by 293%.—*Tipton R. Snively.*

2244. LÜTKENS, CHARLOTTE. Über Bürokratie und Parteimaschine in den Vereinigten Staaten. [Bureaucracy and party machinery in the United States.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 60(2) 1928: 280-301.—The author undertakes to analyze American administration and party government with Max Weber's theory of bureaucracy as her starting point. She suggests that American capitalism is relatively unstable and that the task of American government are yet relatively few in number. This weakness of the American governmental bureaucracy she believes to be directly related to the extent and power of

the American party machines with their vast party bureaucracy. Both of these interdependent conditions are strengthened by the federal structure of the American state and the pioneer conditions which still persist in American economic life. Yet the author does not believe that American decentralized federalism without governmental bureaucracy offers a satisfactory solution for the disquieting problem of how to keep democratic institutions intact from the uncontrollable quest for power which seems inherent in modern bureaucracy, however organized. As a matter of fact she thinks that the American party bureaucracy has had the same effect as the governmental bureaucracy of Imperial Germany: it has emasculated the political interest of the people and has delivered the people over to extrapolitical local and economic interests.—*Carl Joachim Friedrich.*

ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

(See also Entries 1784, 2208)

GERMANY

2245. DECKER, GEORG. Wahlrechtsreform oder Reform der Politik. [Reform of elections or reform of politics.] *Gesellschaft*. 5(11) Nov. 1928: 385-399.—The question of reforming the German electoral system is being discussed frequently. But too often writers neglect to ascertain just how much may be accomplished to improve politics generally by a change in the electoral law. Certainly a new electoral law by itself will not bring the millenium. In fact the truth seems to be that politics need reforming more than the electoral law. A consideration of what effect changes in the electoral law would have upon parties and politics, shows that other electoral systems would not bring any real progress. Proportional representation needs some improvement, but under existing conditions it is better than a system of election by plurality voting, and better than a system of majority voting with the second ballot. If parties are not now clear on matters of policy, if they have other shortcomings, improvement will not be brought in these respects by a change in the electoral law.—*James K. Pollock, Jr.*

2246. DECKER, GEORG. Zur Sociologie der Reichstagswahlen. [The sociology of the Reichstag election.] *Gesellschaft*. 5(7) Jul. 1928: 1-12.—A careful analysis of the figures for the 1928 Reichstag election demonstrates the similarity between this election and the election of May, 1924. In both these elections the smaller parties gained at the expense of the larger parties. But in spite of the increased vote for the smaller parties in the 1928 election, the Social Democratic Party gained not only in total votes, but also by increasing the distribution of its vote. This party also gained relatively more than the Communist Party. The tendency in the last 3 elections has been toward an increase in the electoral support of the Social Democratic Party and in a few districts it is apparent that there will soon be a majority for the party. The defeat of the Nationalists and the splitting up of the middle parties has had the important sociological result of rendering impossible any strong bourgeois combination. There are now no great masses of peasant or small-bourgeois which will submit blindly to the political leadership of Big Business. At present the large part of these masses decline to be led by Socialists and the Socialists themselves are divided. Consequently the present period is one of transition and of a relative equilibrium of power.—*James K. Pollock, Jr.*

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entries 2207, 2033, 2214, 2227, 2230, 2236)

GENERAL

2247. COLLINS, ARTHUR; and HADFIELD, W. J. Central bodies for local purposes: a symposium. *Pub. Admin.* 6(3) Jul. 1928: 262-277.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

2248. GIBBON, I. G. Types of administrative organization in local government. *Pub. Admin.* 6(3) Jul. 1928: 204-210.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

2249. GRIERSON, A.; KEITH, HENRY S.; MILLINGTON, H. A.; RAINE, WALTER; and WHYTE, W. E. Internal organization of local authorities: a symposium. *Pub. Admin.* 6(3) Jul. 1928: 211-261.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

PERSONNEL

2250. DICKINS, J. W.; EVANS, L. C.; FINER, HERMAN; and HILL, L. Examinations for local officials: a symposium. *Pub. Admin.* 6(3) Jul. 1928: 278-317.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

2251. LEATHES, STANLEY M.; and OLIVER, A. M. Whole life service for public officials: a symposium. *Pub. Admin.* 6(3) Jul. 1928: 318-327.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

2252. SZERER, MIECZYSLAW. La liberté civile des fonctionnaires et ses limites. [The civil liberty of public servants and its limitations.] *Rev. Internat. Sci. Admin.* 1(3) Jul. 1928: 219-229.—Public servants, because of their unique position, constitute a problem *sui generis* in the complexity of problems surrounding the organization of modern democracy. In limiting the political activity of such functionaries an attempt has been made, not to deprive them of their just rights, but to maintain the objectivity of their attitude toward the services which they perform. However, it is desirable to find a medium whereby the public servant can perform his duties objectively, but, at the same time, confer upon society the benefits of his knowledge of administrative affairs. Governments of modern states have, in general, granted to public servants the right to form associations, but not to form professional syndicates. The latter word implies certain tendencies and suggests certain methods which the state wishes to avoid among public servants. But to conclude that the public servant, who holds a place of confidence in society, whose status is governed by a public-legal relationship, rather than by a civil contract, will necessarily employ the ideology of syndicates of a different nature is to reason illogically. Unless public functionaries are given rights of action they will be potentially capable of forming a tyranny as dangerous as a military despotism.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

JUSTICE

(See also Entries 2209, 2210, 2212, 2225, 2230, 2399)

PRINCIPLES

2253. CRABITÈS, PIERRE. The French bar from within. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 14(7) Jul. 1928: 369-371.—In France the *avoué* and *avocat* may be compared in some respects with the English solicitor and barrister. Before the Court of Cassation they are blended into one person, the *avocat à la Cour de Cassation*. The latter, as well as the *avoués* and notaries are ministerial officers, whose positions may be acquired like any

private property, by sale, bequest, etc. The *avocats à la Cour d'Appel* form a guild, known as *L'Ordre des Avocats* and their administrative and disciplinary powers are recognized by statute. Not all men with the necessary degree are admitted to the bar, but only those who are held financially and honorably able to maintain the dignity of the profession. Therefore it represents a professional élite of educated gentlemen who have high ideals, and who live up to them.—*Agnes Thornton.*

PROCEDURE

2254. BUTTS, A. B. The justice of the peace—recent tendencies. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 12(4) Nov. 1928: 946-953.—Although the justice of the peace system exists in every one of the states there is abundant evidence that its position is today being seriously questioned. Recent tendencies in a number of states, both in constitution-making and in statutory enactment, seem to indicate that we are: setting up other types of minor courts; insisting upon higher qualifications for the judicial office; narrowing the scope of jurisdiction; and tending to supplant the fee system of remuneration.—*Geo. F. Robeson.*

2255. CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH P. Anti-fence legislation. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 14(9) Oct. 1928: 517-520.—So long as the fence exists, theft will be profitable. Since the Criminal Courts Act in Great Britain, the judge must instruct the jury regarding the risk in accepting the testimony of an accomplice, when it is not corroborated. In the United States the testimony of the accomplice cannot support a verdict if uncorroborated. The New York legislature of 1928 passed a law making the thief no longer an accomplice. Another statute making it easier to convict a fence is the use of the device of presumption, whereby dealers or collectors are made guilty of a felony if they acquire merchandise "without ascertaining by diligent inquiry that the person selling or delivering the same has a legal right to do so." In New Jersey the possession of stolen goods within one year after the date of their theft is considered sufficient evidence for conviction, but opportunity is given for explaining possession. The National Crime Commission in the last Congress supported a bill which prohibited the sending and receiving of stolen property in interstate and foreign commerce.—*Agnes Thornton.*

2256. LE PAULLE, PIERRE. Administration of justice in the United States. *Docket.* 4(4) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 3192-3195.—A lawyer from the continent expects to find the administration of justice in the United States efficient, but he finds that not even substantive law is clear and business-like. The common law is killed by the increasing diversity between the common law of the different jurisdictions, and by the doctrine of *stare decisis*. Our backwardness in the field of law is due to sentimentality. He would make these suggestions: suppress juries and laws of evidence; bar oral testimony when there is written testimony; forbid lawyers to see witnesses before the trial; present in writing the facts to be proved by witnesses; let the judge examine witnesses; make penalties for perjury higher; give written evidence to opponents; free judges from politics; have a bar association with compulsory membership controlling the standards of lawyers; eliminate from the common law all that is classification or interpretation of facts; legislate more fittingly.—*Agnes Thornton.*

2257. LUCAS, GEORG. Justizreform. [Legal Re-

form.] *Zeitschr. f. gesamte Staatswissenschaft*, 85 (3) 449-467.—This is essentially a critical analysis of Eugen Schiffer's *Die Deutsche Justiz*, which deals with the weaknesses of the German legal system at the present

time. There is a supplementary note on Schiffer's latest work *Entwurf eines Gesetzes zur Neuordnung des deutschen Rechtswesens*, which is the outline of a law for legal reform.—*Joseph Pois*.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

(See also Entries 2001, 2364, 2383)

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 1772, 2033)

2258. FULLER, J. F. C. The mechanization of the army. *Edinburgh Rev.* 248 (506) Oct. 1928: 276-289.—This article is a brief review of *The future of the British army*, by B. C. Denning; *The Mechanization of war*, by Victor Wallace Germain; and *Artillery: Today and tomorrow*, by H. Rowan-Robinson. The word "mechanization" as used in this review refers to the "establishment of motorized footing for all military units which now depend upon muscle-power as a means of movement." The first and last writers favor the speedy and complete mechanization of the army, but the second writer is opposed to the extension of the use of tanks as being increasingly fatal to those actually using them. To this point of view, Fuller takes definite exception. After tracing briefly the development of protective armor against new methods of attack, he seeks to show that tanks in the late war served the same purpose as the Merrimac in the Civil War. The main function of the tank, as he sees it, was to penetrate the "earth armour of the enemy." He believes, however, that "speed of change-over from a muscle basis to a motorized one is of secondary importance when compared to steady, simple and uninterrupted evolution. Normally in armies . . . it takes approximately seven years for a new idea to be accepted, seven more for it to be understood, and yet another seven for it to be realized." He concludes that "mechanization is insufficient and incomplete unless . . . 'mentalization' of the army accompanies it."—*William Thomas Morgan*.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 2145, 2380, 2382, 2404, 2410, 2426, 2428, 2438, 2458)

2259. CONOVER, MILTON. National, state and local cooperation in food and drug control. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 22 (4) Nov. 1928: 910-928.—All of the American states and some cities maintain some agency for the enforcement of pure food and drug laws or of kindred statutes. Nearly all of the state agencies are vested with power to prescribe ordinances and to adjudicate cases. Many of them cooperate with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in enforcing the National Pure Food and Drugs Act. In 1926, Coolidge authorized the appointment of state and local government officials to cooperate with national officers in the enforcement of prohibition. Poison liquor came under the purview of such statutes in some commonwealths, e.g. Virginia, as early as about 1847. Cooperation with both the national and county agencies was facilitated by the operation of the Smith-Lever Cooperative Agricultural Extension Act of 1914, which provided agricultural educational agents in nearly every county and provided home demonstration agents, cooperatively, in about 900 localities. County sheriffs and prosecuting attorneys have cooperated effectively in some jurisdictions. Municipal councils have enacted model ordinances suggested by the State in Oregon. Federated enforcement activity has been quite as satisfactory to the officials of the national government as to those of the states. Yet much more national and local coordi-

nation is needed. There must be a simplification of administrative procedure. Uniform state legislation is essential, with a corresponding unification of rules, regulations, standards and decisions. Inspections must keep pace with the newer inventions. Expeditious methods for the interstate extradition of criminals are needed. Politics could be still further eliminated from state and local enforcement agencies.—*Milton Conover*.

2260. UNSIGNED. What constitutes a reasonable recreation equipment to be supported by public tax money. *Amer. City*, 39 (5) Nov. 1928: 144.—An adequate estimate of desirable recreation equipment should be determined, then pared, if necessary, to a reasonable program. It should then be presented to the appropriate authorities in such a way as to receive their approval. Close cooperation between city and school authorities is necessary in the laying out of new school grounds. Minimum desirable areas are: for elementary schools, 5 acres; for junior high schools, 10 acres; and for high schools, 20 acres. To the extent that these standards are not met, the city must supplement the available space.—*Harvey Walker*.

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 1873, 1878, 2000, 2006, 2007, 2194, 2198)

2261. KAFTAL, ANDREJ. Grundzüge des polnischen Luftrechts. [The characteristics of the Polish aeronautic law.] *Zeitschr. f. Ostrecht*, 2 (11) Nov. 1928: 1486-1493.—The aeronautic law in Poland was settled by an ordinance of the president of the Republic, after the model of similar laws of other countries and of international conventions. The ordinance contains general rules, and leaves the details to further ministerial ordinances. The use of the aerial space in Poland is allowed to all Polish aeroplanes and to the aeroplanes of countries which are signatories of the Paris convention. A Polish aeroplane has to be registered in the Polish aeronautic register, but only those aeroplanes can be registered which are the property of a Polish citizen. Special rules are to be followed when the proprietor is a corporation. According to the common law the space over real property belongs to the owner of the property, but the ordinance rules that the aeronavigators can use the space except when by an undertaking the real estate would be damaged. The liability for the damage caused by the navigation is placed in such a way as to favor it: there is no liability for the damages when the defendant can prove that the damage was caused by an irresistible force, or by the one damaged, or that all precautionary measures have been met. When there is neither intent nor grave negligence on the part of the navigator, the liability is limited to the sum of 20,000 zloty with respect to a person, and 200 zloty with respect to property. As a rule the proprietor is liable.—*Zd. Peška*.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 2193-2197)

2262. DILLAVOU, E. R. The conflict concerning the terminable permit. *Pub. Util. Reports*, 1928 D

(4) Sep. 20, 1928: 11-16.—In 20 states the legislatures have put no limitations upon the duration of the franchise. Twenty-four states fix a definite limit upon the tenure of franchise for some or for all of their utilities, and 5 or 6 others for some utilities have provided for the terminable permit, the essential characteristic of which is its indefinite duration. There are advantages and objections to the system, but the latter are either "economically unsound" or are not aimed at the franchise as such but at "some phase of regulation which accompanies it." The advantages of the terminable permit are undisputed; some scheme of uniformity in regulating other phases of the utility problem must be developed.—*John J. George.*

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(See also Entry 1899)

2263. CARPENTER, D. E. Interstate river compacts and their place in water utilization. *Jour. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 20(6) Dec. 1928: 756-773.—Because our states have been so busily engaged in subdividing a wilderness or reclaiming a desert, little attention has been paid to the ultimate and external influence of their internal developments. Our use of state streams, their consumption and pollution, have been internal problems simply. We are now brought face to face with the fact that rivers have an interstate aspect in the realm of self defense. Wasteful use of

water by one state must give way to the imperative domestic, agricultural and power interests of the states lower down. Hence there is need for a thorough study of the principles of allocation, of the rights of states in streams, of federal jurisdiction and of interstate adjustments. It is impossible in the nature of things for our courts to comprehend thoroughly all of the aspects of this problem. The best method of adjustment would appear to lie in the possibility of interstate treaties to settle the questions arising from the use of interstate streams. By some such method settlements can be made which are based upon common sense, practical and technical knowledge, infinite patience, mature reflection, kindly consideration and an appropriate degree of self defense. To nationalize the streams would destroy the nation, for the agency which controls this natural element will control the states themselves. States with sovereign power can be preserved only through a preservation of their jurisdiction over their rivers. (In an appendix Carpenter lists the number of interstate compacts made by our states and those now pending. Of this latter group the one best known to the nation at large is the Colorado River Compact.)—*C. A. Dykstra.*

2264. SIMMONS, J. R. How cities have reforested land at low cost. *Amer. City.* 39(3) Sep. 1928: 105-107.—A summary of reforestation progress in New York state since 1922, together with suggested procedure for the accomplishment of a reforestation program.—*Harvey Walker.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW

(See also Entry 1613)

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

2265. ALVAREZ, ALEJANDRO. La codification du droit international. [Codification of international law.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 137(408) Nov. 10, 1928: 270-276.—The Académie Diplomatique Internationale has taken the initiative in coordinating the codification efforts of the League of Nations and the Pan American Union. In the New World there has been collaboration in codification between men of science and diplomats, and freedom from animosities aroused by such conflicts as the World War. There has also been a tendency in America to draw up a comprehensive code of international law; the Commission of Jurists, however, adopted the principle of gradual, progressive codification. Alvarez brought the aims of the Académie Diplomatique Internationale to the attention of the First Commission of the Sixth International American Conference, which viewed with enthusiasm the proposal to study the Havana projects on international law with an eye to rendering them universal by means of a world conference.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

2266. DEÁK, FRANCIS. Classification, immunités et privilèges des agents diplomatiques. [Classification, immunities, and privileges of diplomatic agents.] *Rev. Droit Internat. et Legis. Compar.* 9(1-2) 1928: 173-206; (4-5) 1928: 522-567.—Diplomatic immunities were formerly based upon personal sovereignty, and should now be studied with a view to making them fit the convenience of sovereign peoples in modern social and economic intercourse. An historical survey shows, however, that the rank, privileges, and immunities of older times are still meticulously respected. Various uncertainties are found today: whether the agent should have immunity if engaged in commerce; whether he can waive immunity without the consent of his government; whether immunities should be allowed to citizens of the receiving country; how long he should be protected after he is out of office; his rights in third

states; his liability to taxes; how far he should be protected in correspondence, religious worship, and reputation. The diplomatic agent should be given immunity from local jurisdiction, as well as fiscal immunity. His person should be inviolable and he should have liberty of communication. There are so many such agents today that it is desirable to classify them as to nationality and as to importance within the embassy. Classification of taxes would be helpful also. There is also a great problem as to the immunities of those not strictly diplomats, illustrated by the experience of Switzerland in dealing with persons accredited to the League of Nations and the International Labour Office.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

2267. DE VISSCHER, FERNAND. La Session de Stockholm de l'Institut de Droit International. [The Stockholm session of the Institute of International Law.] *Rev. Droit Internat. et Legis. Compar.* 9(4-5) 1928: 422-437.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

2268. DEVOGHEL, ÉDOUARD. Accords et concordats. L'activité diplomatique du Saint-Siège. [Accords and concordats. The diplomatic activity of the Holy See.] *Rev. Générale.* 120 Jul. 15, 1928: 65-81.—The expanding diplomatic activity of the Church is evident in the increased number of official missions credited to the Holy See, the numerous visits from reigning monarchs, and the number of concordats signed. The Paris accord of Dec., 1926, maintained as of right the primacy of France in liturgical honors paid her representative in the Near East, wherever her religious protectorate still exists (Bulgaria, Egypt, Persia); and continued as a favor the same honors where the War abolished the protectorate (Turkey, Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia). The Lithuanian concordat of Sep., 1927, took account of a difficult ethnic argument with Poland and the existence of allogenic and confessional minorities at variance with each other. It established the Church in Lithuania on the same bases as in Poland, followed the Polish precedent

in identifying diocesan boundaries with the territorial frontiers of the state, and provided for religious education in all public schools, not excluding the universities as did the Polish agreement. The Pope is to nominate bishops subject to certain political considerations, and benefices are not to be attributed to unnaturalized foreigners or persons dangerous to the security of the state without its consent. The Polish concordat eliminates from benefices all persons who received theological education elsewhere than in Polish or Roman seminaries. Linguistic minorities in Lithuania are provided for. An important innovation there is the recognition of *L'Action Catholique*. In Czechoslovakia, in 1927, the diplomatic personnel was altered and two commissions, one civil, one ecclesiastical, were erected to establish diocesan boundaries on bases identical with the Polish and Lithuanian principle. The sequestration of ecclesiastical property was admitted to be temporary. The "political activities" for which the state could oppose an episcopal nomination were defined. The Portuguese concordat of April, 1927, secures the freedom of the Pope in choosing bishops under Portugal's patronage, by an ingenious interpretation of the right of presentation, and further limits the famous Portuguese *droit de patronat* by providing for alternate Portuguese and English bishops at Bombay. Two concordats recently completed with Roumania and Albania will remain secret until ratified. The arrangement of a concordat with the German Reich, while in capable hands, is at present the chief diplomatic problem of the Church.—*Elizabeth M. Lynskey*.

2269. JENNINGS, W. IVOR. *La personnalité internationale dans l'empire britannique*. [International personality within the British Empire.] *Rev. Droit Internat. et Légis. Compar.* 9 (4-5) 1928: 432-493.—International personality is attributable by law, and may be given to other than states. The inquiry as to which of the British nations have such personality must be limited to the British Constitution, for to go further would be intervention, contrary even to international law. In the government of the Empire one must distinguish between law and practice. Law can be changed only by Parliament, but practice may add to and modify law. Thus in theory the Empire is a unity with delegated legislative powers; but practice has completely modified this. Only for such official acts as the ratification of a treaty is the king's intervention necessary; and even here he cannot refuse. A Dominion could not declare war without the consent of the British Government; and if war were declared, a Dominion could not remain neutral, since every person born in the Empire is a British citizen and owes allegiance, but a Dominion may decide how far it wishes to aid in war. While treaties may actually be negotiated by a Dominion, it must be under the sign manual warrant of the Crown, and is made legal only by the Great Seal of Britain. But this can be refused only if other parts of the Empire are affected. Diplomats must be accredited by the King. Membership in the League of Nations is conditioned on constitutional practice. Britain asserts that the Covenant imposes no obligations upon the members of the Empire *inter se*. Articles 20 and 21 allow leeway. Members of the Empire cannot commit acts of war against each other. The Dominions and India control their own foreign affairs just as Great Britain does; common allegiance prevents neutrality, or the exclusive control of a general policy; Great Britain is a member of the League of Nations, and so are her Dominions and India—an anomalous situation. The British Empire as a unity has international personality, and so do its members; but the distribution of this personality cannot now be ascertained.—*Clyde Eagleton*.

2270. STREIT, GEORGES. *La nationalité des sociétés commerciales*. [The nationality of commercial

societies.] *Rev. Droit Internat. et Légis. Compar.* 9 (4-5) 1928: 494-521.—Presupposing as admitted the fiction of the juridical personality of the moral person in general, the Institute will study state legislation to find a principle to serve as a guide for codification. It is impossible for a moral person to have nationality, but it can have domicile, and be treated by law as if it did have nationality. There is a bond attaching the society to a state—the law of the state which regulates the juridical and contractual relations of the society. Each state has a right to specify the companies upon which it is willing to confer its nationality, and no others can have it. In order to claim such a society, a state should have a territorial relation with it, and be able to exercise upon it the rights of territorial sovereignty. To attain security in commerce, in the absence of any positive international criterion, each company should have a nationality determined in advance and recognized by all states. This nationality should not be subjected to determination by any court. The exigencies of war revealed the danger of substituting control for the seat of residence. The most acceptable theory is that which is based upon the *siège social légal* in the state which gave the charter. States should not admit as legally constituted by them societies which have their seat out of their territories. Change of nationality should be possible.—*Clyde Eagleton*.

PROCEDURE

2271. EAGLETON, CLYDE. A summary of the stages in the development of arbitration. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 146-150.—Arbitration, being a judicial process, can handle only questions which can be settled by rules of international law. Political questions should be cared for by conciliation. The United States has kept pace fairly well with the development of pacific settlement. It should, however, enter into an unreserved agreement for the pacific settlement of international disputes, providing for obligatory submission of all quarrels either to arbitration or conciliation, the signatory states being free to choose between them. Apparently the United States is not willing to go further than this, if this far, at present.—*H. F. Wright*.

2272. FENWICK, CHARLES G. Closing the loopholes of arbitration treaties. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 151-153.—To the average citizen, the Kellogg-Briand Treaty contains the same loopholes as the arbitration treaties of 1908, 1911, and 1914-15. No country could, however, agree to arbitrate all differences unless it trusted its neighbors more completely than at present. The field of political questions is narrowed by each international convention creating a new rule of international law. The important task, therefore, is the development of international law. The U. S. is not a member of the League of Nations and, therefore, has not cooperated officially with the League's committee on codification. Nor is the U. S. yet a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which must inevitably build up an international "common law." Our membership in the Court would increase its prestige and lend our support to the creation of those minor rules of law built up by the cumulative effect of adjudicated cases.—*H. F. Wright*.

2273. HOSTIE, JEAN. *Différends justiciables et non-justiciables*. [Justiciable and non-justiciable disputes.] *Rev. Droit Internat. et Légis. Compar.* 9 (3) 263-281; (4-5) 1928: 568-587.—The word justiciable is used in different senses. It is impossible of definition because of its nature, which requires that it be left to the Court to decide. The exceptions allowed by P. M. Brown and N. Politis, in their report to the Institute in 1922, are objectionable. It is not proper to say that only where a rule of law exists is there a justiciable

question, for there may be another principle upon which decision could be based. Equity and justice should not be excluded, for a difference settled by these principles is one justiciable in nature. A tribunal cannot make law; but if the parties agree that a dispute shall be decided by equity, the jurisdiction is based upon the treaty. While a jurist's instinct is to repudiate compromise, and to except such cases as non-justiciable, a conflict of interests may be justiciable when decided by law tempered by equity. All differences whatever are proper to be settled by a court; but it is inopportune to declare justiciable those disputes in which the court recognizes that it is impossible to give a solution not manifestly contrary to equity unless the parties have agreed to a judgment *ex aequo et bono*; the distinction is only one of degree; and it is desirable to allow decisions *ex aequo et bono* in cases which would otherwise be called non-justiciable, for in these cases the problem is insoluble by logic and should be left to the free play of jurisprudence. There should be no such distinction between the Permanent Court and other arbitral tribunals as is made by the Geneva Protocol and other such documents.—*Clyde Eagleton*.

2274. HYDE, CHARLES CHENEY. Buttresses of peace. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 136-139.—The practical value of any general arrangement for settling disputes depends upon an agreement as to precise methods to be used. The conference of American jurists to meet at Washington to draft a convention on obligatory arbitration will encounter difficulties. A multilateral treaty should be based on an undertaking that, in the absence of any of the usual amicable methods of settling a controversy, it shall be referred to a joint commission composed exclusively of an equal number of representatives of

the states at variance; and an agreement that a signatory state may, without being charged with unneutral conduct, forbid any aid of a military character to another signatory state violating the undertaking.—*H. F. Wright*.

2275. TRAVERS, MAURICE. L'affaire du "Lotus." [The Lotus Case.] *Rev. Droit Internat. et Légis. Compar.* 9 (4-5) 1928: 400-421.—No other decision of the Permanent Court has aroused so much discussion. While open to criticism in part, in general it assures the progress of international penal law. According to the Treaty of Lausanne, Turkish law must not be in violation of international law. The decision of the court asserted that, to be a rule of international law, it must be accepted by all states. But this is wider than Article 38 of the Statute of the Court, which requires only a general, not a universal practice. According to this, any rule consecrated by one of the various legal systems of the world, in a number of civilized states, is law. International law is permissive, as in the case of nationality or extradition; it does not follow that a rule is invalid simply because it is not accepted by all states. What the Court should have sought was a permissive rule, not a universal imperative. A sovereign state can do what is not forbidden to it by international law. As to the place where the crime was committed, each state where any element of the crime was produced has competence—this was affirmed by the Court and is correct. Each state has a right to protect its own citizens through its penal competence; and the Court is to be praised for implicitly affirming the idea that no limit exists to a state's penal law except that found in the general interest of the community of nations in the protection of individuals.—*Clyde Eagleton*.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 1624, 2002, 2087)

2276. CARENA, ANNIBALE. Costituzione del consiglio della società delle nazioni. [Composition of the Council of the League of Nations.] *Educ. Fascista.* 4 (6) Oct. 1928: 603-619.—*A. E. Ginsberg*.

2277. HAJNAL, HENRI. La commission européenne du Danube et le dernier avis consultatif de la Cour. [The European Danube Commission and the last advisory opinion of the Court.] *Rev. Droit Internat. et Légis. Compar.* 9 (4-5) 1928: 588-645.—Roumania, having been left out of the original negotiations concerning the Danube, protested the jurisdiction of the Danube Commission as to a certain portion of the river. England asked for an opinion from the Commission on Communications and Transit, which decided against Roumania. The question was referred to the Council of the League, which asked the Permanent Court for an advisory opinion. The Court held that the Commission had competence over the sector and is not excluded by port zones. Roumania protests the decision.—*Clyde Eagleton*.

2278. MAEDA, TAMON. Albert Thomas Shi no Raicho. [The visit of Albert Thomas.] *Kokusai Chishiki.* 8 (10) Oct. 1928: 21-26.—Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labor Office, visited Japan at the end of November to get in touch with conditions in Japan and to bring to the Japanese people a notion of the importance of the Labor Office. Benefit may result if it can be demonstrated that the principles applicable to Europe may not be profitable to Japan, and vice versa, because of dissimilar conditions. More especially, after Japan had been severely attacked by the Indian representative at the session of the Labor Conference on the treaty concerning hours of labor and the prohibition of night labor of women and children,

it seems timely to have the actual conditions in Japan understood by the officials of the Labor Office.—*Masatoshi Matsushita*.

2279. MAIR, LUCY. The machinery of minority protection. *Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 7 (4) Jul. 1928: 256-266.—The Council of the League of Nations has had to work out the means of enforcing the guarantees to minorities since no mechanism is provided by the Minorities Treaties. It has acted on the assumption that information concerning infractions or dangers of infractions would come to the Council from those whose rights were being threatened. It has established machinery for dealing with those cases brought to its attention. This machinery has undergone several alterations and is not yet satisfactory in many respects, notably in that it does not provide for sufficient publicity in the handling of the cases. There is serious danger that the treaties will fail of their purpose unless the League is willing to apply the same effective publicity in the enforcement of the minorities provisions that it does in its other activities.—*Howard B. Calderwood, Jr.*

2280. PALACIOS, CARLOS GARCÍA. La Labor de la Sociedad de Naciones. [The work of the League of Nations.] *Rev. Chilena.* 12 (102) Oct. 1928: 1129-1145.—The League of Nations has already moved from the terrain of abstract ideals to that of immediate realities, but we have failed to appreciate the fact that national differences and opposite points of view have not disappeared merely because there has been created a League of Nations. The League is not a form of government but a formula of cooperation. It is the tribune where Latin Americans may confidently air their aspirations, consecrate their personality, and even confide their fears.

Some believe that the League will never act on our continent. If so, why should our countries, clever enough politically, pay the dues and attend the conferences? Would almost all the nations of the world be party to such a deception? It is to be expected that most League action will be devoted to Europe since the war left most of the problems in Europe, and Latin America is fortunate that this is true. The work of the League divides into political, administrative, technical and social activities, with Latin American countries particularly cooperative in questions of health. Sixteen Latin American countries belong to the League and six have established in their ministries of foreign affairs special sections devoted solely to the work of the League. Two decisive elements require the cooperation of Latin American countries in the work of the League: the utilization of its technical organization to aid Latin American development, and the factor of propaganda which requires its permanent representation at Geneva.—*Graham H. Stuart.*

2281. RAPPARD, WILLIAM E. Zur Soziologie des Mandatsystems. [A contribution to the sociology of the Mandates system.] *Zeitschr. f. Politik.* 18 (1) 1928: 1-18.—The administration of mandates is governed by the principles of protection of the natives, equality for international trade, and financial disinterestedness. Most of the mandates have exceeded the regulations for the protection of natives in fostering their material and moral welfare. In general there is economic equality for all nations, although the British Dominions impose limitations on those who may settle in their domains, and Japanese mandates and South West Africa have been incorporated into their respective tariff exemption areas. Every country having mandates has made loans or gifts to the country it is administering. Yearly reports are made to the Mandates Commission of the League, which also receives petitions from the natives. The Commission must be impartial and non-political, consisting of representatives of countries having no mandates. Requests and

recommendations are sent to the Council of the League. The Council has no coercive powers, but mutual good will and publicity have made for a successful working of the system.—*C. Taeuber.*

2282. SCHILLER, MARIA. Le rôle du Bureau International du Travail en matière d'émigration. [The role of the International Labor Office in the matter of emigration.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 4 (1) Oct. 1928: 126-144.—The B. I. T. has been unsuccessful in migration reforms when these clashed with national policies. But its work has been effective in the social, humanitarian, and technical domains. In this last field it has been assisted by the League and by the International Commission on Emigration. Of the projects studied a few have been adopted in the form of conventions or recommendations by the International Labor Conference. Others are still in the discussion and preparation stage. The B. I. T. serves as a center for the international coordination of migration laws. It aims to serve as a legislative information pool to which governments or law making bodies may appeal for information, in order that they may profit by the past experience of other nations. It is a base for the great international emigration conferences. It hopes to aid private organizations protecting emigrants. The nature of an emigration questionnaire recently sent to all governments is outlined and the replies briefly considered. Various forward-looking projects now contemplated would induce nations to exercise surveillance over agents promoting emigration, control by state action contracts permitting employers to withhold wages as a result of advances made to emigrants, establish obligatory insurance of emigrants aboard ship, and defray, by employers, special taxes on immigrants. In countries where immigrants are not indemnified through local legislation for industrially contracted maladies, it is desirable that agreements dealing with such matters should be drawn up.—*Norman E. Himes.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entries 1585, 1775, 1826, 1995, 2007, 2063, 2070, 2224, 2239)

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

2283. AXTELL, SILAS B. Russia and her foreign relations. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 85-92.—The author was a member of the American Trade Union Delegation which made an investigation of conditions in Russia during the summer of 1927. A majority of the group made a report of their findings, from which Axtell dissents because it was written with an affectionate regard for the welfare of the dominating group in Russia whose guests they had been. Some of the plants which Axtell saw in Russia operate at some profit, but others function under heavy losses because there are too many bosses. In education the real accomplishments are meager. The peasants are not particularly friendly to the Soviet system and their methods of farming are still far behind those in other countries. Russia is extremely capitalistic, the only difference being that in Russia state capitalism is substituted for private capitalism. The Communist party aims at eliminating international warfare, but encourages class warfare in every country, through its agent—the Third International. In view of all this, recognition of the Soviet Government is unwise.—*Samuel Cahan.*

2284. BATSELL, WALTER RUSSELL. The Soviet's treatment of national minorities. *Current Hist.* 28 (6) Sep. 1928: 922-926.—Self-determination was among the popular aims of the War. The doctrine was

used as propaganda by the Allies in the hope of disrupting the Austro-Hungarian Empire, but it proved a boomerang in the case of Russia. Where could self-determination begin and end in an empire with 170,000,000 people divided into 577 tribes or nationalities speaking some 150 distinct tongues? The Bolshevik leaders proclaimed the equality and sovereignty of all the people in Russia, including the right of minority groups to form independent states. Their policy manifested itself in the creation of so-called autonomous republic labor communes. The purpose was to win general support for the Bolshevik cause. The formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1923 in no wise altered the position of autonomous regions, although local authority in such regions was never very great. At present forces are at work which seem likely to abolish the cultural-national administrative units in favor of economic regions or zones.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

2285. BLEHR, EIVIND. "Tilbake til Unionen." [Return to the union.] *Samtiden.* 39 (9) 1928: 588-596.—The author refutes the assertion that Norway has suffered serious diplomatic defeats since 1905. Present relations with Sweden are excellent, and a union might imperil instead of improve the good understanding between the two countries. There is no cause to be despondent over the present position of Norway nor pessimistic about her future. The author is an ex-

undersecretary in the Norwegian Foreign Office.—*Paul Knaplund.*

2286. BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE. The intervention policy of the United States. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 69-73.—The most important aspect of the foreign policy of the United States is that which relates to Latin America, where it has undertaken the defense of our own interests and those of European nationals. Our former policy of non-intervention has been changed to one of intervention. Interventions in Santo Domingo, Haiti, and Nicaragua have done little good. A policy of complete non-intervention is probably impossible under present day conditions, but a change for the better would result were the United States to discontinue the protection of European as opposed to American interests in Latin America, change its recognition policy, and work out a system of arbitrating claims of American citizens against Latin American countries. In cases of necessary intervention the United States should consult informally with representatives of some of the leading Latin American powers and proceed with the cooperation of these powers.—*I. L. Pollock.*

2287. BULLARD, ARTHUR. The arbitration policy of the United States as viewed by others. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 130-135.—Europeans interested in the pacific settlement of international disputes regard the cases of the Central American Court and the Norwegian Shipping Claims as typical of the arbitration policy of the United States. We make sweeping reservations to arbitration treaties and the Senate refuses to agree to any general arbitration treaty. We have a constant fear that political questions may be referred to these international tribunals. Other countries are willing to go farther than we, because, being more exposed to war, they have a greater incentive to arbitrate. They are definitely feeling their way towards organization which will perform some of the political functions of our legislatures. If we desire to participate in the arbitration movement, we should at the same time participate in the movement for the settlement of political questions through the organization and development of international conferences.—*H. F. Wright.*

2288. CAHAN, SAMUEL. Soviet economic policies: their relation to American policy of non-recognition of the Soviet government. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 101-109.—The revolution is still in progress in Russia. It is forging new spiritual values and creating a new mind, the socialist type. The urban industrial policy tends toward complete socialization of urban economy, while the rural-agricultural policy aims at the enrichment of the individual peasant. Education emphasizes socialist principles. The peasant's economic individualism is tolerated and even encouraged in order to get him to produce more. Increased production means increased exports with revenue for industrial projects. The New Economic Policy, which removed restrictions on private trading, was a temporary measure of expediency, not a return to capitalism. It seems probable that private trade in Russia will disappear within the next decade. The foreign concession policy is not inconsistent with Soviet socialist economy, but will not be entertained when the government has its own capital and technicians. Foreign capital is safe in Russia. The government must meet its obligations in order to continue to attract outside capital and has scrupulously fulfilled every financial obligation it has contracted. The chief obstacle to recognition is the foreign trade monopoly exercised by the Soviet government.—*Lillian Horowitz.*

2289. DUNN, ROBERT. Foreign investments and imperialism. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138

(227) Jul. 1928: 13-18.—Imperialism must follow the placing of our surplus wealth abroad, and our owning class will continue to seize any foreign opportunity to get a better return than is available here. This leads to clashes with the corporations financed by other nationals, for example the conflict of Standard Oil with Royal Dutch. Settlement involves diplomatic pressure, and this means more armament. Moreover the use of our armed forces to collect past due interest will fan foreign hostility to the point of throwing our financial advisers and marines out, just as China is waybiling the British collection agency. We maintain some kind of a meddling agency in Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Haiti, Salvador, where financial administrators are appointed by our State Department or by the President of the United States. But then nothing can be done about this trend toward imperialism because "so long as the forces of capitalistic society operate in America, as they operated in Europe before they culminated in the world struggle of 1914, America must grow increasingly imperialistic."—*G. K. McCabe.*

2290. EDGE, WALTER E. Practical relations with Latin America. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 66-68.—The policy of the United States toward Latin America has been one of helpful cooperation. The construction of the Panama Canal has improved transportation and communication facilities and has multiplied contacts between the peoples of the United States and Latin America. The proposed Nicaraguan canal would extend additional economic and political advantages to both Central America and the United States.—*I. L. Pollock.*

2291. GRATTAN, C. HARTLEY. Australia and the Pacific. *Foreign Affairs.* (N. Y.) 7 (1) Oct. 1928: 144-149.—There has been a disposition to assume that the future political jousts in the Pacific will be the United States, Japan, Russia, and China, and to neglect the importance of New Zealand, Canada and Australia. Australia is beginning to project a policy which includes control of contiguous islands as a measure of security and defense of the "White Australia" policy. The population of Australia is now about 6,000,000 with the possibility of a maximum white population of about 60,000,000, with room for 20,000,000 Asiatics in regions unadapted to the white race. Australia demands that she be allowed to take her time about bringing her white population up to 60,000,000. She cannot supply sufficient capital for the development of the Pacific Islands. Will she permit others to do so? Measures for the defense of Australia's policies include the support of an army and a navy. At present the responsibility of defense rests with the Government of Britain. There are 800,000,000 people in Eastern Asia, Western America and the Islands. Of these 600,000,000 are Asiatics. American policies should take account of Australia.—*K. C. Leebrick.*

2292. GRATZ, GUSTAV. Die Kleine Entente und Ungarn. [The Little Entente and Hungary.] *Europ. Gespräche* 6 (9) Sep. 1928: 437-450.—The author, a former minister of foreign affairs in Hungary, describes the failure of Beneš' attempts to widen the Little Entente and to make it the guardian of the interests formerly protected by Austria-Hungary. The 3 states in the Entente will not go beyond the negative policy of opposition to Hungary; there was no solidarity in 1924 when Roumania wanted cooperation against Russia, and none in 1927 when Yugoslavia asked for cooperation against Italy. Nor are the economic ties between the members any greater than if they were not allied. Greece and Poland both refused to join a group with such a negative policy. Austria will not join unless Hungary does. Hungary itself makes 3 conditions, namely, better treatment of Hungarian

minorities, correction of the boundaries of the treaty of Trianon, and no more interference by the Little Entente in the internal affairs of Hungary, conditions which would seem to doom the positive policy of Beneš to failure.—*M. H. Cochran.*

2293. HURWICZ, ELIAS. *Das Problem der Mandschurei.* [The problem of Manchuria.] *Europ. Gespräche* 6 (9) Sep. 1928: 461-478.—Manchuria is the key to the chief problems of Chinese internal and foreign affairs. Japanese efforts to obtain an economic monopoly and a political protectorate in Manchuria have been continuous from 1905 through the Twenty-one Demands of 1915, the Lansing-Ishii agreement of 1917 and the "positive" policy of Tanaka in 1927-8. The chief obstacles to Japanese success have been Chinese competition in the labor market, which renders Japanese colonization impossible; Chinese boycotts of Japanese goods; the shifting policies of Chinese leaders; Chinese competition in railroad building; the refusal of the United States to allow American bankers to finance Japanese railroads; Russian competition for traffic—Vladivostok versus Dairen; and the passive resistance of Great Britain.—*M. H. Cochran.*

2294. JESSUP, PHILIP C. *A record of the arbitration treaties.* *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 120-125.—The fundamental difference between the American and European attitude toward arbitration treaties is that the latter views them in general terms of machinery which will operate *per se* as needed and, therefore, links together arbitration, security and disarmament, while the former views them in terms of concrete cases and requires specific agreements in each instance. The Senate's position is based upon its treaty-making power, but the ratification of general arbitration treaties would not necessarily be an unconstitutional delegation of power, if we may judge from precedents. The Senate's position is due to the desire to retain hold on foreign policy, and fear lest the President might agree to arbitrate such questions as immigration, the Monroe Doctrine, or the debts of southern states.—*H. F. Wright.*

2295. JOHANSEN, KARL. *Tilbake til Unionen.* [Return to the union.] *Samtiden*. 39 (8) 1928: 495-498.—Norway lost much by dissolving the union with Sweden in 1905. She became weak and lonely; she has suffered a series of diplomatic defeats and her economic independence is gradually being undermined by the foreign capital invested in the country. To avert disaster she should seek a real union with Sweden to secure the military, economic, and diplomatic independence of Scandinavia. The author is a prominent attorney in Oslo.—*Paul Knaplund.*

2296. KAWAKAMI, K. K. *Les missions et la Chine.* [Missions and China.] *Esprit Internat.* 2 (7) Jul. 1928: 394-406.—Christian missionaries who feel that their work in China has ended in failure can blame themselves as much as Bolsheviks or Nationalists. Missionaries forgot that Chinese civilization antedated theirs. They imposed doctrines contrary to Chinese traditions, by force of arms. Particularly, they misused extraterritorial privileges by extending them, without treaty sanction, into the hinterland. They engaged in occupations unrelated to their spiritual mission, and invalidated their preaching by their disregard for legality and their seeking after fleshpots. In disputes between neophytes and the unconverted, their partisan attitude and assumption of Christian superiority injured their cause. Animosity, roused by stupid disregard for ceremonial customs on the part of a small number of missionaries, is directed against the group. The agitation against foreign missions began, not with the Nationalists, but at Peking in 1920, with the formation of various associations; the movement against foreign control of education followed the same course.

The present sterility may be the germinal period for a new mission movement; but Chinese control will be an essential feature of the new Christian churches in China.—*Elizabeth M. Lynskey.*

2297. KIYOZAWA, HIROSHI. *Manmo ni taisuru Nichibei no soi ten.* [Some differences between the policies of the United States and Japan in Manchuria and Mongolia.] *Gaiko Jiho*. 43 (1) Jul. 1928: 54-66.—The real difference between the policies of the United States and of Japan in Manchuria and Mongolia lies in the interpretation of the open-door principle. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902, 1905, and 1911, the Franco-Japanese Agreement of 1907, the Treaty of Portsmouth of 1905, the Russo-Japanese Agreement of 1907, the Takahira-Root Agreement of 1908, and the Lansing-Ishii Agreement of 1917, all show that Japan is in agreement with the United States upon the open-door principle. However, Japan's interest is political as well as economic, Japan has territorial propinquity while America has not, and Japan has won her present interest by the expensive Russo-Japanese War. While the United States tries to minimize the inequality in degree of interest of the different powers, Japan seeks to find the maximum exceptions to the open-door principle. The United States has the position of plaintiff, Japan of defendant. Recently the view of the United States has prevailed in the legal recognition of the open-door principle in the Nine Power Treaty.—*Masatoshi Matsushita.*

2298. LEE, IVY. *Relationship to the Russian problem.* *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 93-96.—Russia may be regarded either as a country of unlimited economic possibilities, with an opportunity for constructive relations with a great people, or as a country from which emanate ideas that threaten the established order of society. In Soviet Russia literally millions of young men and women are being prepared for revolution. Political and economic factors disturb Russia's relations with England, France and other countries, but in the United States the Russian people see a real friend. The Soviet leaders, inexperienced in government, indulge in absurd schemes and theories. The men in charge of the government are personally honest but the government as a whole is dishonest in its repudiation of the debt to the United States. Despite all theories, the leaders are essentially realists and try to harmonize theory with fact. The New Economic Policy is an admission that the mass of the Russian people are as capitalistic as the people of any other country.—*Samuel Cahan.*

2299. LOVESTONE, JAY. *America's fight for world hegemony and the war danger.* *Communist*. 7 (10) Oct. 1928: 605-621.—It is doubtful whether any of the European imperialist powers have taken by conquest more of their neighbors' land than has the United States. American imperialism is characterized by brutality, demagoguery, and fake humanitarianism. The Monroe Doctrine is a closed door policy against all other imperialist powers in Latin America. After bringing all Latin America, except Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, under its domination, Wall Street imperialism is now casting longing glances at Africa and the Far East. In the financial sense, Canada is virtually an American colony. The Kellogg anti-war pact is part of the pacifist offensive of Wall Street imperialism and is characterized by bluff, cheating, and hypocrisy. The Workers' (Communist) Party demands that the next imperialist war shall be turned into a civil war. The author is executive secretary of this Party.—*J. M. Mathews.*

2300. MITROVIĆ, PERO. *Le port de Sušak, son trafic et son rôle économique sur l'Adriatique.* [The port of Sušak, its trade and economic role on the Adriatic coast.] *Rev. Econ. de Belgrade*. 3 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 157-162.—By the Rome agreement of Jan.

27, 1924, the free city of Fiume was divided, for political reasons, into two unequal parts, the smaller part—the port of Sušak—being assigned to Yugoslavia. Sušak is the only port on the Adriatic for the northwestern territory of Yugoslavia. Notwithstanding considerable difficulties the port has been enlarged and provided with modern equipment, so that 7 ocean steamers and a dozen coastwise steamers may receive or discharge cargo at the same time. Entrances and clearances in 1927 totaled 6,566 vessels of 1,456,306 net tons; the freight traffic totaled 1,095,567 tons, nearly double that of 1924, while Fiume handled 1,483,070 tons, including 282,750 tons of Yugoslav goods. In the first 3 months of 1928 Sušak handled 342,743 tons of freight and its traffic for the year may equal that of Fiume. The plan to make Sušak a free port seems to have been abandoned, probably under foreign pressure. Italy has offered to lease to Yugoslavia for 50 years, at an annual rental of one gold lira, the basin Thacon de Revel in Fiume. The offer should be rejected, as the lease would place the traffic under Italian control, to the prejudice of Sušak.—*J. J. Kral.*

2301. NORTON, HENRY KITTREDGE. Mexican impressions. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227): Jul. 1928: 74-78.—Nationalism is the embodiment of the unified political, cultural and psychological aspirations of a people. The great mass of Mexico's population is Indian without any unified aspirations. The small Spanish remnant lacks energy, ideas, and leadership. If a new Mexican nation is to emerge the content of nationalism must come from the mixed bloods, or *mestizos*, themselves lacking social evolution, homogeneity, tradition, stability and purpose. Mexican leaders face the almost insuperable task of erecting a nation out of unsuitable material under very difficult circumstances. The chances of success appear to be slight. The United States must be friendly but firm, and extend as much assistance as possible.—*I. L. Pollock.*

2302. PAGE, KIRBY. The Monroe Doctrine and arbitration. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 140-145.—The recent arbitration treaty between France and the United States, used as a model for treaties with other nations, excludes the Monroe Doctrine from its scope. Authorities, however, disagree as to the meaning of the Doctrine, as shown by the answers to a questionnaire sent to about 950 citizens of different professions and viewpoints, about 300 of whom replied. Several steps should be taken before a crisis arises. There should be a campaign of education as to the real meaning of the Monroe Doctrine; a return to the original meaning, using other terms for policies subsequently developed; and a constant reduction in the number of questions excluded from conciliation and arbitration treaties, together with an enlargement of the sphere of international conferences.—*H. F. Wright.*

2303. PATTERSON, ERNEST MINOR. A foreign policy to match our foreign investments. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 8-12.—Because American investors continue to lend lavishly to European governments while we refuse their goods and services, a crisis is imminent. The only way to provide foreign debtors the means of paying us is by further loans coupled with a scaling down of the European debts to the United States government.—*G. K. McCabe.*

2304. PECHÁNY, ADOLPHE. Comment les Tchèques ont accaparé la Slovaquie. [How the Czechs have swallowed up Slovakia.] *Rev. Hongrie.* 39 Sep. 15, 1928: 70-83.—Slovakia is continually declining intellectually, economically and socially. The older conservative Slovaks believe in the unity, indivisibility and independence of Hungary but the younger genera-

tion became blind instruments in the hands of Czech centralists. Disunity existed in the ranks of the Slovaks both at home and abroad during the World War. The attaching of Slovakia to the historic Czech provinces is based on the Pact of Pittsburgh, which Masaryk regarded as binding only on the Czechs and Slovaks in America and which was unknown to the Slovaks at the time of the revolution; and the Declaration of Turciansky Sv. Martin, a document alleged to have been secretly modified after its passage and whose validity the Slovak nationalists deny. The Slovak question is not only a difficult problem of internal Czech policy but a burning international question connected with the revision of the Treaty of Trianon. A brief account of the military occupation of Slovakia and of negotiations with Karolyist Hungary is given.—*M. W. Graham.*

2305. PERNOT, MAURICE. La politique missionnaire de l'église catholique. [The missionary policy of the Catholic Church.] *Esprit Internat.* 2(8) Oct. 1928: 517-530.—China's demands for guarantees of independence from foreign churches has been met by the Catholic Church during the last 4 years. Her original missionary policy, dependent upon the states for personnel and financial support, was founded on secular conquest and colonization. Such collaboration was a temporary necessity from which the Church wished to free herself. She tried to internationalize the religious orders and to centralize nationalistic mission movements at Rome. The Great War precipitated the ecclesiastical evolution of China. Seven episcopal conferences, in which natives took part, were convened under the auspices of the *congregatio de propaganda fide* in 1922. The 1st plenary council of China met at Shanghai in May, 1924, with a large number of Chinese participating. In the encyclical *rerum ecclesiae gestarum* of Feb., 1926, the new principle of substituting natives for strangers in the mission fields was discussed. The Pope personally consecrated the first 6 native Chinese bishops at Rome in the autumn of 1926, and the next year likewise consecrated the first native Japanese bishop. In a message to the people of China in Aug., 1928, he reaffirmed the Church's principle of perfect equality between races and peoples and respect for strange forms of civilization, and asked only like treatment from China for the Faith. This policy of admitting natives into the organization of the local church has its roots in the 17th century. The introduction of natives means the eventual reduction of missionaries, but the process will probably take a long time. Nationalistic influences can both help and hinder the propagation of faiths.—*Elizabeth M. Lynskey.*

2306. POTOCKI, JOSEPH. Afghanistan looks abroad. *Foreign Affairs.* (N. Y.) 7(1) Oct. 1928: 110-117.—In order to develop and to defend Afghanistan, Amanullah has determined to draw upon the strength and resources of the country itself. Afghan officers are in European military academies, and a military school exists at Kabul. Air development, however, is centered in the hands of Soviet officials. Economic development is fostered by the Government, and, in spite of great difficulty caused by lack of roads and dependence upon camel transport, a new capitol is being built. Educational reforms indicate that soon a new generation of different Afghans will be growing up. Russian-British rivalry, however, still overshadows political and social regeneration. Whereas formerly this imperialist rivalry was neutralized by the necessity for cooperation in Europe, these two powers are now in a state of unconditional conflict. Britain desires Afghanistan to be an independent buffer state; Russia desires to reach India. Through the use of one homogeneous language in the Uzmen and Turcoman Soviet Republics a strong unit akin to the Afghan

state is in process of establishment. Propaganda becomes easy, but Amanullah is aware of this. He desires for Afghanistan only the amount of western civilization necessary to develop the country economically and to defend it. His leanings are to a rapprochement with Turkey and Persia.—*D. C. Blaisdell.*

2307. RAPPAPORT, ALFRED. *Das Verhältnis der Aussen- zur Innenpolitik in Südslawien.* [The relation of foreign to internal policy in Yugoslavia.] *Europ. Gespräche.* 6(9) Sep. 1928: 451-460.—Consistent foreign policy in Yugoslavia is difficult because it is surrounded by 7 more or less hostile states towards which each of the 3 chief groups wants a different policy. The temporarily dominant Serbs want cooperation with Italy, except in Albania, are hostile to Greece on account of Salonika and to Bulgaria on account of Macedonia, are friendly to Rumania, want to conciliate Hungary because of the fear of the Italian encirclement policy and seek closer financial and military connections with France. The Croats and Slovenes, however, have exactly the opposite ideas of policy toward nearly all of these states except France. Hence it will make a great difference in Yugoslav foreign policy which of the racial elements in the state gets control in the present struggle. The question of whether the unitary or the federal system is established is not so important as the question of violence. Serbian politicians have learned self-restraint since 1914 and the opposition comes from the more civilized groups. The Serbian tradition, on the other hand, is one of violence, as the history of June 28, in 1868, 1903, 1914 and 1928 shows.—*M. H. Cochran.*

2308. SHAW, ALBERT. *The human element in American relations.* *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138(227) Jul. 1928: 54-56.—The government and people of the United States do not wish to annex more territory. Intervention is restricted to the protection of honest interests and to the stabilization of small states. The sincerity of purpose of United States diplomacy is being accepted more widely by the people of Latin America as contacts are multiplied through increased trade, travel, and cooperation.—*I. L. Pollock.*

2309. SKVIRSKY, BORIS E. *Russia's internal situation and foreign policy—Russian-American trade relations.* *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138(227) Jul. 1928: 97-100.—Russia is on the way to recovery. The feudal aristocracy which exploited the peasants has disappeared. The state controls most of the industries. Foreign trade is a state monopoly but private foreign capital functions in Russia under concession agreements. Transportation, banking and insurance are state organizations. Relations between workers and employers are regulated by collective agreements. National minorities have been emancipated and their status settled on a basis of self-determination. Imperialism has been renounced. Russia is desirous of peaceful relations with other countries and is devoting her energy to the cultural and economic development of the people. Economic rehabilitation in recent years is enabling the government to invest about \$1,000,000,000 a year in various developments and improvements. Agricultural production exceeds pre-war yields, and there are nearly 50% more children in school than before the War. Steady progress is being made in sanitation and public health. All this has been accomplished without foreign help. Trade relations between the United States and Russia would be advantageous to both countries, as Russia has the resources and the United States has the capital and the skill to develop them.—*Samuel Cahan.*

2310. SOOLICH, EDWARD. *Das Besiedlungsproblem der Mandschurei.* [The colonization problem of Manchuria.] *Zeitschr. f. Geopol.* 5(10) Oct. 1928: 854-

862.—Since the conquest of China by the powerful Manchurian tribes in 1644 and the establishment of the Manchu dynasty upon China's throne, Manchuria has been an integral part of political China though hardly an economic or racial part, and the rest of China has considered its people rather in the role of conquerors than as fellow-Chinamen. Since about the same time, the Russians, by a consistent policy of attrition, have acquired nominal sovereignty over large areas and extended their spheres of influence still farther. In this policy they have been persistently opposed by the Japanese, who, since the Russo-Japanese War, have gradually attained actual political dominance over most of Manchuria and have come to look upon the province as their particular field for commercial exploitation. The Japanese maintain order and government, and by the investment of great amounts of capital built up a prosperous economic structure. Now a peaceful penetration by Chinese immigrants is in progress. It is said that in 1927 1,000,000 Chinese settlers entered Manchuria and established themselves as farmers and traders. The amount of tilled land rose by 5 to 15% in one year. The province is becoming distinctively Chinese in character so far as people, landscape, and organization of society is concerned. With the conflicting interests in Manchuria a situation obtains fraught with peril to the future of the province, a problem which China and Japan, the dominant interests concerned, should solve as soon as possible. China has the manpower available for the complete occupation of the habitable lands of Manchuria, but not the capital and industrial organization necessary; these Japan must supply for the best and most secure development of the province. The 2 nations must agree upon a rational and enduring cooperative policy for control if Manchuria is permanently to prosper.—*W. Elmer Ekblaw.*

2311. THOMPSON, WALLACE. *The new age in our Latin American relations.* *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138(227) Jul. 1928: 79-81.—During the last few years there has been a general awakening to the reality of American oneness. The Havana Conference was successful and President Coolidge has contributed largely to the establishment of real cooperation among American nations. The United States has consistently extended material and moral aid to the Latin American states.—*I. L. Pollock.*

2312. DE LA TORRIENTE, COSME. *The relations between Cuba and United States.* *Rev. Droit Internat. Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 6(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 217-232.—This address before the World Congress of International Peace at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1928, is a laudatory account of Cuban foreign policy. It maintains the thesis that the United States could not acquire any right other than that which voluntarily and freely it should be the will of the Republic of Cuba to grant them, and calls for modifications in the treaty with the United States.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

2313. TURNBULL, R. E. *What of Canada?* *Natl. Rev.* 92(548) Oct. 1928: 240-249.—Despite the reiterated loyalty of all Canadians, except a few Quebec "Nationalists," to the British Empire, Canada may yet yield to the lure of economic gain and fall into the lap of the United States by secession. Much depends, however, on the future Canadian immigration policy. Since 1923 Anglo-Saxon immigration into Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba has fallen from 47 to 34% of the total influx into those 3 provinces. Present signs are that British Columbia, with a birth rate for Orientals of 40 per 1,000 in comparison with 18 for whites, will soon become non-British. It is a mistake for the Canadian railways to recruit immigrants unless they are of sturdy, pioneer British stock. If steps are not soon taken to keep Canada Anglo-Saxon, "equal

status" may mean ultimate withdrawal from the British Commonwealth. Premier King's Government is aware of the importance of a more discriminating immigration policy, but as yet nothing has been done about it.—*W. R. Sharp.*

2314. UNSIGNED. Treaty revision in China. *Foreign Policy Assn. Information Service.* 4(15) Sep. 28, 1928: 297-320.—The new Nationalist government of China has, under the clause *rebus sic stantibus*, unilaterally denounced her unequal treaties. China objects to the most-favored-nation clause, which is not reciprocal and makes impossible the revision of her treaties separately. She objects to tariff restriction, as limiting her sovereignty and impeding her trade and financial operations. Negotiations for the abolition of these restrictions have been in process for some years. China objects also to extraterritorial jurisdiction, imposed upon her subsequent to the Opium War. The system implies disadvantages to foreigners as well as to Chinese. The Chinese are reforming their judicial system and the powers seem inclined to surrender their privileges as soon as this system becomes acceptable. The treaty with Belgium was denounced as a test case, but its trial by the Permanent Court has been postponed. The United States has made a treaty with China recognizing tariff autonomy.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

2315. WINKLER, MAX. Government foreign loans. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138(227) Jul. 1928: 1-7.—American bankers have been falsely accused of pawn shop practice in lending to foreign governments. Our financiers are prone to advancing credit on bonds which they sell in this country at a price higher than would be possible if Americans were more familiar with the borrower's shabbiness. We have made no loans comparable to some of those floated by British firms in the 19th century. In 1817 the French government received net proceeds of only 51,500,000 francs for 100,000,000 francs of 5% bonds. The Japanese in 1872 paid interest at the rate of 26% to a British banking syndicate. Nor do we subject our bankers' foreign transactions to more governmental direction than has been customary with other creditor nations. The political tinge of French investors' loans was notorious; England has stooped to the same practice. Germany and Switzerland have had a supervisory policy similar to that of our State Department. Critics of our generous loans abroad should note that on only 2 foreign bond issues has the interest been defaulted. These 2 issues aggregate 9 millions out of a total of 15 billions of foreign loans since 1914.—*G. K. McCabe.*

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

2316. NOBUO, JUNPEI. Nisshi Joyaku Mondai no Soten. [The issue in the Sino-Japanese treaty question.] *Gaiko Jiho.* 48(7) Oct. 1928: 90-97.—The real issue in the Sino-Japanese treaty question lies in the interpretation of Article 26 of the present tariff treaty which refers to the expiration of the term of the treaty. Since the question is that of the interpretation of a treaty it should be submitted to arbitration.—*Masatoshi Matsushita.*

2317. ROLIN JAEQUEMYS. L'entretien de l'Escaut suivant les traités. [The maintenance of the Scheldt according to the treaties.] *Rev. Droit Internat. et Légis. Compar.* 9(4-5) 1928: 377-399.—In 1919 negotiations were begun between Belgium and Holland, which led to a treaty in 1925, which was rejected by Holland. It is hoped that negotiations will be resumed. Since the treaty of 1839, which made each state care for its own share of the river, is based upon the Treaty of Vienna, it should work out in the same obligations

as are found with regard to the Rhine. From a study of these duties, it is believed that Holland is bound to maintain the river in a state of navigability.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

2318. SAINT-BRICE. Le pacte italo-grec. [The Italian Greek pact.] *Correspondance d'Orient.* 20(370) Oct. 1928: 150-157.—*H. M. Cory.*

WORLD POLITICS

2319. ARMSTRONG, HAMILTON FISH. After ten years: Europe and America. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 7(1) Oct. 1928: 1-19.—The recoil from the war experience was greater in the United States than in Europe. Our tariff and immigration policies fanned the flames of general recrimination. But the interests of European countries were sufficiently divergent to keep them from pulling together against the United States. The world's center of financial and economic gravity has begun to shift across to America. This change was not so much produced by the War as merely accelerated by it. The relative importance of the great powers of Europe has decreased and that of the small powers has increased. The League of Nations has been an important factor in this development. Our failure to cooperate more fully with the League is traceable to the mistaken notion that we escape involvement by avoiding positive action. A growing realization of our interdependence with Europe led to the Dawes plan and to the Kellogg anti-war pact. The main object of the pact is the education of the world to think in terms of peace. But the pact does not provide for minimizing the causes of war nor for dealing with them effectively. Further needs are machinery for the regulation of arbitrable disputes, an impartial court for deciding justiciable disputes, and joint action among the powers to protect their agreements from being disregarded by pirate nations. If Great Britain is willing to forego her right to blockade our commerce during a private war, we should be willing to renounce our right to trade with a covenant-breaking nation. The lack of an understanding along these lines caused the failure of the Geneva conference to reach agreement on naval limitation.—*J. M. Mathews.*

2320. BEMIS, ALBERT FARWELL. Social and economic problems in Russia. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138(227) Jul. 1928: 82-84.—The present system in Russia is a revulsion from an antiquated order. The dominant policy of the social system is an experiment well worth watching. It is a social order dominated by the proletariat which in turn is under the domination of the Communist party. Trade relations with Soviet Russia are possible and should be encouraged, but recognition of the Soviet Government will have to wait until the Communist leaders abandon their policy of interference with the domestic affairs of other nations or until the Russian people reach a degree of literacy that will enable them to displace the Communist party in the control of foreign and domestic affairs.—*Samuel Cahan.*

2321. BÖGHOLM, K. Fra en af Europas Udmærker. [From one of Europe's frontiers.] *Tilskueren.* 45 Jul. 1928: 46-54. En Trusel imod Europas Fred. [A threat to the peace of Europe.] Aug. 1928: 117-130. Mod Orienten. [Towards the Orient.] Sep. 1928: 149-159. Komitadjer og Storpolitik. [Comitadjis and world politics.] Dec. 1928: 402-409.—In this series a Danish journalist describes his impressions of the conditions in some of the new states of Europe, notably Lithuania and the succession states of Austria-Hungary. Lithuania is a frontier community with a strong though immature nationalism. Her frontier problems are a grave menace to the peace of Europe. The last

article in the series depicts the mentality of *comitadj*i leaders of the Balkans.—*Paul Knaplund*.

2322. CAMBON, JULES. *La doctrine de Monroe*. [The Monroe Doctrine.] *Rev. Deux Mondes*. 98 (7) Sep. 1, 1928: 90-101.—Nothing could be more deplorable than antagonism between the League of Nations and the Pan American Union, the two great instruments for international peace. Upon the Latin-American members of the League falls the burden of preventing it.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

2323. ERICH, R. *Le caractère juridique du "Pacte de Paris."* [The juridical character of the Pact of Paris.] *Rev. Droit Internat. Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 6 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 232-240.—The resolution against aggressive war adopted by the 8th Assembly of the League of Nations in 1927 is the predecessor of the Kellogg treaty. The Committee on Arbitration, Security and Disarmament did not make use of this resolution because it was too general, and not juridically consistent. This objection, however, was not raised against the Peace Pact. The Peace Pact is wider, but not so clear in its definition of aggressive war. The League should continue its efforts to define aggression. There is no necessary conflict between the League Covenant and the Kellogg Pact. The Peace Pact sets up juridical obligations, but is incomplete as to their functioning, and so will not help disarmament or security; it does not derogate from the competence of the League of Nations nor the rights and duties of its members; it goes further than the Covenant; it has no procedure to determine the aggressor; it has no sanction. It remains to be seen whether it will lead to any serious effort toward obligatory arbitration.—*Clyde Eagleton*.

2324. FERRARA, ORESTA. *The significance of the recent Pan American Conference.* *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 57-65.—The Havana Conference was juridical in character. It was directed to the creation of rules to make easier the life of international society and to formulate principles to meet its moral and material needs. Public interest centered around the problems of economic cooperation and intervention. The proposal to prohibit any intervention by one state in the internal affairs of another could not be accepted and resulted in subjective rather than objective discussion. Intervention should never take place, however, unless the case be a just one. The adoption of conventions of public law relating to the status of foreigners, treaties, maritime neutrality, rights and duties of neutrals, and the Code of International Private Law was the most important accomplishment of the Conference.—*I. L. Pollock*.

2325. HOETZSCH, OTTO. *Die osteuropäischen Randstaaten im zehnten Jahre ihres Bestehens.* [The eastern European border states in the tenth year of their existence.] *Ost-Europa*. 3 (10) Jul. 1928: 677-688; (12) Sep. 1928: 819-832.—Due to far-reaching land reforms and the acceptance of democracy, a much greater degree of stabilization and consolidation exists throughout Eastern Europe than was thought possible in 1918. Finland has made the greatest progress, economically, financially, politically and socially. Her land reform averted social revolution; internationally her position is secure and recognized; she has a well-defined foreign policy. Esthonia has likewise been consolidated through her agrarian and fiscal reforms and her exemplary treatment of minorities. Her new farming classes dominate the government and lean toward extensive state socialism. While favoring Baltic cooperation, Esthonia, like Finland, remains aloof from both Russia and Poland. Latvia, the former industrial center of the Balticum, has turned commercially toward Russia, hoping to become its principal debouch. Lithuania, "a poor peasant country without nobility,

without any large bourgeoisie, without industry and without commerce," has had the most difficult time, due to her conflict with Poland and to the decline of agricultural production. Her recourse to a dictatorship is extenuated by her precarious position. Poland, thanks to American financial aid, has passed through the first period of stabilization, but needs capital and the opening up of the German market if she is to recover economic sanity. Outright dictatorship is modified by voluntary cooperation with a parliament largely purged of its ultra-nationalist elements. The duration of the present regime is largely contingent on Pilsudski and the possibility of finding a successor to him. Poland's failure to find external or internal peace and order, to settle economic and minority problems, is emphatically pointed out; the need of an Eastern Locarno is also stressed.—*M. W. Graham*.

2326. LOCKHART, R. H. BRUCE. *Ten years of central Europe.* *Edinburgh Rev.* 248 (506) Oct. 1928: 193-211.—In the past decade central Europe has passed through two phases of approximately equal length, economic collapse and impending social revolution, followed by currency stabilization and economic reconstruction. The present sees a renewal of political ambitions of the defeated countries, Austria actively seeking union with Germany, Hungary making strenuous and systematic efforts for revision of the Treaty of Trianon. Of all the succession states Czechoslovakia is the most progressive, particularly in land reform and the treatment of minorities. Yugoslavia and Rumania, with lower political standards and inefficient, over-centralized administrations, lag behind, and the assimilation of new provinces is far from complete. Austria, half urban, half rural, faces a clash between Fascist peasants and the Viennese socialist militia. Hungary enjoys a "beneficial continuity of government" and "complete political tranquility." Progress toward economic reconstruction is retarded by trade barriers; a Danubian Zollverein is psychologically and physically impossible; and excessive nationalism has dangerously disintegrated central Europe, centralism dominating national policy in lieu of the federal principle.—*M. W. Graham*.

2327. LUDWIG, ERNEST. *Mutilated Hungary.* *Current Hist.* 28 (6) Sep. 1928: 927-932.—The article quotes the report of Carbone, member of the international commission in Budapest in 1918, to show that the mutilation of Hungary was due to the action of Karolyi, who evaded negotiations with the Italians and appealed to the French command at Belgrade. The Italians had no interest in the dismemberment of the country, but the French, influenced by the writings of men like Masaryk, Beneš, Denes, Cheradame, Steed and Seton-Watson, gave the Serbs, Czechs and Rumanians a free hand. There was no real desire within Hungary for disruption, even on the part of the minority groups. The revision of the Treaty of Trianon is imperative, because the pre-war boundaries were "really made by God and Nature themselves" and the country was a perfect geographical and economic unit.—*W. L. Langer*.

2328. MACKENZIE, F. A. *The problem of the Baltic states.* *Natl. Rev.* 92 (548) Oct. 1928: 299-310.—A summary of post-war political developments in Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, with particular emphasis on land reform and on relations with Soviet Russia. Too many differences exist to permit the formation of a "United States of the North."—*M. W. Graham*.

2329. MOUSSET, ALBERT. *Les marches septentrionales de l'Europe.* [The northern borderlands of Europe.] *L'Europe Nouvelle*. 11 (558) Oct. 20, 1928: 1414-1417.—The Baltic states occupy an area where British, German and Russian interests converge, and, therefore, constitute an important factor in the Euro-

pean balance of power. Esthonia, racially akin to Finland, finds the latter too Scandinavian for a partner in a federal union. Having completed her agrarian and monetary reform and appeased her minorities by enlightened legislation, Esthonia is today passing through a credit crisis and finds herself swamped with would-be functionaries. Latvia, with similar problems, remains, despite Riga's post-war industrial decline, the "Belgium of the Baltic," tending to agrarian and industrial socialization. Lithuania, more purely peasant, is largely beset with farm problems but is unwilling to depend on foreign capital for her modernization. Baltic cooperation has struck obstacles flowing from the Polish-Lithuanian dispute and from Russia's effort to secure freer economic access, via Latvia, to ice-free Baltic ports. "National independence but Baltic solidarity" appears to be the watchword of future policy. Britain's interests, naval and economic, attract her to Esthonia, while Russian and German policy seeks to forestall the creation of a "Baltic Union" barrier between them. Germany supports Lithuania for fear of Polish encroachments on East Prussia. Russian influence is strongest in Latvia, whose geographical location and industrial importance she finds tempting, while in Lithuania Russia seeks to keep open the quarrel with Poland, although not permitting a breach. The author is a well-known French journalist.—*M. W. Graham.*

2330. NITTI, FRANCESCO. The probabilities of war in Europe. *Atlantic Monthly*. 142 Sep. 1928: 414-422.—The peace treaties that concluded the last War heaped many iniquities upon the vanquished. Since so large a part of Europe was disarmed one might expect a proportionate limitation of armaments all around. However, Europe now has more men under arms than she had before the War. The four greatest powers in Europe, France, Great Britain, Germany, and Russia, do not desire war and are in no position to pursue it. Nevertheless, a grave danger lies in the Balkan intrigues, more numerous now than before the last War, and in the dictatorships in Russia, Poland, and Italy. Bolshevism and Fascism are two menaces to the future peace and prosperity of Europe. Both deny human liberty and involve the exercise of power by an armed minority. There is no example in modern history of a dictatorship that did not end in war, revolution, or both. Both Russia and Italy are trying to expand abroad, but their present economic and financial conditions will act as a check on their aggressions in the immediate future. The projects for a multilateral pact to outlaw war are of serious significance, but the reservations each nation demands make their outcome dubious.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

2331. PREZZOLINI, GIUSEPPI. Relazioni internazionali di cultura. [Cultural international relations.] *Riv. d'Italia*. 31 Jul. 15, 1928: 343-356.—International congresses and conventions, scientific, social, political, and economic, are of great importance in fostering intellectual good-will among nations. Since most of the conventions are educational or humanitarian, and the delegates are professors, their attitude is in turn relayed to their students. In addition to the dissemination of new ideas, these meetings encourage the codification of old and established views.—*A. E. Ginsberg.*

2332. RENARD, GEORGES. Conséquences politiques de la création des chemins de fer. [Political consequences of the creation of railroads.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 4(1) Oct. 1928: 94-116.—Railroads have increased human mobility, brought men into closer contact, furthered the exchange of ideas, permitted men to hold aspirations and interests in common and to deliberate and act in concert. Travel enlarges the spirit, dissolves prejudices, shows men that human equality is a great fact, thus spreading democracy and dealing

death blows to feudalism and abating the power of aristocracies. To develop cities, as railroads have done, means to foster radicalism, encourage mass action, and accentuate very greatly the feeling of equality and the leveling tendencies of commerce and industry. Manual labor has been rehabilitated and dignified, and the grandeur and dignity of industry have been revealed. Many privileges and distinctions still exist, but they are being diminished. It is clear that communication and transportation by rail have tended to obliterate provincial barriers, have fostered national unity, and a greater uniformity of habits and thoughts, as well as greater economic and political solidarity. Yet local life has been reanimated, by the possession of the good things of civilization. Similar effects are noted in the international field. A solid foundation is being laid for human brotherhood, which may eventuate in a federation of Europe. The League of Nations, the Permanent Court, the International Labor Organization, and other agencies of cooperation, are prophetic of the trend. On the other hand, the development of railroads and commerce have meant colonial conquests and commercial rivalries, fruitful sources of international conflict. Thus, the political significance of the economic factor has been greatly increased. The political dominance of the white race is based upon economic dominance; the other side of the shield is that the economic factors are also serving to awaken Asia and Africa to throw off the domination of the white race. Renard is a professor in the Collège de France.—*Luher H. Evans.*

2333. SCHWARZ, WOLFGANG. Krieg, Friede, und Kapitalismus. [War, peace, and capitalism.] *Gesellschaft*. 5(9) Sep. 1928: 193-210.—The Peace Treaty is between capitalistic states and is a purely inter-state matter. Colonies and protectorates are not concerned with it nor are their interests protected. The reservations of Great Britain and other countries as to spheres of influence and colonies indicate this clearly. There is serious doubt whether peace is possible in a capitalistic state, since imperialism drives to war. The power to declare war is not in the people, but in the hands of those whose interests often require its declaration. However, capitalism has its peaceful tendencies also, and if peace is profitable, it will be maintained. Disarmament is possible only in a social democracy, when weapons will not be necessary for use, among other things, to threaten the laboring classes, or suppress colonies. The power to declare war should be in the hands of the people or their representatives in parliament.—*A. E. Ginsberg.*

2334. SCOTT, JAMES BROWN. The movement toward arbitration. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 126-129.—The nature and form of the government of the United States make for peaceful settlement. The Supreme Court was the model for the Permanent Court of International Justice. The success of the commission appointed under the Jay Treaty of 1794 convinced the world that arbitration was feasible. The culmination of the movement toward arbitration was the signing, on Feb. 20, 1928, at the Sixth Pan American Conference at Havana, of agreements renouncing aggressive war and providing for obligatory arbitration.—*H. F. Wright.*

2335. SHOTWELL, JAMES T. "Renonciation à la guerre" et non "mise hors la loi de la guerre." [Renunciation of war and not outlawry of war.] *Esprit Internat.* 2(8) Oct. 1928: 483-497.—The Kellogg treaty is a pact renouncing war, not outlawing it. A rather detailed history of the background for the Paris Pact, with an appendix giving Borah's resolution on the outlawry of war, serve to establish the thesis.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

2336. SÖMME, AXEL. De nasjonale Minoriteter i Europa. [The national minorities in Europe.] *Samtiden.*

39 (7) 1928: 470-480.—There is as much oppression of national minorities in Europe as there was before 1914, but it is not so systematic. In delimitating political boundaries pockets of national minorities cannot be avoided. However, in drawing the new boundaries the principle of nationality was rather flagrantly violated in many instances, the most important of these being the acquisition of eastern Galicia by Poland.—*Paul Knaplund.*

2337. SPENDER, JAMES A. *Le conflit naval anglo-américain.* [The Anglo-American naval conflict.] *Esprit Internat.* 2 (8) Oct. 1928: 498-516.—The American thesis of the freedom of the seas and the British claim of a right to close them in time of war are so contradictory that, taken together with some other factors, they will be strong enough to drive the United States and England into a war which will be another world conflict. The many common interests of both states are to be discounted. Anglo-Saxons are exhorted to seek the road to peace.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

2338. VRIES, AXEL DE. *Estland und Lettland.* [Estonia and Latvia.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 59 (10) 1928: 559-565.—There are no natural boundaries between Estonia and Latvia. Historically, this area has been defended, won, and lost as a unit, while the political and cultural destinies of these peoples has traversed an identical curve. Currently, the issue is the union of these Baltic sovereignties. Obviously, powers desiring a foothold in the Baltic see no political or economic unity between these states. Britain enjoys greater sway in Riga than in Reval; Russia evokes more respect in Riga than in Reval. Poland possesses an interest because of the demand for a barrier against Sovietism. National psychology raises a bar to fusion. However, these nations form complementary parts of one economic area. Interchange of products is so meager relative to total exports as to raise few objections to economic union. Gradually commercial forces engender unity. Auspicious legal relations spring from a common historical background. Clearly the push for Teutonic civilization must aim at uniting Estonia and Latvia.—*H. S. LeRoy.*

2339. WILLEHN, A. *Internationale Finanz und internationale Politik.* [International finance and international policy.] *Europ. Gespräche.* 6 (10) Oct. 1928: 497-533.—Governments, parliaments and public opin-

ion fail to recognize that capital has changed since feudal times and has become of fundamental importance in international affairs; financiers themselves have failed to realize and fulfill their international mission as peacemakers. The proof lies in the statistics of international financial transactions, which show that there was an increasing subordination of finance to national policy before and during the War and that since the War the British have concentrated on their own Empire, the French have forbidden the export of capital and the United States has been the only country whose financiers have been at all internationally minded. Before the War British investments in continental securities and loans were relatively small, in the case of Germany decreasing to nothing in 1913; since the War, especially since the invasion of the Ruhr, the same distrust of Europe has limited British commitments. French investments before the War were noteworthy in Russia and Turkey, and increased in Serbia in 1914; since the War the government has lent money to the Little Entente and Poland, in pursuance of purely political aims. French loans before the War had a much wider distribution than German and British investments. But the French government has never recognized the importance of international financial ties as a force for peace; it tried to limit French investments abroad in 1914 and since the War has had a ban on the export of capital until this year.—*M. H. Cochran.*

2340. WOLFE, BERTRAM D. *Latin America and the colonial question.* *Communist.* 7 (10) Oct. 1928: 639-650.—British imperialism was bringing Latin America under economic control before the World War. Since that time, the United States has appeared as Great Britain's rival. England rests her position upon the great land owners and the Catholic church. Wherever she is in control, the United States is attacking them, at the same time catering to both in lands where it is gaining a foothold. The proletariat of Central and South America, however, is asserting its determination never to yield to capitalistic exploitation. The formation of a common federation in a soviet union offers the only successful solution of the problem. Extract from a speech delivered before the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International by the editor of *The Communist*.—*L. J. Ragatz.*

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND
ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 2351, 2368)

2341. BARNES, HARRY E. Leading trends in sociology since Herbert Spencer. *Soc. Sci.* 3 (4) Aug.-Oct. 1928: 349-360.—Sociology grew out of the discussion of social reconstruction. The first 50 years of sociology were spent in transforming itself from a philosophy into a science. The early sociologists were primarily concerned with the social extensions of Darwinism. They also disputed much over definitions, boundaries, and concepts. They even sought a philosophic formula which would explain all sociological facts. Recent years have been spent in specialized investigation and inductive generalization from the data thus accumulated. The chief fields of specialization have been methodology, geographical influences, biological sociology, population, psychological sociology, historical sociology, and social organization. Sociology has reacted back upon the other social sciences—history, economics, political science, and ethics—with the result that these subjects have been rendered more functional and dynamic in character.—*L. L. Bernard.*

2342. BENTLEY, ARTHUR F. A sociological critique of behaviorism. *Arch. f. Systematische Philos. u. Soziol.* (3-4) 1928: 234-240.—J. Watson's type of behaviorism is inadequate for a description or analysis of the social relationships of human beings and their social behavior. The formula "stimulus-reponse" cannot describe the majority of social activities of man and cannot grasp the meaning of social happenings. The philosophical and epistemological principles of behaviorism are adapted to physical but not to social time and space. The behavioristic concept of "the objective" lies in quite a different plane from the sociological world, which is neither objective nor subjective but the "operational" world of "a groupal life." Social "situation" cannot be analyzed into behavioristic stimuli and reactions under the dominant form of specially isolated human bodies, except for the crudest preliminary purposes.—*P. A. Sorokin.*

2343. BOGARDUS, EMORY S. Occupational distance. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 13 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 73-81.—Occupational distance is "the degree of sympathetic understanding existing between the members of any two occupations." It has 2 phases, vertical and horizontal. Vertical applies to the difference in prestige which cultural definitions accord to members of the different occupations, while horizontal designates that lack of sympathetic understanding between occupations of similar prestige which comes from a different training and background of the members of the 2 occupations. To measure occupational distance a test, quite similar to that used by the author to measure racial distance, is proposed. In "pathfinder studies" with this test it was found that some occupations have a well defined status while others have been rated high by persons in one occupation and low by persons in another. It is also noted that occupations rise and fall in the scale of social prestige, and the term occupational mobility is proposed to designate this process. Occupational distance is partly explained by the difference in cultural complexity of the various occupations and partly by the different attitudes and values which evolve from the different functional activities of the respective occupations. In addition, an intra-occupational distance often arises which is inherent in occupational organization and sub-grouping.—*Harlan W. Gilmore.*

2344. BRANFORD, VICTOR. Sociology: its past, present, and future. *Sociol. Rev.* 20 (4) Oct. 1928: 322-339.—The materials of sociology have been present from the beginning of mankind; and there has always been an "unconscious sociology of plain folk." Plato's *Republic* and the Utopias since have been anticipations of applied sociology, and many other writings prior to 1800 have been sociological in everything but name. August Comte was the originator of sociology as a formal science. Spencer in England, Durkheim in France, and Ward in the United States are the 3 outstanding "continuators" of Comte within the field of theory although none of them fully appreciated nor sufficiently carried on his line of approach. No other country has found competent successors to Comte. Except in these 3 countries sociology is "discursive or specialized, or of philosophic rather than scientific filiation." Sociology must rest upon factual data rather than upon mere reflection. The movement toward the development of a science based on actual observation began with Frederic Le Play in France. The present trend is toward concrete studies and surveys of factual materials.—*Earle Edward Eubank.*

2345. BURROW, TRIGANT. The basis of group-analysis, or the analysis of the reactions of normal and neurotic individuals. *Brit. Jour. Medic. Psychol.* 8 (3) 1928: 198-206.—A social group consists of persons each of whom is represented under the symbol which he calls "I." This symbol, accepted by the members of the group, is the basis of their intercommunication. But the "I" that is socially accepted is elusive of analysis. Group analysis is the objective analysis of this subjective symbol in the immediate group in the immediate moment. Such analyses show no difference between social images of the neurotic and of the normal individual. Mental disorders come to be seen as products of racial inadvertences of growth rather than as individual anomalies. The deflections of attention, the symbolizations and conversions of the neurotic patient are manifestations of a deflection existing throughout the social organism. With the maturing of the group method of analysis, the private ruminations of the individual come to be disregarded, and the latent social content of consciousness, revealed beneath the habitual opinions and discussions of social interchange, come to be the sole material of analysis.—*James H. S. Bossard.*

2346. DUPRÉEL, E. Le problème sociologique du rire. [The sociological problem of laughter.] *Rev. Philos. de France.* 53 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 213-260.—The explanatory hypotheses of laughter that have gained vogue in the past may be classified as theories of contrast (Hobbes, Hegel, etc.) and degradation (Aristotle), with a possible third, the release of mental tension (Kant, Spencer). But these theories are psychological in character and are entirely inadequate; for laughter is a sociological problem. The theory of Bergson (*Le Rire*, 1900) is "semi-sociological" in that it rests upon a social setting, but is vitiated by its metaphysical basis of intuition. There are 2 types of laughter: the laughter of joy or welcome (*rire d'accueil*) and of ostracism (*rire d'exclusion*), each, of course, with its gradations in intensity. Laughter has, thus, a social function. The apparently physiological laughter, as induced by tickling, is in reality social, and it is probable that an infant responds to the smile of the tickler rather than to the physical stimulus. Thus there is no pre-social laughter, but it is a genuinely social phenomenon and therefore, a sociological problem. The fact that one laughs in private no more contradicts our hypothesis than the fact of a soliloquy

contradicts the generally accepted social nature of language.—*John H. Mueller.*

2347. HAYWORTH, DONALD. The social origin and function of laughter. *Psychol. Rev.* 35 (5) Sep. 1928: 367-384.—The communication theory of laughter regards it as a vocal signal to other members of the group that they may relax with safety. According to this theory laughter originated long before language developed, as a by-product from the heavy breathing of struggle or the suspended breathing of tension. To improve its carrying power the lips were pulled back, and the visible signal of smiling thus came to be used as a substitute. This theory explains the facts previously observed, and harmonizes and explains other theories of laughter but does not displace them. Laughter often is produced volitionally to control or to communicate, as in contempt. The position of H. Spencer and G. W. Crile that laughter is an overflow of reserve energy fails to explain why so little energy is released by so complicated a process. Laughter always follows bodily tension and is accompanied by relaxation—the anticipation of danger, then realization of safety. A person will laugh more frequently and heartily in a large group than in a small. Ludicrous objects set up laughter through the conditioning process. Laughter binds 2 laughers together and preserves social customs and organization, by signalling that, while a folkway seems to be violated, it is not a vital violation, i.e., the group is safe. (Compare our attitude against public nakedness with our laughter at a college pajama parade.)—*J. T. Cavan.*

2348. OUY, ACHILLE. Le rôle de l'artiste et du poète dans la vie sociale. [The role of the artist and poet in social life.] *Rev. Internat. Sociol.* 36 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 449-493.—The study of aesthetics has heretofore been clouded by mysticism and reverence. A true sociological aesthetic, however, must be analytic and relative, as illustrated in the studies of Charles Lalo. The moral connotation of vowels and consonants as described by Grammont and others, are in fact merely habitual interpretations drawn from context; rhyme and rhythm arose as memoriter devices frequently merely "verbal trapeze display" influenced by the epoch. Behind such forms is the image of reality which it is the social function of the poet to disclose and convey. A selected bibliography on poetry and aesthetics is appended.—*John H. Mueller.*

2349. PIHLBLAD, C. TERRENCE. The sociology of J. H. W. Stuckenberg. *Ohio Sociologist.* 2 (2) Sep. 1928: 2-18.—Stuckenberg was one of the prominent early names in American sociological literature. Born in Germany in 1835, he came to the United States at the age of 4. After a brief period of study at Wittenberg College, he spent the interval from 1857 to 1873 as a student in Germany, except for the 4 years of the Civil War, in which he served as Chaplain in the Federal Army. From 1873 to 1880 he was professor of theology at Wittenberg College. Returning then to Berlin, he remained there 14 years, serving during this period as pastor of "The American Church." In this capacity he was a center of much of the city's student life; he was also in a position to have influential contact with many American visitors to Germany. During this interval he studied and wrote extensively, especially within the field of current social problems, and developed his interest which afterward found its way into his sociological writings. This latter work was chiefly done after his return to America in 1894. He lived in Cambridge, Massachusetts, till his death in 1903. His main contributions to sociology are his *Introduction to the Study of Sociology*, and *Sociology: the Science of Society*.—*Earle Edward Eubank.*

2350. RIGNANO, EUGENIO. Le sociologie, ses méthodes et ses lois. [Sociology, its methods and laws.] *Rev. L'Inst. Sociol.* 8 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 517-531.—

Considered from the static standpoint, sociological factors may be classified on the analogy of anatomy and physiology under 3 categories: (1) the physical-technical structures (anatomical), (2) conscious or institutional structures, and (3) unconscious or spontaneous structures. The last 2 are functional, like physiological organizations. The 1st consists of the material conditioning factors in society which produce continuity. The 2nd and 3rd, consisting of institutions and non-institutional processes, change character and react more immediately upon the social process. The laws of the operation of these factors upon the social process must be formulated in an ascending scale of abstractness from the more particular to the more general. The methods used in formulating the laws are pure observation, experimentation (the observation of experimental processes in society), and comparison of human societies and of human with animal societies. For data drawn from other sciences sociology is most immediately dependent upon biology and psychology, by which behavior is interpreted psycho-sociologically and bio-sociologically. There is also a less direct dependence upon the physical and chemical sciences, especially climatology and geography, which interpret the physical environment of man.—*L. L. Bernard.*

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

(See also Entry 2346)

2351. BAILEY, PERCIVAL. The psychology of human conduct: a review. *Amer. Jour. Psychiat.* 8 (2) Sep. 1928: 209-234.—A review of the psychological theory of Pierre Janet as he developed it in his course at the Collège de France in the winter of 1925-26. Janet arranged conduct into a hierarchy, grading from the simplest to the most complicated responses. He includes 9 general types of conduct: reflex, perceptive, social, intelligent, assertive, reflective, rational, experimental, and progressive. In the development of the individual and the human species, the various types of conduct are acquired approximately in the order given. He then suggests the types of individuals which correspond to each type of conduct. He discusses asthenia in the light of his hierarchy. Asthenia causes the individual to avoid the more complicated and difficult types of conduct. Such avoidance produces behavior difficulties ranging from mild maladjustment when asthenia is slight to dementia praecox when it is pronounced.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

2352. BÜHLER, CHARLOTTE. Zwei Grundtypen von Lebensprozessen. [Two basic types of life processes.] *Zeitschr. f. Psychol.* 108 (3-4) Oct. 1928: 222-239.—Experiments with infants reveal 2 diametrically opposed life processes. In the 1st, a stimulus affects the system, disturbing the equilibrium; the system becomes accustomed to the stimulus; it turns actively toward the stimulus; and finally manifests the pleasure of conquest. In the 2nd there is restlessness, random activity lacking relation to some object; the pleasure of directed activity when an object for it is found; displeasure at obstacles met and inhibition of activity; and finally satisfaction due to success. Following Karl Bücher, we need to recognize that the human being is not merely a system meeting and receiving stimuli, but also a purposively striving one. So long as the stimulus overwhelms the system its influence is negative; as the intention is directed toward and initiates the stimulus, the system is no longer dominated by it and positively welcomes it. In the development of the child the intentional system gradually comes

to predominate over the mere reacting.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 1569, 2377, 2420)

2353. GUILLAUME-LOUIS, P. *El cerebro de Anatole France.* [The brain of Anatole France.] *Rev. Criminol. Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 15 (89) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 602-614.—*L. L. Bernard.*

2354. KOMAI, TAKU. Criteria for distinguishing identical and fraternal twins. *Quart. Rev. Biol.* 3 (3) Sep. 1928: 408-418.—*H. R. Hosea.*

2355. MCFARLAND, ROSS A. The role of speed in mental ability. *Psychol. Bull.* 25 (10) Oct. 1928: 595-612.—A survey of the field including a bibliography of 36 items.—*H. R. Hosea.*

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 2156, 2403, 2425, 2446, 2452)

2356. ALLEN, FREDERICK H. and PEARSON, GERALD H. J. The emotional problems of the physically handicapped child. *Brit. Jour. Medic. Psychol.* 8 (3) 1928: 212-235.—A study of life histories of children with obvious physical deficiencies to determine more adequately the relation of physical defects to personality and emotional development would seem desirable in view of the meagerness of facts based on case studies. A study of 12 cases shows that physical disabilities occurring in the early years of life affect the personality largely as they are utilized by the underlying relationships between the parents and the child. When they occur later in childhood the child reacts to them in the same manner as he has learned to meet other new and difficult situations. It is as necessary to treat the parent-child relationships, if the personality is not to be crippled, as to treat the disease itself. The crippling of the personality is a more serious menace to the well-being of the individual than a marked physical disability.—*James H. S. Bossard.*

2357. ISAACS, SUSAN S. The mental hygiene of the pre-school child. *Brit. Jour. Medic. Psychol.* 8 (3) 1928: 186-193.—The analysis of adults shows that the pattern of their responses is firm by the age of 6, the rest of their development being very largely an embroidery around the original theme. Preventive mental hygiene must begin earlier and concern itself with rather delicate manifestations of behavior. These, however, tend to be overlooked by parents, either because, on the one hand they seem to belong to the normal characteristics of the young child, or because, on the other, they masquerade as welcome signs of growing intelligence and moral development. Parents are prone to put early troubles down to moral lapses and original sin rather than to admit mental factors. Real practical difficulties are those of very early diagnosis involving great sensitivity of perception with proper valuations of types of behavior as normal or neurotic.—*James H. S. Bossard.*

2358. NEUMANN, FREDERICK. The effects on the child of an unstable home situation. *Mental Hygiene.* 12 (4) Oct. 1928: 742-750.—The menace of an unstable home situation to the normal development of the personality of the child is revealed by a study of children from broken homes. In their efforts to become adjusted to a new environment, these children become problem children. Some adopt aggressive types of behavior to overcome the feeling of insecurity and the absence of love attachment. Others become listless, lacking in initiative, and even despondent. The difficulties are increased through a succession of placements in different foster homes. In many of such cases,

placement in foster homes, instead of being a constructive experience, will only be a continuation of the destructive elements active in their own homes. The problem seems to be one of meeting certain forms of overt misbehavior of children from these homes by finding better outlets, cultivating constructive interests, or giving certain habit training—often a problem in community work.—*Louise M. Spaeth.*

PERSONALITY AND LIFE ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 2422, 2423)

2359. LEHMAN, HARVEY C. and WITTY, PAUL A. Sex differences in credulity. *Jour. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 23 (3) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 356-368.—Six thousand children and young people checked on a given list of activities the ones in which they had engaged during the preceding week. Among the activities was telling fortunes or having fortunes told. A higher percentage of girls than of boys indulged in this activity, e.g., at 8 years of age, 7% of the boys and 8% of the girls checked fortune telling; at 13 years, 4% of the boys and 15% of the girls; at 22 years, 1% of the boys and 11% of the girls. These results suggest that girls are more credulous than boys.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

2360. WHITE, WILLIAM A. Definition by tendency. *Psychoanal. Rev.* 15 (4) Oct. 1928: 373-383.—The definition of psychoanalysis depends upon who gives it, but what psychoanalysis actually is can be best stated by indicating its directions and tendencies, rather than by any delimitations. These tendencies are briefly: (1) Psychoanalysis tends to consider the psyche-as-a-whole and the mental mechanisms in terms of energy. Unfortunately, the necessary emphasis which psychoanalysis has placed upon the affective life has at the same time perpetuated the type of thinking belonging to the old faculty psychology. Psychopathology might better be written in terms of development. (2) Libido theories in the past have been based upon a study of the male. Recent studies on aspects of female sexuality may change this aspect of psychoanalytical opinion. (3) There is a fuller recognition of the ego, particularly in respect to psychoses. (4) Increasing emphasis has been placed upon what Freud calls the death instinct (the-will-to-die) which functions through the antipathic group of emotions. These in general may be sublimated in service of the personality; for example hate is the best representative of the antipathic group, which may be made to serve creative purposes in destroying an obstacle standing in the way of creative activities. (5) Again, recognition of the dynamic aspect of the psyche indicates the danger involved in speaking dogmatically of normality, perversions and the like. They may rather represent stages of growth.—*M. A. Elliott.*

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 1661, 1662, 1787, 1789, 1876)

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 1624, 1626, 2094, 2282, 2310, 2313, 2374, 2395)

2361. YOUNG, C. WALTER. Chinese colonization in Manchuria. *Far Eastern Rev.* 24 (6) Jun. 1928: 241-250; (7) Jul. 1928: 296-303.—“The continuous stream of Chinese emigrants which flows in 4 channels from within the Great Wall to Manchuria constitutes a phenomenon which has no parallel elsewhere in the world

today." Approximately 1,000,000 Chinese émigrés, principally from Shantung province, arrived in Manchuria during 1927, a number which may prove to have been nearly doubled during the current year. A combination of causes makes this emigration at once a refugee and a settlement movement: these causes include on the one hand overpopulation and famine in Shantung, and extortion and terrorism, the result of local political disorder; on the other, economic attraction, the result of relatively sparse population, availability of arable land, need for cheap labor, superior railway communications, and the comparative peace and order of these 3 Eastern Provinces. The former seasonal character of the migration of laborers to Manchuria has given way to permanent settlement, as indicated by an increase in immigrants to Manchuria as compared with emigrants, by the increasing percentage of women and children among immigrants, by the severing on the part of immigrants of their economic and social ties with the homeland, and by the effect on the colonists themselves. The movement aids the solution of the population and famine problem in Shantung, hastens the agricultural development of Manchuria, and increases the foreign trade, a factor of international importance. (The article is supported by select references to authorities, author's map of the 9 settlement zones with railway communications, and statistical material.)—*C. Walter Young.*

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CULTURAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 1803, 1837, 2389, 2394)

2362. PLAETSCHKE, BRUNO. Vom kulturellen Leben in den kleinen autonomen Gebieten des Nordkaukasus. [On the cultural life of the small autonomous territories of the North Caucasus.] *Ost-Europa*. 3 (10) Jul. 1928: 689-697.—This is an intimate survey of the life of the Tchetchenes. The autonomy conceded to the Caucasus tribes by the Soviet government is merely cultural, not political. It manifests itself in the establishment of schools, the writing down of the local languages, the introduction of the Latin alphabet and the beginnings of regional folk literature. Museums flourish locally, preserving ancient customs and traditions. Technological training in all branches of agriculture is sponsored by Moscow, but political offices are given only to Russians, Armenians and Jews. Except for anti-religious propaganda no attempt has been made to disturb inter-tribal life and customs, e.g., land-holding, taxation or elections. Local nobility has been extirpated, but purely pastoral peoples are left undisturbed. Increasing intermarriage between different races is lessening racial and religious antipathies.—*Malbone W. Graham, Jr.*

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

(See Entries 2100, 2309, 2320, 2343, 2363, 2376, 2386)

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 2090, 2091, 2098, 2281, 2301, 2305, 2307, 2394)

2363. PEPPER, JOHN. American Negro problems. *Communist*. 7 (10) Oct. 1928: 628-638.—The industrialization of the South, the concentration of Negroes in cities and their entrance into basic industries are gradually creating a genuine Negro industrial proletariat as contrasted with a previous con-

dition of agrarian peasantry. The solid South, with its racial caste system, represents "internal economic imperialism," and "the oppression of the Negro race is one of the most important bases of American capitalism." The liberation struggle of the proletariat involves the freeing of the Negro masses from capitalist exploitation nationally and internationally, and the Workers Party (Communist) must organize the Negro proletariat, train leaders for its trade-union and agrarian organization, and come out "openly and unreservedly for full racial, social and political equality for the Negro people" as well as for "their right of national self-determination."—*A. Locke.*

2364. WOOD, W. H. ARDEN. The problem of the domiciled community in India. *Asiatic Rev.* 24 (79) Jul. 1928: 417-435.—The term "Domiciled Community" has, since 1911, been officially applied to the people of mixed race, the descendants of European servants and officials of the East India Company and of the Government who formed family ties and settled permanently in India. Originally this class found ready employment in Government offices or with railroads and maintained a European standard of living, but with the introduction of representative forms of government and the rapid Indianization of the public services they are being crowded out of these positions. The main problem is to meet the competition of educated and progressive Indians, for the Anglo-Indians are seldom eligible for any of the highest offices and they cannot fall back on manual labor. The regular army is practically closed to Anglo-Indians although there is an auxiliary force which admits them. The teaching profession is not well enough paid and not secure enough to attract the best men and women. Engineering and industrial posts still remain open but to qualify for these higher education is necessary. The community is scattered and therefore the maintenance of special technical schools and colleges is difficult. Christian mission schools and colleges which have done much for Indians have not included Anglo-Indians in their program. If this minority group which has rendered valuable service to the Empire in the past is to survive, special government grants will be necessary to allow Anglo-Indians to obtain the educational qualifications required by the type of position they should fill. Special legislation must protect this and other minority groups.—*R. W. Murchie.*

2365. YODER, DALE. Present status of the question of racial differences. *Jour. Educ. Psychol.* 19 (7) Oct. 1928: 463-470.—*H. R. Hosea.*

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND SECTS

2366. FARQUHAR, J. N. Hinduism and Christianity in India. *Hibbert Jour.* 27 (1) Oct. 1928: 111-122.—*H. R. Hosea.*

2367. YARD, JAMES M. Christianity in the Chinese laboratory: will it stand the test? *Jour. Religion*. 8 (4) Oct. 1928.—Radicals in the Kuomintang (political party in control of the Nationalist Government of China) inveigh against the Christianity represented by the 7,000 Protestant and 1,500 Catholic missionaries in China with their 780,000 co-Protestant Chinese and 1,970,000 co-Catholics, backed by an annual expenditure of \$10,000,000 a year and an institutional investment of \$80,000,000. They attack it as imperialistic, superstitious, and anaesthetizing. As a matter of fact, foreign influence does dominate the Christian church organizations established thus far in China. Certain Chinese leaders desire to have Western standards in imported Christianity or Christian organization let down to whatever level is necessary to make them Chinese-managed, and certain missionaries are ready to take an auxiliary position as assistants-on-call; yet other missionaries' attitude is that surrender of

institutions to Chinese control means forfeiting of hard won achievements and standards worth preserving. Beneath this difference, moreover, lies the determinative difference of estimation as to what has actually happened in China during the past 2 years and as to whether a genuinely constructive momentum has been generated to which the Christian church may safely entrust itself.—*M. T. Price.*

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 1582, 1614, 1640, 1642, 2296, 2408)

2368. FERENCZI, I. Surpopulation et politique de natalité. [Overpopulation and population policy.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 3 (3) Sep. 1928: 463-502.—There is no real danger of world overpopulation. If there were such a danger, the proper remedy would be increased production with a free interchange of goods together with a redistribution of population through migration rather than the adoption of the negative remedy of birth prevention (birth control). At the World Population Conference (Geneva, 1927) the Anglo-Saxon delegates, imbued with Malthusian and even neo-Malthusian doctrines, seemed to be of the opinion that humanity "was faced with an increasing and inevitable danger of absolute overpopulation which could only be avoided by an immediate limitation of births." The representatives of France, Germany, Italy and Spain opposed these views. The Conference was called by Mrs. Margaret Sanger (who "convoked, financed, and directed it behind the scenes") after an unsuccessful attempt had been made the preceding year by birth control protagonists to enlist the support of delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations. American Birth Control League Officials interested American biologists in the conference, and they in turn secured the cooperation of their English colleagues. These views, therefore, have an unholy origin to start with. The views of Pearl, Little, East, E. A. Ross, and Fairchild are criticized. L. I. Dublin is quoted with approval. Malthusian and neo-Malthusian contentions are repeatedly on the carpet but only in relation to the problem of overpopulation. Relative and absolute overpopulation are defined and much attention is given to the evidence of "physio-anthropogeography" and economics as to the ultimate limit of world population. Even if birth control were the ultimate solution for excessive population, it could not be "enforced." In some countries such a propaganda could not be effectively organized. The Assembly representatives of Italy, India, China and Japan at the League would certainly oppose any international convention for population limitation. In Holland since 1890 this propaganda has been ineffective in causing any decline in the birth rate. And just as some people are alarmed by the phantom danger of overpopulation, so there are those who are terrorized by the spectre of depopulation. The programs of the large family promoters have been equally unsuccessful. Birth control has "no monopoly on scientific criteria" and method, and it is not a "scientific necessity" as its protagonists proclaim with the moral fervor of a religious sect. The employment of contraceptive methods cannot lead to any improvement in the race physically and intellectually, for this can only be brought about by "a general improvement of the conditions of life, by the struggle against all kinds of degeneracy and its causes (poverty, alcoholism, prostitution), and by the application of social hygiene knowledge." The views of O. E. Baker, East, Aloys Fischer, Penck, C. L. Alsberg, and E. G. Nourse are examined in the author's attempt to arrive

at his own estimate of the world saturation point which he places at 8 or 9 billions.—*Norman E. Himes.*

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 2291, 2412, 2433)

2369. DALGAARD, KNUD. Volksregistrierung in Dänemark. [Registration of population in Denmark.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 3 (5) Sep. 1928: 502-520.—After a brief outline of church registration of births, deaths and marriages, the author describes in detail the working of the system of compulsory general registration of population by the urban and rural municipalities in Denmark—the first in Western Europe—put in operation on November 5, 1924, the date of the last general population census. The records kept give the name, the present and last address, the date and place of birth, marital status, occupation, citizenship and the right to vote, position in the household, indications as to support by public charity and police and court records. Since on the transfer of residence from one administrative district to another or on going and coming from abroad every person must notify the registration office and get the proper clearance papers; since births, deaths and all other relevant facts coming to official notice are communicated as a matter of routine to the corresponding registration office, the registers ought theoretically to be up-to-date in every particular. In order to provide a further check on their accuracy, the municipalities are allowed to take a population census once a year; moreover, the general census held quinquennially will be so organized that it will be possible to cross-check the census returns and the registration records. The cost of the registration machinery is not prohibitive. After deducting revenue from fines for violation of the registration law and from fees charged for furnishing address information, the annual cost for Copenhagen is 0.18 Kroner per capita. The uses of such current files are many. Surpassing their importance for administrative purposes (collection of taxes, police work, charity administration, voting lists, school attendance, etc.) and their value for a current address service open to all, are the great possibilities they afford for statistical research. Studies such as those of migration, of occupational and social mobility, of fecundity of marriages, which heretofore were based on small samples, may now be grounded upon accurate material for an entire country.—*Solomon S. Kuznets.*

2370. EDGE, P. GRANVILLE. Vital registration in Europe. *Jour. Royal Stat. Soc.* 91 (Part 3) 1928: 346-379.—An account of the development of official statistics in various European countries falls into 2 main divisions: one deals with population questions and regular census enumerations, the other with the development of vital registration. Census taking was neglected until recently since it can be done effectively only under stable and strong governmental authority. It is not possible to form reliable estimates of European populations before the end of the 18th century. Canada, with an enumeration in 1665, was the first country in census taking. Sweden was the first European country, with a beginning in 1749. The other countries followed at dates varying widely from one country to another. There was no compulsory vital registration applicable to the whole of a population before the middle of the 18th century. The old system of parish records maintained by the clergy in various European countries antedates the establishment of compulsory registration. But the records were generally meagre, irregularly made, lacked uniformity, and did not apply to the whole of the populations. With the establishment of the compulsory systems the principles underlying registration became fundamentally the same in all states since they all required (a) declaration

and (b) inscription. But procedure and practice show wide variation from country to country. (Bibliography, statistical tables, and extended discussion.)—*E. B. Reuter*.

2371. GRIFFING, JOHN B. Size of the family in China. *Sociol. & Soc. Research*. 13(1) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 63-72.—Data collected from women in 8 hospitals, village elders in 12 separate rural districts, and students in various schools and colleges show in all cases that the number of living children per family is distinctly larger for the better educated than for the less educated or illiterate parents. In the families of mothers of students in Ginling College, Nanking Christian Girls' School, and the University of Nanking, the families are largest when both parents are Christian and educated. These results indicate that education has not thus far reduced fertility while it aids in the preservation of offspring; that nothing in Christianity undermines the Chinese desire for offspring; and that population growth is deeply affected by cultural attitudes.—*F. H. Hankins*.

2372. KUCZYNSKI, ROBERT R. The world's population. *Foreign Affairs (N.Y.)* 7(1) Oct. 1928: 30-40.—The conclusion, generally held, that overpopulation is certain unless there is further decline in the birth rate, is based upon insufficient analysis. The question to be answered is not, Do births equal or exceed deaths? but, Is the population reproducing itself or is it more than reproducing itself? The latter question can be answered by comparing the probable number of environs 20 years hence of the children born under present birth rates with the present population of reproductive ages. In northern and western Europe in 1926 there were over 2 million more females aged 15 to 30 than there were under 15 years. When the group under 15 reaches child-bearing age it will not completely replace those who are now between the ages of 15 and 30; in other words, the population is not maintaining itself. With the fertility and mortality which prevailed in western and northern Europe up to about 1910, the population would have doubled in 3 generations; with the fertility and mortality as they now prevail, the population will slowly but certainly die out.—*E. B. Reuter*.

2373. MUKERJEE, RADHAKAMAL. The concentration of population in Eastern Bengal. *Indian Jour. Econ.* 9 Part II (33) Oct. 1928: 144-152.—This article contains data on the density of population in a section of India together with a discussion of the conditions under which these pressures are maintained. The densities per square mile cited vary from 1300 to over 2800. This does not indicate over-population as in China; "rural density may still increase and the land bear the increase readily."—*C. G. Dittmer*.

2374. UNSIGNED. Die Ausländer im Deutschen Reich am 16. Juni 1925. Weitere Ergebnisse der Volkszählung 1925. [Aliens in the German Empire on June 16, 1925. Further results of the Census of 1925.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 8(19) Oct. 1, 1928: 674-679.—In 1925, out of a total population of 62,440,619, 61,453,523 persons (98.5%) were of German nationality (allegiance), while 957,096 were of non-German nationality. There were 921,900 foreigners with a definite nationality; 25,227 of no nationality (*Staatenlosen*); and 9,969 whose national affiliation could not be determined. While the censuses from 1870 to 1910 showed a tendency for the number of aliens in Germany to increase, the war broke up this movement so that there is now a smaller proportion than before the war (19.5 per 1000 in 1910; 15.3 per 1000 in 1925). During the war the preponderant part of the nationals of hostile and even neutral countries left Germany; with the end of the war and its accompanying revolutionary events there was a vigorous influx which was reinforced by a still stronger movement during the inflation period.

But with stabilization there was another exodus, a movement so definite as to bring about a lower proportion of aliens than in pre-war days. The percentages of foreigners of the total alien group—they come almost entirely from bordering countries—were Poles, 27%, Czechoslovaks 23%, Austrians 14%, Dutch 9%, Russians 5%, Swiss 4%, Italians 3%, Hungarians 2%, Jugoslavs 2%. A map with "pies" superimposed shows that as one goes east and especially south the Poles thin out. Half the Czechoslovaks are in Saxony. Austrians predominate in the southeast. A table and diagram show that the preponderant part of these aliens were German speaking.—*Norman E. Himes*.

2375. UNSIGNED. Great Britain life tables. *Jour. Inst. Actuaries*. 59(296-Part 2) Jul. 1928: 318-332.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

2376. HUNTINGTON, ELLSWORTH. The next revolution. *Eugenics*. 1(1) Oct. 1928: 6-14.—The world has experienced a great mechanical revolution; the next will be biological. Although the "low birth rate among the upper classes" is "one of the crying evils of our day" it is gratifying to note that an opposite tendency is manifesting itself when people within the same social level are compared. In half a century (1840-1890) the birth rate of the English nobility was halved. A hundred members of the present generation of the old aristocracy will be represented by 95 in the next. Hence this stock is depleting itself. Among laborers 100 persons in 1 generation increase to 150 in the next. These forces operating over the past 2 or 3 generations could make the less competent classes 2 or 3 times as numerous as before. While many competent children are born in the lower classes, "the percentage who become leaders is lower than in the upper classes, as appears from a dozen different investigations." When people rise in the social scale they not only have fewer children than their class average, but they have smaller families than those characteristic of the class into which they have risen. Democracy in this respect promotes individual social progress but not biological progress. Owing to these forces the character of our stock is changing. Considering the more hopeful side, studies of 200 Yale graduates made by Phillips and Huntington showed that the most successful 1/10 (as rated by fellow students) had 3 times as many children as the least successful 1/10. However, the net rate of increase of the former group was very slight, while the least successful 1/10 were decreasing very rapidly. In scholastic work, non-athletic outside activity, and in postgraduate earnings those students in a group of 1700 Yale graduates (classes 1922-1926) who came from large families ranked higher than those who came from small families. In Stockholm Dr. Karl Edin found that the working classes were reproducing less rapidly than the professional and upper classes.—*Norman E. Himes*.

2377. WILLOUGHBY, RAYMOND R. Fertility and parental intelligence. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.* 40(4) Oct. 1928: 671-672.—In a study of about 100 California families the parents were given 11 tests and the results combined into a single score. Correlations were computed for these scores and number of offspring. That for mother's intelligence and number of offspring, based on 108 cases, was, $r = -0.11 \pm 0.06$; and that of father's intelligence and number of offspring, based on 87 cases, was, $r = +0.06 \pm 0.07$. The mean number of children for both fathers and mothers was the same, 2.42, with a standard deviation of 1.17. This equality, in spite of the fact that many of the fathers were dead, shows that the latter were not eliminated by a fertility

factor. The average intelligence score of mothers was 100.2 and of fathers, 108.0. The chances are 15 to 1 that this is a real difference. The difference (0.17) between the parental fertility-intelligence scores seems to be real also; if so, it suggests that the more intelligent mothers exercised a greater restraint on fertility.—*F. H. Hankins.*

EUGENICS

2378. CHEVALIER, E. La stérilisation des anormaux incurables et les problèmes qu'elle pose. [Problems of sterilization of incurable abnormals.] *Rev. Internat. de l'Enfant*. 5 (31) Jul. 1928: 411-422.—*H. R. Hosea.*

2379. DRYSDALE, C. V. The birth control movement. *Eugenics Rev.* 20 (3) Oct. 1928: 173-178.—Preventive medicine has been of great service to humanity in protecting and prolonging life. Its method has been scientific in that it has opposed maleficent natural forces with beneficent ones, and in that it has followed the methods of induction, deduction, and verification. Birth control is scientific because it attempts to achieve similar results by similar methods. Contraception is the sociologist's analogue to preventive medicine's antitoxins. Of the world population at least 1/20 "are living in a state of chronic insufficiency of the necessities and simplest comforts of existence." "Each year at least 20,000,000 human beings die prematurely as a result of chronic undernutrition," a figure exceeding the toll of wars, plagues, and epidemics. The cause of social, as distinct from individual, poverty is excessive reproduction. George Drysdale first pointed out the fundamental antagonism between the satisfaction of food and sex hungers. Contraception offered the only escape from the dilemma. The Bradlaugh-Besant trial was immediately followed by a fall in Europe's birth rate. The socialists are responsible for the present dysgenic selection through the differential birth rate because they have discouraged, by counter-promises of universal comfort through social revolution, the adoption of the only solution that would enable the masses to emerge from misery. Neo-Malthusianism is founded upon utilitarian and hedonistic ethics. It will help solve the problems of over-population and race improvement. Longevity, promoted by birth control, is the great criterion of national progress. Making contraceptive advice available to mothers visiting the 2,000 prenatal welfare centers in England is that country's most hopeful means of reducing the proportion of dysgenic births.—*Norman E. Himes.*

2380. UNSIGNED. The Eugenics Record Office. *Eugenics*. 1 (1) Oct. 1928: 15-19.—The foundation, purposes, and work of the Eugenics Record Office are described in the present number. To the account are added biographical data of the personalities associated with the Office.—*Norman E. Himes.*

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 1909, 2403, 2433, 2434)

2381. MacKAYE, BENTON. Regional planning. *Sociol. Rev.* 20 (4) Oct. 1928: 293-299.—The planning of a region is distinguished from mere description by its emphasis on the natural forces that dominate the region. A complete regional plan shows how the region's resources, whether agricultural, industrial, or social, should be developed in order to utilize them most satisfactorily. The most important force with which the regional planner has to deal is the flow of population, which at present has taken the form of backflow of city population from the urban centers along the main routes of travel. This backflow of metropolitan-

ism is building up in the sparsely settled areas surrounding cities what may be called the slums of commerce. One of the main problems of regional planning is to defend the country areas from this indiscriminate and ill-planned invasion. This may be accomplished by town zoning laws designed to protect the various communities concerned and by provision for permanent open spaces in the form of parks and forests that will serve as natural barriers to the flow of population.—*J. F. Steiner.*

2382. MARQUETTE, BLEEKER. Making cities livable. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health*. 18 (9) Sep. 1928: 1109-1114.—Within the short space of 10 years more than 550 communities have adopted zoning systems, New York being the first. Many compromises have had to be made, but the courts have amply confirmed the plan, often despite the lack of conclusive scientific evidence. Such evidence may be expected before many years and concerns the health relationships of sunshine, ventilation, tuberculosis spread, infant mortality, smoky atmospheres, fire and injury hazards, the relative frequency of mental diseases, and the moral status. Zoning is under police power and hence regulations must be reasonably and equally applied, being based upon health, safety, morals, and general welfare. It is necessary that there be a state enabling act. More than 30,000,000 people, comprising over 55% of the urban population, are now included in zoning systems. Few such drastic measures have made such rapid progress.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2383. UNSIGNED. Recreational opportunities provided by city park systems. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 27 (1) Jul. 1928: 1-6.—The real movement toward the providing of parks by municipalities began about 1890. In 1925 and 1926 approximately 1,680 cities had provided nearly 250,000 acres of recreation spaces. The area covered by parks in the 3 largest cities—New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia—is smaller in proportion to the population than that in any of the group of cities from 25,000 upwards. The most significant trend of the last 25 years has been the use of parks for active recreation. Something over \$1,000,000,000 is the estimated amount of capital invested in parks at the present time, while operation and maintenance expense is in excess of \$100,000,000 per year. The chief obstacle in the path of further development is the difficulty of working out a satisfactory policy.—*E. E. Cummins.*

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 1872, 1880, 2403, 2442, 2462)

2384. RUPPIN, ARTHUR. A ten year program. (Reconstruction work in Palestine as seen by a Zionist expert.) *New Palestine*. 15 (5) Sep. 7-14, 1928: 151-152, 170-171; (6) Sep. 21, 1928: 185-186, 199.—Reconstruction in Palestine must be based on a program of economic self-sufficiency for an increasing number of Jews. Thirty per cent of the colonists should be agriculturalists; 30% should be manufacturers and manual workers; only the rest may be engaged in commerce and the professions. As for agriculture—dairy farming can be developed on a larger scale than heretofore; similarly more ample provisions must be made for agricultural wage laborers lest they sink to the estate of a landless peasantry; orange growing should be encouraged among persons who have some means. For a unity of 1,000 immigrant families to be put on the land, in industry, in commerce and housed, the cost would be £441,000, all on the basis of long-term credits. In short, for every immigrant that moves into Palestine a fixed capital sum, provided by a third party, must accompany him. In 10 years 730,000 dunam of land could be opened up to seat 15,000 agricultural families. If the farming

group is to make up 30% of the total, such a development would permit of the immigration of 5,000 families annually for all branches of economic activity, or 25,000 souls. In 10 years, therefore, Palestinian Jews would make up 30.7% of the country's population.—*Louis M. Hacker.*

2385. ZIMMERMAN, C. C. and DUNCAN, O. D. The migration to towns and cities. *Jour. Farm Econ.* 10(4) Oct. 1928: 506-515.—This is the 4th of a series of articles begun by C. C. Zimmerman dealing with the subject of rural-urban migration. (See *Amer. Jour. Sociol.*, Nov. 1926; Jul. 1927; Sep. 1927.) The study is based upon a survey of about 400 families residing in villages and towns varying from approximately 750 to about 7000 population. Six tables show (1) income and expenses of living per adult equivalent; (2) occupational classification with the average income for each group; (3) percentages of the heads of households who had been born or who had lived on farms; (4) the social origin of householders and of their wives; (5) social climbing; and (6) occupational distribution of occupied children according to the occupational classification of householders. The data indicate that, (1) village and town families represent to a large extent a division of labor among the farm families; (2) no factual basis for permanent town-country antagonism exists; (3) the mobility of these families up and down and from farm to town and *vice versa* is high; (4) the conclusion that farmers are declining in native ability due to a selective migration of the best among them is not borne out; (5) professional men, especially medical men, appear to form the real economic and social aristocracy of the agricultural towns and villages.—*Otis D. Duncan.*

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

(See also Entries 2281, 2346, 2347)

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS; REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

2386. PAHL, WALTHER. Der Jungsozialismus und die junge Generation. [Socialism and the younger generation.] *Sozialistische Monatsh.* 67(2) Oct. 1928: 855-860.—The hope of the past that the German youth movement would produce an active, socialistic union of young people of all classes has proved false. Like their elders they divide into bourgeoisie and proletariat. Like their elders, also, they fail to recognize that the changed economic conditions of the present demand new theories and new philosophies. The hope for the future, therefore, lies not in the socialistic outgrowths of the youth movement but in the young generation within the socialist movement itself.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

2387. RIMSCHA, HANS von. Die junge Generation in Russland. [The younger generation in Russia.] *Zeitschr. f. Pol.* 18(3) 1928: 147-156.—Early prediction that Bolshevism was doomed when its leaders vanished from the stage have not been borne out, for in Russia today leadership is in the hands of the young who are ready to carry on its programs. The youth of Russia have always been the carriers of the revolutionary movement, but the youth of today is physically energetic, conscious of its power, free of old traditions, and entirely objective. Despite earlier trends toward barbarism and excesses of all kinds, there is today a trend among this younger generation toward a new morality that will be useful in contributing to power, as well as a revolt against the early materialism of the new order.—*C. Taeuber.*

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 2431, 2455)

2388. FURFEY, PAUL H. Pre-school education in three countries. *Catholic Educ. Rev.* 26 Sep. 1928: 385-391.—England and Germany have schools which parallel pre-school education in America. The Rachel McMillan Nursery School in Deptford, England, was started in a slum area. It emphasizes health and tries to combat poverty and vice. There is no research work in connection with it. In Germany, the kindergartens give systematic training to young children. They are part of the educational system and lay the foundation for later German education. In the U.S. under the leadership of such men as Baldwin and Gesell, pre-school education centers around research in an effort to learn more about young children.—*J. T. Cavan.*

2389. GLASGOW, GEORGE. Slovak and Ruthenian education. *Contemp. Rev.* 134(751) Jul. 1928: 109-112.—Slovakia and Subcarpathian Ruthenia until 1918 belonged to Hungary and all instruction in the public schools was in the Magyar language. Only 158 private schools gave instruction in Slovak in a land where 2,000,000 people spoke that language. As a result there was widespread illiteracy. It is the policy of the Czechoslovak government to give children the opportunity to receive their education in the language spoken in their homes. Slovakia in 1927 had 2697 Slovak, 693 Magyar, 106 German and 102 Ruthenian elementary schools. Subcarpathian Russia with a population of 600,000 shows even greater racial complexity. It has 398 Ruthenian, 96 Magyar, 85 Slovak, 11 German, 5 Hebrew and 2 Rumanian elementary schools. In 15 places the population is so mixed that several languages are used simultaneously in the schools.—*Livingstone Porter.*

2390. MONZIE, ANATOLE de. Reformas pedagogicas. [Educational reform.] *Rev. Escuelas Normales.* 6(56) Oct. 1928: 256-261.—*H. R. Hosea.*

2391. VAN DEB, E. J. Vocational guidance in Amsterdam. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 2(8) Aug. 1928: 248-255.—In European countries vocational guidance hardly exists—a fact greatly to be deplored. Vocational guidance is especially important in Holland where a very small part of the school pupils go to high school. The present Bureau was established in 1918 in Amsterdam, a city of 740,000 inhabitants. A number of researches have been undertaken and a considerable staff is now maintained. A follow-up section is a feature and cooperation with the schools is maintained (a number of illustrations accompany the article). In 1927, 8,294 applicants filed, and 4,377 requests were received from employers.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2392. WHITTINGHILL, ELEANOR. Nutrition experiments in the schools of Winston-Salem, N. C. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 18(9) Sep. 1928: 1121-1124.—White rats were fed on a basic food of corn meal and salt to which, for this group, coffee, candy, milk, lettuce and soft drinks were added. Their respective growths were watched by the school children. The rats were weighed each week, and the rather striking differences in favor of milk are pictured by the author and commented upon as a graphic method of instruction in schools.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2393. WILSON, CHARLES A. The place of the nursery school in a public health program. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 18(9) Sep. 1928: 1115-1120.—Schools for young children have been known in France since 1771, Belgium since 1833, and the first opened in London was in 1900. Educational advantages of such schools are now well established, but the physical advantages though even more evident, are to be discussed. The earlier correction of physical defects obtains. The

objects are to offer a proper environment for physical welfare, growth and development both mental and social, the opportunity to make many judgments, and educational instruction. The nursery school is thought to be the best solution for a large proportion of the children of the poorer classes in large cities. It promotes parental education, relieves the mother from the care of the child for a time, places the child with a teacher usually better skilled in the child's problems than is the mother, provides an ideal environment together with adequate medical, dietary, and moral supervision. Nursery schools began in this country about 7 years ago and rapid increases are expected. (Dr. Wilson is connected with the Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Mich.)—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(See also Entries 1653, 1655, 1657-1659, 1660-1666, 1694, 2331, 2386)

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entry 2362)

2394. MONTPETIT, ÉDOUARD. La vie intellectuelle chez les canadiens français. [The intellectual life of French Canada.] *France-Amérique*. 19 (200) Aug. 1928: 226-229.—Instead of following the advice offered by Siegfried in *Le Canada, les Deux Races* and remaining in their home province, French-Canadians have spread throughout the Dominion. They have demonstrated that 2 nations may pursue a parallel development within one state, have built up cultural ties with France, and constitute in Canada the chief bulwark against the spread of Americanism. Moreover, French Canadian Ministers at Ottawa have played a prominent role in determining the external relations of their country.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

2395. STURGE, SOPHIA. Immigration as a source of industrial wealth. *Contemp. Rev.* 134 (752) Aug. 1928: 209-215.—Immigration has been a source of progress and growth of a country's wealth. England is indebted to immigrants for many of her techniques. Flanders and Italy were the source of skilled labor for weaving and spinning. Germany supplied miners and metal workers as did France, the Flemings also helping in the establishment of cutlery. The Dutch drained the English fens, English clocks are of French and Dutch origin. A German set up the first sugar mill. Gardening was a Dutch invention, while silk-throwing was brought from Italy and paper-making came from France. The same thing is true of France, but to a lesser degree. The intellectual and spiritual influence of the foreigners is hard to exaggerate.—*Max S. Handman.*

THE CHURCH AND THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

2396. DIMOCK, HEDLEY S. Trends in the re-definition of religion. *Jour. Religion*. 8 (3) Jul. 1928: 434-452.—As a result of 5 decades' progress in the definition of religion, "the facts yielded by genetic, psychological, and socio-historical studies support the tentative hypothesis that religion is a complex of ideas, attitudes, habits, customs, and practices developed by a group as it adjusts itself to its total environment, social and natural, in the endeavor to achieve those values and satisfactions which are considered most

worthful. The values may be sought in this world or in a world beyond, but even the other-worldly aspirations have their genesis and significance in the pursuit of the ideally satisfying life."—*M. T. Price.*

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 2399, 2426)

2397. DODD, WILLIAM E. Our ingrowing habit of lawlessness. *Century Mag.* 116 (6) Oct. 1928: 691-698.—The chronic lawlessness of America is the result of an historical process. The American conscience has been inured to law violation since colonial times when land was taken from Indians and England's navigation laws were flouted. Slavery in the Northwest Territory and the continuance of the slave trade after Congress had prohibited it are cited as further examples. Negro disfranchisement followed reconstruction and the 15th amendment. The Sherman Anti-trust Act has been little more than a gesture. Prohibition under the 18th amendment has met with little success. Homicides are increasing at an alarming rate especially in the cities. There has been a habit of lawlessness in the U.S. from the earliest days which has influenced immigrants, warped the minds of the young, swayed the officers of the law, and which gravely threatens the existing social order.—*Harvey Walker.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 2358, 2397, 2423)

2398. GRUENWALD, MAX. Sind tödlich Verletzte noch handlungsfähig? [Are persons fatally injured capable of responsible action?] *Monatschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 19 (9) Sep. 1928: 540-544.—This contribution to forensic medicine concerns itself with the question as to whether voluntary activity is possible in the case of those who have been fatally wounded but continue to live for some days or weeks. Cases of brain and heart trauma are cited in support of the contention that fatally injured individuals can continue, unbeknown to others, to act rationally and to lead an intensely active existence. The medical phases of such phenomena are discussed and their implications from the point of view of criminology and human life generally are given.—*M. H. Krout.*

2399. HEALY, WILLIAM. The mental factors in crime. *Mental Hygiene*. 12 (4) Oct. 1928: 761-767.—There is too much theorizing in dealing with criminals and our courts are the greatest offenders. The difficulties which lead the individual to become a criminal are not met by the courts. Naturally poor results follow. The courts should study human beings and human lives, the causes of conduct and effectiveness of various forms of treatment for misconduct. We must know not only the facts of the individual's offense but the nature of his criminalistic ideas, their character, their force and derivation. Our prisons develop a mental life that makes for further criminality. The consideration of the make-up of the individual who is beset by criminalistic ideation is of great importance. Our courts represent anything but an orderly or shrewd advance upon delinquency and crime as an enemy of society. Lack of sensible organizations for treatment of crime, the failure to understand the different types of individuals, their nature and backgrounds, and the deeper mental factors in crime, are fundamental causes

of much crime and delinquency in America.—*T. Earl Sullenger.*

2400. LAWES, LEWIS E. The life of an ex-convict. *World's Work.* 56(6) Oct. 1928: 675-681.—The sixth in a series of articles by the warden of Sing Sing.—*H. R. Hosea.*

2401. PURSER, W. C. B. Burma in transition. *Internat. Rev. of Missions.* 17(4) Oct. 1928: 655-662.—Burma is passing through a state of transition. The growth of crime is marked, and there is lacking any strong sentiment in favor of bringing a criminal to justice. This is partly a result of the decline of the influence of the Buddhist monks, traditionally the moral leaders of the community. The cure of these evils may be found partly in the right sort of education, and plans are under way for the introduction of compulsory attendance at schools. If this remedy is to be effective the missionary must help by training teachers who will have wise educational methods and a desire for the production of character. The Karen Christians, who form the bulk of the Protestant population of Burma, and who, under the impetus of their faith and the guidance of missionaries, have made remarkable progress in civilization here have a great opportunity.—*K. S. Latourette.*

2402. SORGE, WOLFGANG. Japan gegen die Prostitution. [Japan against prostitution.] *Zeitschr. f. Sexualwissenschaft.* 15 Oct. 1928: 353-354.—The third yearly meeting of the Japanese League against Licensed Prostitution was held in Tokio, in June, 1928. Fifty thousand prostitutes were reported to be harbored in the 11,500 regulated brothels in Japan. The League passed 2 resolutions: one calling for the abolition of licensed prostitution by the government; the second urging the owners of such houses to close them immediately by their own action.—*M. A. Elliott.*

2403. WEISSENBERG, S. von. Die Verwahrlosung der Jugend in Sowjetrußland. [The neglected children in Soviet Russia.] *Zeitschr. f. Sexualwissenschaft.* 15 Sep. 1928: 225-253.—War, revolution, famine and epidemics have produced the tragic problem of the neglected (sometimes called "wild") children of Russia. Conditions were bad enough in other European states but in Russia there were as great losses from the Revolution as from the war itself. This coupled with the severe famine of 1921-1922 and the terrible typhoid epidemics which followed resulted in at least a million orphans left totally unprovided for. Because of the economic conditions but few of the available orphanages could be manned. These children along with those whose parents were living but have deserted them constitute a group of approximately 2,000,000 most of whom have no home save the streets. Obviously this situation is one of direct economic and moral misfortune. The early exploitation of child labor is impairing future economic stability. There is so great an increase in juvenile delinquency that the children's courts are unable to cope with it. The spiritual and mental effect of such neglect is irremediable. Because of lack of privacy and effective supervision many cases of sex delinquency arise among the boys and girls in the orphanages. Sometimes boys even go so far as to attack their governesses. This disintegration of the neglected group has resulted in an unusual corruption of the language and the origin of a distinct street-urchin phraseology. Curious songs have sprung up expressing the pathos and primitive aspect of their life. Prostitution is on the increase. Most of the neglected girls fall into the prostitute group. Widespread venereal disease is the natural outcome of such laxity. In rural sections conditions are even worse. Greater opportunity for sexual promiscuity is afforded in the open country; while there is a dearth of other attractions. Boisterous youths indulge in group bacchal scenes and boast of

their sexual prowess. A characteristic phase of their degeneracy is the prevalence of tattooing—all of the motifs employed are apparently of sexual and erotic significance. (Illustrations of tattooing motifs are given and numerous case histories of delinquents are cited.)—*M. A. Elliott.*

2404. WOODBURY, R. F. The seamy side of carnivals. *Survey.* 61(2) Oct. 15, 1928: 93-94.—In Buffalo it was discovered that street carnivals violated the child labor laws and the laws regulating the public exhibition of children. Children were permitted to take part in games of chance. There were many gambling devices, "short change artists," and little real recreation. Chance acquaintances made at carnivals led to many cases of illegitimacy. Due to action started by the Council of Social Agencies and the Juvenile Protective Department of the Children's Aid Society, an ordinance was secured prohibiting the further appearance of street carnivals in Buffalo.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 2128, 2438, 2447, 2454)

2405. ADAMS, F. Rabies in Essex County, Ontario. *Pub. Health Jour. (Canada).* 19(9) Sep. 1928: 421-425.—Rabies is on the increase in the United States. The Department of Health of Detroit has been seriously concerned with the rabies situation. The crossing of the border by dogs as well as by human beings is extensive. Our first known case of rabies for several years occurred in a dog in Essex County, Ontario, in June 1926, and the first human case in May, 1927. Immediate and fairly effective steps were taken to dispatch dogs and cats and about 50 people have thus far taken rabies treatment. (A fatal human case of rabies is described.) Any division of administration for the control of rabies makes the situation difficult. Public education is likewise necessary in the matter. Many persons look on rabies as "insanity in dogs." Human cases are rare and the Pasteur antirabic treatment is a practically certain preventative. The present confused state of public opinion regarding rabies should be corrected.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2406. ANTONIN, PIÈRE. La tuberculose, problème social. [Tuberculosis as a social problem.] *Christianisme Soc.* 41(7) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 779-788.—*H. R. Hosea.*

2407. BEHRE, A. Über einige Ergebnisse bei der biologischen Milchkontrolle in Altona. [The safeguarding of the milk supply in Altona.] *Zeitschr. f. Untersuchung d. Lebensmittel.* 56(1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 38-48.—The difficulty of safeguarding the purity of the milk supply is indicated in this detailed treatise of a continuous test covering a period of 10 months. A reverse order of supervision is advocated tracing the conditions from an examination of the consumed product to the original source of supply. The greatest problem is presented by the small independent producer as it is most difficult to trace an infection from this source. Furthermore, the small producer is the most prolific source of unsanitary and infectious conditions. In view of this universal use of milk, it is deplorable that the regulation and control of the supply is in so chaotic a state; as a major correction it is advocated that only milk produced under contracts between producers and distributors should be permitted to be sold. Health authorities, bacteriologists, and all those entrusted with responsibilities over the milk supply should not only strive to render the product healthy in appearance and free from contamination, but should see that the market offers milk of the greatest possible fat content, cared for and distributed under the best possible hygienic conditions and produced

only from herds of known and recorded health.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2408. FALES, W. THURBER. Age distribution of certain children's diseases in the United States. *Amer. Jour. Hygiene.* 8(5) Sep. 1928: 759-799.—Country children, by reason of less frequent exposure, do not acquire immunity to certain acute infectious diseases as early in life as do city children. "In other words, these diseases tend to be less distinctly 'diseases of childhood' in rural districts than in the cities." The author's conclusion is drawn from an analysis of some 800,000 cases of whooping cough, chicken pox, measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria reported to the health departments of 7 states during various periods between the years 1908 and 1922. (The article is based upon the author's researches at the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health in 1924. There are 6 graphs and extensive tables.)—*Elbridge Sibley.*

2409. FISK, EUGENE L. The problem of industrial health. *Law & Labor.* 10(9) Sep. 1928: 196-200.—The factory worker "goes stale" because of the monotony of his work, and the executive, because of (mental) strain. Physical examinations show about the same disabilities in both. Six chief causes of death—diseases of the heart and circulation, tuberculosis, cancer, apoplexy, kidney disease and diabetes—constitute nearly half the 1,219,019 annual deaths in the 40 to 50 millions "gainfully employed" in the country. These chronic diseases represent "silent sickness," because during the greater part of their duration, no obvious disability is shown. Charles H. Mayo states that 86% of all deaths are due to infections, and the same chronic infections exist in the worker as in other members of society. No adjustment of working hours or operations will meet "silent sickness" and the fundamental control lies in periodic health examinations which the Metropolitan and Guardian Life Insurance Companies have shown will decrease mortality from 18% to 23% (charts accompany). Not only the man on the sick list, but the one partly sick must be considered. Disabilities are liabilities which have a cumulative effect. Any program which permits the man over 40 to be considered a physical and economic liability is unsound, while a thorough-going program of prevention, joined with a mutual benefit association, would save enough lives in industry to offset the need for foreign labor. The worker's best investment of his own time, interest and some of his money is in his health. A reasonable cooperative plan is all that is needed.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2410. JUCKENACK, A. Zur Regelung der Verwendung von Konservierungsmitteln in Rahmen des Lebensmittelgesetzes. [Regulating the use of preservatives under the laws governing food supplies.] *Zeitschr. f. Untersuchung d. Lebensmittel.* 56(1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 16-25.—This article elucidates in detail the difficulties of the food chemist in acquiring a thorough knowledge of all drugs and chemicals used in endless varieties and compounds. Practical summaries for the consumer and the foodhandler are given. Authorities agree that a single statute should cover all foods and provide an ideally universal standard rather than minutely specific regulations for each single food product. The latter would not permit of sufficient flexibility of application in different circumstances in various parts of Germany nor would it provide for changes incident to new discoveries and new applications in chemistry.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2411. LEY, HAROLD A. The health of the wage-earners. *Law & Labor.* 10(9) Sep. 1928: 189-194.—Industry must solve the cost of sickness in workers or state legislatures will soon do so, to the increased cost of goods. The Life Extension Institute states that the cost of preventable sickness and deaths among the

gainfully employed in this country amounts to \$1,800,000,000 annually. This is half the total disability. The answer is periodic health examinations. The Metropolitan Life states there has been a reduction in mortality of 18%, and the Guardian Life, of 23%, as the result of such examinations, while at some ages the reduction has been 50%. Spending \$100 a year on a machine to keep it in good condition for a man to operate who is only 50% fit, is poor economy. The expense of health supervision should amount to 1½% of the payroll. This cost should be divided 50-50 with employees and the fund handled by a mutual benefit association which invests in a group life insurance policy; this policy provides ⅓ pay for 26 weeks and a competent physical examination annually. If properly managed, such a plan will lay up from 20% to 40% of its income which can be spent for numerous accessory needs. The writer cites examples of benefits to employees in his own construction company.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2412. LOMBARD, HERBERT L. A sickness survey of Winchester, Mass. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 18(9) Sep. 1928: 1089-1097.—In the spring of 1927, the Massachusetts Department of Public Health conducted a morbidity study in the town of Winchester, Mass. which had an estimated population of 11,890, and was well organized in regard to hospital facilities, school physical examinations, Board of Health and the services of physicians. In the survey, records were obtained from 9,746 individuals. The ratio of morbidity for females was 120 as compared to 100 for males. Females had a lower mortality rate. The poor had the lowest morbidity rates and the comfortable and wealthy the highest. Colds increased with better economic conditions. Of the total cases of sickness, 78.4% employed a physician. Of the groups surveyed, 32% were reported being ill during the year. The crude morbidity rate was 409 per 1,000, with colds and grippe comprising 152. The average time lost by wage earners was 5.1 days for the year, and that for males was 2½ times that lost by females. Certain nativity differences were noted. Nursing and hospital facilities were apparently adequate, but the employment of physicians increased only with the economic status.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2413. McCLAY, ELEANOR REED. Constructive nutritional work in industry. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 20(7) Jul. 1928: 369-371.—What appears to be the first comprehensive study of the industrial worker's dietary was undertaken by the School of Household Administration, University of Cincinnati, (in which the writer is Professor of Nutrition) in a study conducted by the Industrial Health Conservancy Laboratories of Cincinnati. After listing the articles considered necessary in the daily diet with special attention to body nourishment, the survey found that 752 family diets fall under percentages as follows: 1.2 excellent, 19.4 good, 69.9 a little better than poor, 10.7 somewhat below poor, 0.66 worse than very poor, and one undetermined. About the same percentages held for the diets of individual workers and there was a greater prevalence of defects in the worker's selection taken as a whole. The food offered in industrial cafeterias emphasized the deficiencies in many instances. Only one cafeteria manager seemed qualified in this respect. Lunches brought from home usually did not improve the day's dietary.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2414. MUNLY, WILLIAM C. Problems in the prevention and relief of heart disease. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 18(9) Sep. 1928: 1098-1104.—The majority of cases of heart disease are of 3 types: rheumatic, syphilitic, and arteriosclerotic. In New York City heart disease is responsible for more than 1/5 of all deaths, and the affliction is rapidly increasing generally in recent years. Various studies of young adult males show a rate of 1.5%. The writer's 1300

cases fell into the following percentages: rheumatic type 35, arteriosclerotic 33, syphilitic 8.5, unknown 20, and all other causes 4. Thus the known infectious types make up from 35% to 45% of all types. Evidence shows that deaths are largely in the advanced age groups, probably due to a decrease in preventable diseases in earlier age groups. (Characteristic arteriosclerotic, syphilitic and rheumatic forms are discussed.) Little is known of the end-results of treatment of cardiac vocational guidance and social service follow-up. The laborious task of collecting data must continue.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2415. PARR, LELAND and AVERY, MARGARET. *Tariqat dik wa-alāqatuha b-intishār al-humma al-qirmiziyah fi-lubnān al-kabir.* [Dick test and the prevalence of scarlet fever in Greater Lebanon.] *Al-Kulliyah.* 14 (5) Jul. 1928: 376-382.—Greater Lebanon, which runs parallel to the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, was constituted by the French mandate on Sep. 1, 1920, into an independent state with Beirūt for its capital. Statistics show that this mountain with a population of 628,870 had, between Apr. 1926 and Mar. 1927, but 1 case of scarlet fever; whereas, its neighbor, Palestine, with a population of 822,840, had, in the corresponding period, 285 cases. In 5 years beginning 1921, Greater Lebanon had 4 cases of scarlet fever; in 4 years beginning 1921, Irāq, with a population of 2,849,300, had 23 cases; in 2 years, 1920-1921, Egypt, whose population is 14,168,800, had 301 cases; and in 3 years, 1924-1927, Palestine had 349 cases. We tried the Dick test to determine the susceptibility of Beirūt residents to scarlet fever, and found the American residents much more susceptible than the natives. Of the 27 students, on whom the test was tried, 2 students only showed positive results. Twenty of these students were Syrians and Lebanese, and the rest Armenians. The quiet, primitive life of Mt. Lebanon may have something to do with the apparent immunity of its inhabitants to this disease.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

2416. USILTON, LIDA J. and RILEY, W. D. Venereal disease prevalence in Tennessee. *Venereal Disease Infor.* 9 (10) Oct. 20, 1928: 419-443. This is one of a series of studies being made by the United States Health Service to determine the amount and distribution of venereal disease among the civilian population of the U. S. The territory studied, which includes a population of 1,500,000, covered 6 cities of Tennessee and contiguous territory. A questionnaire was sent to physicians, clinics, osteopaths and chiropractors asking that they report for a given day the number of cases of venereal disease under actual observation or active treatment. One hundred per cent of replies were secured. The 1736 reports received covered 11,346 cases of which 6,704 were white and 4,642 colored. The case rate per 1000 population was 7.93; for the whites, 6.40; for the colored, 12.13. The information received is presented in 15 tables, classifying cases by sex, color, stage of disease, treatment by private physician or clinic, residence in the cities or in the adjacent territory.—*M. F. Byington.*

2417. WHEELER, W. REGINALD. The battle against sleeping sickness in French Cameroons. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 18 (1) Jan. 1929: 121-130.—Sleeping sickness is spreading rapidly in Africa and was first reported in the Cameroons in 1901. To-day about 100,000 out of a population of 2,000,000 are infected. No cases of spontaneous recovery from the disease are known. Several drugs have been discovered which will give relief and which, rightly administered and at the right time, may effect a cure. The French have instituted a vigorous campaign for the treatment of the disease with marked success. American medical missionaries are also combating the disease with the hearty approval of the French.—*K. S. Latourette.*

2418. WRIGHT, WADE. Lead poisoning from lead piped water supplies. *Jour. Indus. Hygiene.* 10 (7) Sep. 1928: 234-235.—Most lead poisoning is attributed to certain occupations. The Industrial Clinic of the Massachusetts General Hospital found almost 11% of lead poisoning, however, to be of non-industrial origin. A chemical study of 102 lead conducted water supplies in Massachusetts towns, showed that all contained lead. Of 253 exposed persons, 63 were poisoned. The incidence was less in young children and greater in adults. Women showed a lower incidence of poisoning than men.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2419. YEN, LEO K. T. Public health under national reconstruction. *China Weekly Rev.* Oct. 10, 1928: 146-150.—Under the defunct Peking Administration the public health problems were treated as ordinary medical services and attached to various governmental bodies. The Chinese people in consequence are without the health privileges enjoyed by Western peoples. At least 10 years will be required to adjust to the standards of modern nations. The Wei Sheng Ssu system, adopted in 1914, was patterned after the Japanese Central Sanitary Bureau and did not fit the Chinese need. Moreover, the responsible posts were not placed in the hands of trained and experienced men and there was no unity of command. At present China does not possess even an account of the births and deaths of her people. The death rate is probably not under 30 per 1000, double that of many European countries. Public health is more neglected than in any other large country with the exception of India. Improvement must come as a gradual process of evolution. The people must be educated to understand the importance of health measures, the public health functions must be centralized, and public health officers and workers must be technically trained.—*E. B. Reuter.*

MENTAL DISEASE

(See also Entries 1573, 2345, 2351, 2399)

2420. ACKERSON, LUTON and HIGHLANDER, MURIEL. The relation of enuresis to intelligence, to conduct and personality problems, and to other factors. *Psychol. Clinic.* 17 (4-5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 119-127.—Of 3000 consecutive clinic cases, 23% have a history of enuresis, a percentage higher than for the general population. Enuresis is present in all ranges of intelligence with slightly higher proportions at the ends of the scale. The average I.Q. of the enuretic group was 74.6, of the non-enuretic group, 77.5. While this difference is small it gains in significance due to the above facts. The enuretic group shows slightly greater frequency of conduct and personality problems; the same percentage of each group was underweight; apparently no greater parental discord existed in one group than in the other.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

2421. LAIGNEL-LAVASTINE. Las reacciones simpáticas y endocrinas en los psiconeuroticos. [Sympathetic and endocrinal reactions in psychoneurotics.] *Rev. Criminol. Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 15 (89) Sep.-Oct., 1928: 587-601.—*L. L. Bernard.*

2422. MANDOLINI, HERNANI. Los fanáticos criminales. [Criminal fanatics.] *Rev. Criminol. Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 15 (89) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 521-526.—As there are among all peoples exceptional persons, geniuses, who envisage and direct the thought and action of their times, there are also fanatics, wedded by high emotional tensions to single ideas or obsessions, who undertake to impose their values upon the rest of mankind. Sometimes these fanatics make excellent and powerful leaders, although they are always liable to criminal distortion in their behavior, and frequently lose contact with practicability and common sense in carrying out their impulses and plans.

Frequently they become martyrs to the point of complete self-sacrifice in following their emotional convictions and impulses. They regard those who disagree with them as criminal and hate all opposition. The basis of such fanaticism appears to be almost neural and endocrinal. Nearly always the fanatic represses his sexual impulses in rigorous chastity, sublimating his organic desires and redirecting them toward his fanatical ideal. Sometimes this rule may be broken by occasional orgiastic lapses. He also behaves toward his ideal very much as a lover behaves regarding his mistress, tolerating no opposition or imperfection. Fanatics have always been on the borderline of neuro-pathic condition and not infrequently have they crossed this line into actual insanity. (Numerous cases cited.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

2423. RAVEN, ALICE. A contribution towards a psychological conception of insanity and its relation to crime. *Sociol. Rev.* 20 (4) Oct. 1928: 274-292.—Persons who are turned, in their mental attitude, toward the inner world of psychic processes rather than toward the outer world of reality are easily influenced by outside forces. They have a defective sense of social relationship. Lack of coordination of social surroundings with the unconscious processes causes misfits. A normal person finds in his unconscious those images and ideas which are on a level with the ideal which he is fulfilling. If not, his machine is out of gear. Insanity and crime may result. The individual shirks social responsibility. He fails to meet the demands of reality. Viewed psychologically, insanity is a normal state of mind manifesting itself in anti-social conduct. The mind becomes fixed on phantasy and any interference with it is liable to produce crimes of violence. The phantasy is used as a substitute for reality. Development of social responsibility should be provided for the normal child to prevent a life of phantasy. Phantasy may compensate for a sense of inferiority. A person out of harmony with social reality resorts to phantasy. Emotional strains easily pull him over. Delusions serve as rationalizations. Early diagnosis of insanity should be made and treatment followed to prevent anti-social behavior.—*T. Earl Sullenger.*

2424. RUSSELL, WILLIAM L. The place of the nurse in mental hygiene. *Amer. Jour. Nursing.* 28 (9) Sep. 1928: 863-870.—Disorders of mentality and behavior have always demanded the attention of physicians and nurses. Until recently only the grosser forms of mental disorder have been recognized as subjects for medical care and treatment. Available provisions for care demanded by a better understanding of mental hygiene are entirely inadequate. Hospitals for mental disorders number less than 600 while for other classes of the sick there are over 6,000. Hospitals for the physically sick are regarded as essential, and there are many supported by private benevolence. For the mentally ill, over 90% of the hospitals are public institutions, and they are not easily accessible. In general hospital work developments in mental hygiene have received little attention. No hospital can escape such problems. Southard showed that in the treatment of the same type of delirium in several leading general hospitals the death rate was twice as high as at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital. There is great need of the development of psychiatric medical and nursing service in general hospitals. It should also find a place in schools of nursing and in the training of public health, school, and child welfare nurses.—*F. E. Haynes.*

2425. SLOAN, EDWIN P. *Froglore. Welfare Mag.* 19 (10) Oct. 1928: 1027-1037.—The gross and differential development of the child is compared with the development of the frog. The study of the differential development of the child has lagged far behind the great development in science and invention. We are particularly lacking in an understanding of the retarded

child. The extremely large group of high grade defectives and morons constitutes a great social problem. It is from the group of morons that many of our criminals come. A careful study of children and the adoption of proper treatment of the retarded and defective cases will be of great assistance in lessening the social problem created by this class. Abnormal thyroid function prevents normal progress along the lines of differential development. Experiments with the introduction of mineral salts and thyroid into tanks in which tadpoles lived are described. Cretinism and endemic goiter as related to thyroid deficiency in the community are discussed.—*Walter W. Pettit.*

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See Entries 2145, 2220, 2404, 2260, 2402)

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

2426. BROADWAY, JOHN S. Problems in the adjustment between legal aid organizations and social agencies. *Legal Aid Rev.* 26 (4) Oct. 1928: 1-7.—Differences in objectives, methods of work, ethical ideas and practices are presented with the help of typical cases. Thus the obligation "to render full fidelity to the Court" made it impossible to assist in obtaining a divorce which was socially expedient but would be based on perjured testimony. The tendency of legal aid workers to make use of compulsion in preference to persuasion or education, and to observe professional regulations about undertaking cases already in the hands of other lawyers, as well as the refusal to divulge confidential communications of clients, are often misunderstood by social workers. However, answers to an inquiry addressed to a number of Legal Aid Societies showed that all but one believed that clearance with a Social Service Exchange is not a violation of the attorney's code of ethics, although there was substantial agreement that information given in confidence should not be transmitted to the social worker without consent from the client. All who took this position agreed that practical difficulties would rarely result, since mental cases may be excepted, and the clients consent usually is readily given, particularly when the social agencies already have full knowledge of the circumstances.—*Lucile Eaves.*

2427. JOHNSON, LOUISE. Nursing and social techniques. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 20 (9) Sep. 1928: 462-463.—Social technique must be built up around an ability to see and understand the social customs and heritage of all with whom the nurses come into intimate contact.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2428. LUNDBERG, EMMA OCTAVIA. Progress of mother's aid administration. *Soc. Service Rev.* 2 (3) Sep. 1928: 435-458.—Forty-four of the 48 states and the District of Columbia have adopted Mother's Aid Laws since 1912. States vary in the inclusiveness of the beneficiaries. Administration of the law varies even more widely. Some laws limit the amount per child; others the total amount payable to a single family; others are limited by appropriated funds, with no limit fixed in the law. In some states the law is effective only in a few localities. Number of children receiving aid per 10,000 population in the states varies from 38 to 1; in certain selected cities it varies from 53 to 1; the grants for Mother's Aid in certain states vary from 1 to 56 cents per capita of population; in certain cities from 3 to 95 cents. The average grants per family vary by state from \$14.12 to \$60 per month;

in certain cities from \$9 to \$65.60. Lack of adequate aid causes an undue amount of work by mothers and children. Adequacy of administration is lagging behind relief funds. Mother's Aid has set new standards in public family welfare work and is improving. The number of children aided in their homes is apparently increasing relative to the number of children cared for in institutions.—*F. J. Bruno.*

COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

2429. OWINGS, CHLOE. Family adjustment to the demands of community life. *Jour. Soc. Hygiene.* 14(7) Oct. 1928: 385-399.—Adults are faced with the fact that both family life and community life have changed from interdependence to independence. As a result, the selection of a goal in life and a standard of conduct have passed from the community to the individual. This profoundly important change has led to a community demand for an *inner control and adjustment* on the part of the individual. Because parents have the early and continuous education of the child in their hands, the ultimate responsibility for this adjustment rests upon them. To meet this obligation they must have "a positive philosophy or religion of life" which is of their own making. Only with the aid of such a philosophy can they honestly answer the questions of their children, give them information about the processes of life and, above all, provide their children with ample opportunities for making choices and building up a technique of choice. Finally, parents must assume responsibility not only for the environment of the home, in which many choices will be made, but for that of the community. There follows a minimum program of "community protective measures in . . . safe-guarding . . . childhood and adolescence . . ." (The author is director of the Social Hygiene Bureau, University of Minnesota.)—*Willystine Goodsell.*

2430. UNSIGNED. Keeping old age independent. *Survey.* 61(2) Oct. 15, 1928: 68-69.—The proportion of old people in the population is steadily increasing. The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has recognized this fact by providing not only increased financial aid to old people, but also by establishing a workshop where they may be partially self-supporting and by planning an apartment building especially designed for self-supporting old people.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 2383, 2393, 2448, 2452, 2463)

2431. COMMITTEE ON TRAINING AND PERSONNEL. University degrees in public health. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 18(9) Sep. 1928: 1125-1126.—Eighteen universities in America offered courses leading to degrees in public health in 1927, and 14 enrolled a total of 199 students of whom 98 received various degrees, including 27 who received certificates in public health. Eleven received the degree of Doctor of Science, and 8, Doctor of Philosophy in Hygiene. Permitting the honorary degree of Doctor of Public Health is discouraged for the future.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2432. ELDRIDGE, SEBA. Community organization and citizenship. *Soc. Forces.* 7(1) Sep. 1928: 132-140.—Community organization, if the term means anything at all, should imply the organized effort of the entire community, from top to bottom, in its own behalf. In actual practice it is limited to "the organized efforts of professional social workers and their supporters for the community at large, or for certain 'underprivileged' elements thereof." The purpose of

the article is to identify the more significant contributions of community organization thus characterized with the development of citizenship in the United States and to point out limitations thereof that should be considered in the investigation of citizenship problems. While most of the types of community organization now in operation are dominated by social work agencies and while these furnish the main "medium of expression and activity to socially-minded citizens" they have serious limitations. (1) Difficulty is encountered in securing adequate funds except on the basis of sentimental appeal. (2) People of large means who contribute the bulk of the funds are more interested in present amelioration than in thoroughgoing solutions. (3) "So far as social-work agencies attempt genuine solutions of those problems, their efforts can be largely neutralized by antagonistic interests." (4) Social work technique of necessity applies itself to problems already existing rather than to the roots of these problems. Community councils, clubs, associations and centers do represent a forward step in the democratization of community organization and increased independence of the wealthy contributor but none of them as yet offers "a model for the type of intellectual and practical activity involved in the adequate organization of citizenship."—*C. G. Dittmer.*

2433. GREEN, HOWARD W. Census tracts for community planning. *Survey.* 60(12) Sep. 15, 1928: 605-606.—Definite knowledge of the characteristics of a large city as a whole is not very useful in planning social programs. Knowledge of the definite characteristics of a population group composing a small district gives a picture of an actual neighborhood and the basis for a program to meet its particular needs. Census tracts have been used in such fact findings in nine American cities which had populations of 500,000 or more in 1910. The areas in these cities thus districted were constant in size and geographic location. The analysis of the population of Cleveland by census tracts gives a fundamental basis for an intelligent community planning. The accumulation of the data was simplified by the use of a location index. (Cf. Green, Howard W., *An Analysis of Population Data by Census Tracts with Location Index; Cleveland and Vicinity.*) Other cities have been assisted in the enumeration of their populations by the Federal Census Bureau. Census tracts were used in the special census of Detroit in 1925. Plans are being made for the use of census tracts in 1930 as helps in the enumeration of the population of cities with 100,000 inhabitants or more. The census tract will be determined by the use of street addresses.—*O. D. Duncan.*

2434. HERMAN, SAMUEL J. Public credits and mass construction as a solution to the housing needs of the lower income group. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 13(1) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 34-48.—This plan is intended exclusively for the family with an income of \$150 per month or less, a class which under present conditions is unable to buy or maintain a home. To meet the requirements of this group composing 80% of those gainfully employed, the cost of financing must be eliminated by making capital available through public credits. Twelve states have enacted various forms of housing aid and 2, Massachusetts and New York, have passed constitutional amendments involving financial assistance far in advance of anything proposed by this plan. Land must be purchased in parcels of not less than 200 acres, and the purchase of materials and other features must be on a mass basis of not less than 1,000 houses per undertaking. Estimates made showed that the cost would be little more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the normal market selling price of similar houses built individually, and many features were included that are not to be found in the average residential subdivision. The author

estimates that in the metropolitan area of Detroit 50 communities could be developed and an additional one to three annually to accommodate the new residents. Commercial and semi-philanthropic limited dividend companies cannot meet the demand. (There are 2 tables at the end of the article giving estimates and comparisons.)—*F. E. Haynes.*

2435. JUDD, CHARLES H. Adult education. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 20(7) Jul. 1928: 336-337.—Addressing nurses, the writer, who is Head of the School of Education, University of Chicago, states that there are enough applicants to warrant the raising of standards of admission and graduation. The number of transient members of the nursing profession is serious. Nurses should be brought back into training institutions as frequently as are our teachers. Scientific courses should be given upon the nature of emotional tensions, upon the selection of diets to fit the family purse and upon the type of reading matter which the nurse may leave at the home. The remuneration of nurses should be gauged by ability and service rather than by fixed standards.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2436. MOLL, ALBERT. Mitteilung der Internationalen Gesellschaft für Sexualforschung. [Notice concerning the International Society for Sexual Research.] *Zeitsch. f. Sexualwissenschaft.* 15 Oct. 1928: 368.—The attention of readers is called to the fact that the second international congress for sexual research will not meet in Rome as previously planned. It is uncertain as to whether there will be any meeting during 1929.—*M. A. Elliott.*

2437. NORTH, CECIL C. The community fund and the community. *Soc. Forces.* 7(1) Sep. 1928: 90-97.—The method of joint-finance of social agencies, commonly designated by the term community fund or community chest, has succeeded in increasing the number of contributors and at the same time has proved to be a useful device in securing greater unity of action in dealing with social problems. From this point of view it represents a real advance toward a better organization of the social resources of American cities. The chief danger it faces is its tendency to be dominated by the autocratic control characteristic of big business and industrial organization. If the community fund is to remain useful it must provide for democratic control, encourage the initiative of social agencies in starting and maintaining new activities, and develop ways and means of stimulating the interest of the public in the work of individual agencies. The past experience of community chests shows both success and failure in attaining these results.—*J. F. Steiner.*

2438. ROBERTS, G. Q. The problem of our voluntary hospitals. *Nineteenth Century.* (619) Sep. 1928: 340-350.—The problem of medical relief for the middle class in London has become acute. Both voluntary and municipal hospitals were founded for the treatment of those totally unable to provide for themselves in time of sickness. Improved conditions have minimized the necessity for free medical service. Although the Insurance Act has provided funds for ordinary medical service, it does not make provision for hospital treatment, which is necessitated through a lack of facilities for nursing the sick in middle class homes. In the light of these conditions and the shifts in population centers, which have left some of the existing hospitals badly located, the Ministry of Health is contemplating a reorganization of the Poor Law Administration, especially the part applying to medical relief, hoping thereby to remove the stigma of pauperism attached to various borough infirmaries, and better to meet the needs of the middle class. The voluntary hospitals have already a reputation for efficiency and humanitarianism; through their "lady almoners" they are reaching those able to make contributions toward their medical treatment; and through

gifts have been able to engage in research and make important discoveries. In reference to the reorganization plan the problems of the voluntary hospitals are as follows: (1) How far can they fit into this reorganization? (2) How far are they prepared to provide accommodation and treatment for the middle class? (3) Can they continue in their education of medical men and nurses, and remain centers of scientific research?—*H. G. Duncan.*

2439. RUMMELHOFF. An international publicity bureau for the cripple. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 2(7) Jul. 1928: 208-213.—In addition to the usual advantages pertaining to international associations, there should be emphasized the speeding-up of the care for cripples and of the influence of public authorities as to their duties. Were such a bureau established it should be of non-political character, and initial expenses might be sought from one of the charitable foundations. A combination with already existing institutions would be detrimental to the cause.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2440. STREET, ELWOOD. Triangular relationship between the national organization, local organization and community chest. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 20(7) Jul. 1928: 350-355.—For many years the national and local organizations were happily wedded, but when the community chest came along the eternal triangle appeared which wooed away the local organization. Eventually the chest recognized the value of the national organization and at present a happy triangle results. The chest offers scope, financing, and community contact to the previous combination. The result is a growth in service, in community relationship, in financial support, national policies, vision, and responsibility. (Two pages of discussion follow.)—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2441. TAYLOR, MARGARET S., et al. Higher education for the public health nurse. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 20(7) Jul. 1928: 372-375.—This theme is discussed by staff nurses from Henry Street Settlement, New York; the Dept. of Health, Detroit; the Visiting Nurses' Association, Minneapolis; the Board of Education, Cleveland; and the Public Health Nursing Association, Louisville.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2442. WALKER, W. F., et al. Evaluating the work of the rural public health nurse. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 20(7) Jul. 1928: 376-380.—The author, who is Field Director of the American Public Health Association, emphasizes that in rural districts someone in the home must be taught the steps to be taken between the possible visits of the public health nurse, and that it will be impossible to evaluate this form of rural nursing until records of methods become available. (Rural community organization and the subject of the sick in rural areas compose the major part of the discussion.) One author draws attention to the work of the Fayette County, Ohio, Chapter of the Red Cross, which inaugurated a county visiting nurse service on March 7, 1928, for an area of 444 square miles with a population of 22,000, including that of the centrally located city of 9,000. There are no hospital facilities. A county committee is being formed of key persons including the County Agricultural Agent, with 6 year's experience in this county, and representatives of various communities. "The why, what and wherefore of the service" has been presented to many groups. A medical advisory committee has been appointed. Regulation visits during regular hours are provided on a fee basis with a sliding scale for nursing care, and a \$3.00 fee for home hygiene instruction.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2443. WINSLOW, CHARLES-EDWARD A. The larger problem of community nursing. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 20(7) Jul. 1928: 324-328.—Every craft was originated by amateurs, but the professional spirit is added to one like nursing which is characterized by devotion and must have intelligence. In 1926 there

were in the U. S. 2,155 nursing schools which graduated 17,522 nurses, and it is estimated that there are 202,000 graduate nurses (1928), of whom 100,000 are in private duty, 60,000 in institutions, and 40,000 in public health services. Burgess of the Committee on Graduate Nursing Schools has found that there is already a surfeit of nurses in private duty (80,000 would be sufficient), and no real shortage in the other fields; thus 80,000 institutional nurses and 60,000 public health nurses would be amply sufficient for a population of 120,000,000. The present situation of operating hospitals by the labor of student nurses is an inherent fallacy and floods the market with nurses. As against this situation there is a demand for nurses with better preparation and personal qualifications, i.e., a raising of standards. To meet the expense of nursing services and make same more available, group nursing, hourly nursing, some form of insurance program, and coordination are necessary. A plea is made for an attempt at this program in some community. (Discussion follows.)—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entry 2430)

2444. BOLTON, JOSEPH SHAW. The evolution of a mental hospital—Wakefield, 1818-1928. *Jour. Mental Sci.* 74 (307) Oct. 1928: 587-633.—This is the presidential address before the Annual Meeting of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association reviewing the 110 years history of the Wakefield Mental Hospital. The author discusses the organization of the hospital with special reference to the definition of the respective functions of the director and of the visiting physicians; the story of mechanical restraint, whose usage varied with the different directors, disappearing entirely under Bolton; to the occurrence of dysentery among patients; to the development of the hospital in size and in response to the changing concepts of treatment for the insane; and to the place in scientific research in problems associated with mental disease taken by the staff of Wakefield from its very beginning. The author discusses the personality and work of several of the directors, especially its first one, Sir William Ellis (1818-1831) and William Bevan-Lewis (1884-1910). The work of the former is characterized by the creation of new methods of treatment, such as need for early diagnosis, work of patients in the hospital, attitude of physician and of attendants toward patients; and the establishment of funds to assist patients on discharge. The period of Bevan-Lewis was characterized by the physical development of the plant; while that of the writer (1910-) by its integration.—*Frank J. Bruno.*

2445. PRICE, HENRIETTA G. Work in the occupational therapy center. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 7 (5) Oct. 1928: 331-337.—*H. R. Hosea.*

2446. WILE, IRA S. The changing I.Q. in children's institutions. *Survey.* 61 (2) Oct. 15, 1928: 89-91.—A questionnaire to child-caring institutions shows that they know little if anything about the mental capacity of the children in their care. A study of certain New York institutions shows that the proportion of feeble-minded and dull children in the institutions is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as great as the proportion of such children in the general population. This condition is the result of the new policy of placing in private homes as many children as possible. A residue of unplaceable children remains in the institution, which now has a new responsibility educationally. Institutions are slowly beginning to recognize this and to provide for these children.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

2447. WALES, MARGUERITE A., et al. Round table on care of the chronic. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 20 (9) Sep.

1928: 464-466; (10) Oct. 1928: 541.—Should a supplementary group of workers be developed to care for the chronically ill patients who do not require skilled care? Since many such patients refuse hospital care, could a plan be devised to board them in private homes? What provisions could be made for temporary hospitalization in order to secure special treatments? Could not many of them be kept at home with a part-time attendant? Distinction should be made between a temporary chronic and the incurable case. Occupational therapy plays an important part, and it is necessary that both family and patient see the value of regular medical supervision. The most satisfactory solution is an institution equipped to care for chronic diseases. The care of chronic patients is not just a palliative, unconstructive service, but a contribution to the study of the cause, nature, prevention and care of so-called degenerative diseases.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 2357, 2360, 2429, 2436)

2448. ALLEN, GRACE E. Mental hygiene in a generalized nursing service. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 20 (7) Jul. 1928: 338-339.—Mental hygiene should be included in public health nursing because the average nurse graduates from her 3 year hospital course almost unprepared for public health which demands this subject as a tool. She, of all others, sees the patient in his family setting. The East Harlem Nursing and Health Service thinks that staff workers can carry mental hygiene as a part of the health service, but it is necessary that there be a proper set-up with a psychiatrist, a psychologist and a mental hygiene supervisor. The subject should be included in hospital training, in college public health courses, and there should be a provision for practical experience in field work.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2449. OVERHOLSER, WINIFRED. Psychiatric service in penal and reformatory institutions and criminal courts in the United States. *Mental Hygiene.* 12 (4) Oct. 1928: 801-838.—This is a report of 2 surveys as indicated in the title. Questionnaires were sent to officials in both cases. In the first, replies were received from 259 public penal and correctional institutions in the United States. Of these, 93 or 35.9% employ psychiatrists on either a full or part time basis. Eighty-five or 32.8% so employ psychologists. Fifty percent of the institutions expressed favorable opinions as to the use of psychiatric service. Such service appears to be used less in penal and correctional institutions in the south and far west. The reformatories report the largest proportion of psychiatrists and psychologists. Juvenile institutions have fewest psychiatrists and rank next to highest in number of psychologists. All the army disciplinary barracks report a full time psychiatrist. A larger proportion of state prisons than of county jails have full time psychiatrists. In the second survey, replies were received from 1168 courts of all grades of criminal jurisdiction, and representing all the states except New Mexico. One hundred and ten or 9.4% of the courts reported that they were served regularly by a psychiatrist either employed by the court for full or part time or furnished by some private agency. These courts are distributed through 31 states and the District of Columbia. The services of psychologists are utilized by 70 courts or 6% of the total number representing 27 states and the District of Columbia. More than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the courts have instituted psychiatric service since January 1921. Four hundred and seventy-three courts or 41.6% of the 1137 courts that answered the question, representing 47 states, refer defendants to private physicians for mental examinations before trial. Two hundred and twenty-eight courts or 20.6%

of the 1106 that replied, representing 39 states, employ trained social workers in addition to the regular probation officers. Out of 584 judges who expressed an opinion as to the value of medical reports in disposition of cases, 473 or 81% were favorable while 111 or 19% were unfavorable. The states of Massachusetts, California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania are equipped along psychiatric lines.—*T. Earl Sullenger.*

2450. UNSIGNED. Primera conferencia latina americana de neurología, psiquiatría y medicina legal. [First Latin-American Conference on neurology, psychiatry and legal medicine.] *Rev. Criminol. Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 15(89) Sep.-Oct., 1928: 635-639. (Program).—*L. L. Bernard.*

2451. WOOTTEN, KATHERINE W. Special sex instruction given to students of a southern normal college. *Jour. Soc. Hygiene.* 14(7) Oct. 1928: 407-412.—The writer describes a course in "Mothercraft" given by her in a normal college in the conservative "old South." Under the innocuous title of "Mothercraft" much useful information in sex education was imparted. The women students revealed gross ignorance of fundamental facts about sex, mingled with a partial knowledge filled with dangerous inaccuracies. The lecture method, supplemented with illustrative material, was used because the writer had discovered that this method decreased embarrassment and encouraged frank consideration of problems. Similar courses are needed even more in high schools than in colleges, since many high school girls never go to college, and make "tragic mistakes" through ignorance and immaturity. Educating all potential mothers of tomorrow in questions of sex "will put sex education back in the homes where it belongs."—*Willystone Goodsell.*

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 2128, 2132, 2134, 2136, 2382, 2392, 2409, 2411, 2417, 2434, 2436, 2438, 2442)

2452. AMER. JOUR. PUB. HEALTH. Child welfare in Chicago. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 18(9) Sep. 1928: 1135-1139.—Few cities are better organized for child welfare than Chicago. The work was started in 1896 with medical inspection of school children for contagious diseases and by 1908 included physical examinations for defects. With the exception of certain nutrition work, all health activities in the public and parochial schools are carried on by the City Department of Public Health. This requires 122 physicians for contagious disease work, each responsible for a school, 52 physicians for physical examinations, and from 10 to 20 for vaccinations, etc. An elaborate system for correcting defects, dental care and correlation with existing agencies is maintained. In hot weather 73 volunteer physicians offer aid to mothers and infants in the thickly settled portions of the city. The Milk Commission began in 1902 to prepare and distribute safe milk to needy mothers. Infant welfare began in 1909, was taken over by the Health Department in 1913, and is now conducted by 22 stations which have had a remarkable effectiveness in lowering the infant mortality rate. Likewise the nursery school has come into vogue. Duplication of effort is eliminated through the Social Service Exchange, with cooperation by the Council of Social Agencies. Extensive outdoor facilities for play and recreation are provided.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2453. ARMSTRONG, DONALD B. Organized medicine and individual health and medical guidance. *Jour. Amer. Medical Assn.* 91(9) Sep. 1, 1928: 613-615.—Extensive correspondence of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with lay citizens on the subject of medical and health information proves largely futile in results. "See A Doctor" and "Ask Your Physician,"

fail to satisfy a majority of cases. The problem cannot be handled on a national basis or by correspondence. Three plans are offered: (1) State control with a more or less compulsory (medical) service in the field; (2) semi-public provision through salaried medical service; and (3) local guidance under auspices of private medical organizations. The last appears most potential. Three principal items must obtain: (1) More physicians to practice private preventative medicine and teach personal hygiene; (2) the public made more fully aware of its own needs while various public and private agencies and business concerns cooperate; and (3) a local machinery to associate service with need. It would be well to try an experimental plan first. *Discussion:* Alec N. Thomson, Brooklyn: The Kings County Medical Society had followed the plan of naming several physicians, members of the local society, to each inquiring lay person from whom they might choose. John M. Dodson, Chicago: It was the business of the private physician to recommend the specialists. He doubted the feasibility of having the local medical society set up an information bureau to pass upon the relative qualifications of its members. B. Franklin Royer, New York: A local directory of county society members and their specialties might be published.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2454. BASTOW, DOUGLAS C. The complete physical examination in school children. *Pub. Health Jour. (Canada)* 19(9) Sep. 1928: 410-415.—The great advances made in child welfare are due in no small measure to medical supervision. Apparently there is a close relationship between physical vigor and mental efficiency. On the other hand, a large percentage of school children suffer from remediable defects. In Toronto, every school child is given 2 complete physical examinations, once in the first grade and once in the fourth grade. In 1927 there were 22,480 children examined, and of this number 7,539 suffered defects other than teeth. Also during that time 6,423 defects were terminated. (A discussion of the findings of physical examinations follows.) A large percentage of goiters was observed. Medical inspection needs to be placed on a more business-like basis. Adequate teacher-training in health examinations and health teaching is necessary. The home must be brought into closer touch with the subject; likewise, clinics and hospitals.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2455. BÜSING, H. Ergebnisse systematischer schulärztlicher Untersuchungen an den Kieler Berufsschulen für männliche Jugendliche. [Results of systematic medical examination of boys in the trade schools of Kiel.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 3(5) Sep. 1928: 444-456.—The article presents an account of the results of systematic physical examinations by school physicians of boys, 15 to 19 years of age, in the secondary trade schools of Kiel for the period 1924-1926. The findings of general interest are: (1) a comparison of the distribution of boys in the 2nd year of trade school by general physical condition with the distribution of the same group 2 years previously shows a diminution of numbers in the extreme groups, compensated by an increase in the middle or average group. This is explained by an increase in the middle or average group. This is explained by the strain imposed by intervening puberty and by physical selection on admission to trade school. (2) Average weight for similar age groups increased between 1924 and 1926. This is accounted for by improved economic conditions. (3) Boys of 15 in trade schools have greater weight and stature than boys of the same age in other schools. (4) The physical condition of boys in the 1st year of commercial schools is markedly better than that of the corresponding group in trade schools, but the difference recedes to a vanishing point as the com-

parison is extended to the student bodies of the 2nd and successive years. It is obvious that the facts noted under 3 and 4 are explained by the physique-building properties of manual work. On the basis of the Kiel experience the author urges adoption of compulsory periodic inspections by school physicians in trade schools. In Kiel it has led to free provision of specially nutritive foods and of rest cures; in some cases it provided an opportunity for social work among the families of the students. Adoption of systematic inspection should go hand in hand with regular conference hours at which medical and hygienic advice will be available.—*Solomon S. Kuznets.*

2456. DROIN. Abolitionists and compulsory medical examination for venereal diseases. *Shield*. 5 Sep. 1928: 193-200.—*H. R. Hosea.*

2457. FITZ-GÉRALD, J. G. L'anatoxine diphthérique dans la prévention de la diphtérie au Canada. *Ann. l'Inst. Pasteur*. 42 (9) Sep. 1928: 1089-1097.—*H. R. Hosea.*

2458. KERP, DR. Die Ausführungsbestimmungen zum neuen Lebensmittelgesetz. [Regulations under the new food law.] *Zeitschr. f. Untersuchung d. Lebensmittel*. 56 (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 10-16.—With the operation of the food law passed in July, 1927, there is inaugurated a new era in the enactment and administration of state food laws. It has been necessary to evolve a set of regulatory statutes to give practical interpretation to the form and content of the law and to carry it out effectively. The countless suggestions as well as objections to the frame-up of these statutes are described in some detail as are also the methods of arriving at a practical finality through a system of conferences among interested and affected organizations. It is hoped that the end result of this will be to clarify and activate food administrative procedure in the German nation in a manner such as has been the dream and the efforts of the nation for several decades past. (The author is Director of the Federal Department of Health, Germany.)—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2459. LAMBERT, ROBERT A. School of tropical medicine of the University of Porto Rico under the auspices of Columbia University. *Porto Rico Rev. Pub. Health*. 4 (3) Sep. 1928: 107-116.—The research carried on in the first 2 years (1926-1928) of this school has been reported in 61 papers, classified by the diseases and conditions investigated, to wit: sprue, fluke infections, filariasis, malaria, leprosy, tuberculosis, diarrhoea and enteritis, nutrition, and 12 papers on miscellaneous subjects. The conditions in Porto Rico for the intensive study of some of the commoner tropical diseases are so favorable as to be almost unique. A dense population, ease of communication, and intelligent cooperative people, an efficient centralized government with a modern public health service all

combine to provide a favorable environment for scientific inquiries. While tuberculosis is nearly 5 times as prevalent as in New York, rickets is practically nonexistent.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2460. MOLL, LEOPOLD. Sozialhygienische Leistungen der Krankenkassen für die Säuglings und Kleinkinderfürsorge. [Infant and child welfare work of sickness funds.] *Arbeiterschutz*. 39 (17-18) Sep. 1928: 197-199.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2461. TATTERSHALL, LOUISE M. Who employs school nurses? *Pub. Health Nurse*. 20 (9) Sep. 1928: 481.—Information from 120 localities throughout the United States where school nurses are under boards of education shows the following facts; staffs vary from 1 to 97 nurses; 37 staffs have each only one nurse; 48 have from 2 to 5 nurses; 15 have 6 to 10, and 20 have more than 25 school nurses; 96 nursing staffs do not have a superior. Most nurses who are under boards of education are directly responsible to the superintendent of schools, the board of education, director of school hygiene, or the school physician. These, in addition to civil service commissions select, employ, and discharge school nurses.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2462. THORWALDSSON, SIGRIDUR. Iceland and its nursing service. *Pub. Health Nurse*. 20 (9) Sep. 1928: 479-480.—Nursing has kept pace with other progress in Iceland. A short historical résumé is given of the advance of medical science in the country from the middle ages. In 1760, Bjarni Pálsson, the first recognized medical man, gave instruction to the people in elementary hygiene. Modern nursing began with the fight against leprosy in 1897. Nurses first went to Denmark for their training. At present, Iceland has 47 district medical officers, a mental hospital and 2 tuberculosis sanatoria as well as excellent general hospitals. There were 2 district nursing associations in addition to the Icelandic Nursing Association. The total number of midwives is about 200, but their training is as yet inadequate. It is hoped that a fully trained nurse will soon be found in every rural district.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2463. WHITELAW, T. H. Cooperation of health departments and hospitals. *Pub. Health Jour. (Canada)*. 19 (9) Sep. 1928: 415-420.—Municipal hospitals for treating every kind of disease should be provided in every community, especially for the control of communicable diseases, and private general hospitals should also care for such diseases. For satisfactory cooperation, the admission and release of patients must rest with the health department, and by this means, arrangements for laboratory work and clinics are greatly facilitated. Petty rivalries among public health agencies should be eliminated and cooperation insisted upon.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

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